

Social Studies

Effective November 2021
Rule 6A-1.09412, F.A.C.

Social Studies Grade K (#5021020) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.K.A.1.1:	Develop an understanding of how to use and create a timeline. Clarifications: May include, but are not limited to: Put in order three things that happened during the school day.
SS.K.A.1.2:	Develop an awareness of a primary source. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, photographs, a letter from a grandparent, or other artifacts.
SS.K.A.2.1:	Compare children and families of today with those in the past. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, family life now versus family life when grandparents were young.
SS.K.A.2.2:	Recognize the importance of celebrations and national holidays as a way of remembering and honoring people, events, and our nation's ethnic heritage. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, federal holidays and ethnic celebrations..
SS.K.A.2.3:	Compare our nation's holidays with holidays of other cultures. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, National holidays are different in other countries.
SS.K.A.2.4:	Listen to and retell stories about people in the past who have shown character ideals and principles including honesty, courage, and responsibility. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Presidents, war veterans, community members, and leaders.
SS.K.A.2.5:	Recognize the importance of U.S. symbols. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Statue of Liberty, the bald eagle, the Star Spangled Banner, and national and state flags, the pledge of allegiance, and the national anthem.
SS.K.A.3.1:	Use words and phrases related to chronology and time to explain how things change and to sequentially order events that have occurred in school. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, before, after; morning, afternoon, evening; today, tomorrow, yesterday; past, present, future; last week, this week, next week; day, week, month, year.
SS.K.A.3.2:	Explain that calendars represent days of the week and months of the year.
SS.K.C.1.1:	Define and give examples of rules and laws, and why they are important. Clarifications: Examples are standing in line at school and wearing a bike helmet.
SS.K.C.1.2:	Explain the purpose and necessity of rules and laws at home, school, and community. Clarifications: Examples are attending school and wearing a seat belt.
SS.K.C.2.1:	Demonstrate the characteristics of being a good citizen. Clarifications: Examples are taking turns, sharing, taking responsibility, following rules, understanding the consequences of breaking rules, practicing honesty, self-control, and participating in classroom decision making.
SS.K.C.2.2:	Demonstrate that conflicts among friends can be resolved in ways that are consistent with being a good citizen.
SS.K.C.2.3:	Describe fair ways for groups to make decisions. Clarifications: Examples are voting, taking turns, and coming to an agreement.
SS.K.E.1.1:	Describe different kinds of jobs that people do and the tools or equipment used. Clarifications: Examples are community helpers, firefighter and fire truck).
SS.K.E.1.2:	Recognize that United States currency comes in different forms. Clarifications: Examples are coins and bills.
SS.K.E.1.3:	Recognize that people work to earn money to buy things they need or want.
SS.K.E.1.4:	Identify the difference between basic needs and wants. Clarifications: Examples of needs are clothing and shelter and examples of wants are video games and toys.
SS.K.G.1.1:	Describe the relative location of people, places, and things by using positional words. Clarifications:

	Examples are near/far; above/below, left/right and behind/front.
SS.K.G.1.2:	Explain that maps and globes help to locate different places and that globes are a model of the Earth.
SS.K.G.1.3:	Identify cardinal directions (north, south, east, west).
	Differentiate land and water features on simple maps and globes.
SS.K.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are blue is water and green/brown is land.
	Locate and describe places in the school and community.
SS.K.G.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the cafeteria, library, office, restrooms, and classroom.
SS.K.G.2.2:	Know one's own phone number, street address, city or town and that Florida is the state in which the student lives.
	Identify basic landforms.
SS.K.G.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are hills, forests, wetlands, and coasts.
	Identify basic bodies of water.
SS.K.G.3.2:	Clarifications: Examples are rivers, lakes, oceans, and gulfs.
SS.K.G.3.3:	Describe and give examples of seasonal weather changes, and illustrate how weather affects people and the environment.
LAFS.K.RI.1.1:	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.1.2:	With prompting and support, identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.
LAFS.K.RI.1.3:	With prompting and support, describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.2.4:	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.3.7:	With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the text in which they appear (e.g., what person, place, thing, or idea in the text an illustration depicts).
LAFS.K.RI.3.8:	With prompting and support, identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.4.10:	Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding.
LAFS.K.SL.1.1:	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about <i>kindergarten topics</i> and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others and taking turns speaking about the topics and texts under discussion). b. Continue a conversation through multiple exchanges.
LAFS.K.SL.1.2:	Confirm understanding of a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media by asking and answering questions about key details and requesting clarification if something is not understood.
LAFS.K.SL.1.3:	Ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood.
LAFS.K.SL.2.4:	Describe familiar people, places, things, and events and, with prompting and support, provide additional detail.
LAFS.K.W.1.2:	Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose informative/explanatory texts in which they name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic.
LAFS.K.W.1.3:	Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to narrate a single event or several loosely linked events, tell about the events in the order in which they occurred, and provide a reaction to what happened.
LAFS.K.W.2.5:	With guidance and support from adults, respond to questions and suggestions from peers and add details to strengthen writing as needed.
MAFS.K.MD.1.1:	Describe measurable attributes of objects, such as length or weight. Describe several measurable attributes of a single object. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K.MD.1.2:	Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, to see which object has "more of"/"less of" the attribute, and describe the difference. <i>For example, directly compare the heights of two children and describe one child as taller/shorter.</i> Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K.MD.1.a:	Express the length of an object as a whole number of length units, by laying multiple copies of a shorter object (the length unit) end to end; understand that the length measurement of an object is the number of same-size length units that span it with no gaps or overlaps. <i>Limit to contexts where the object being measured is spanned by a whole number of length units with no gaps or overlaps.</i> Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Explain the importance of rules to maintain health.
HE.K.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Walk don't run, wait your turn, keep your hands and feet to yourself, and play fair.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Living, Learning and Working Together: Kindergarten students will learn about themselves, their families, and the community. Students will be introduced to basic concepts related to history, geography, economics, and citizenship.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES K

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: Course Approved

Educator Certifications

Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Primary Education (K-3)

Prekindergarten/Primary Education (Age 3 through Grade 3)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Early Childhood Education (Early Childhood)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Studies Grade K (#5021020) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

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SS.K.A.1.1:	<p>Develop an understanding of how to use and create a timeline.</p> <p>Clarifications: May include, but are not limited to: Put in order three things that happened during the school day.</p>
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SS.K.A.2.1:	<p>Compare children and families of today with those in the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, family life now versus family life when grandparents were young.</p>
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SS.K.A.2.3:	<p>Compare our nation's holidays with holidays of other cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, National holidays are different in other countries.</p>
SS.K.A.2.4:	<p>Listen to and retell stories about people in the past who have shown character ideals and principles including honesty, courage, and responsibility.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Presidents, war veterans, community members, and leaders.</p>
SS.K.A.2.5:	<p>Recognize the importance of U.S. symbols.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Statue of Liberty, the bald eagle, the Star Spangled Banner, and national and state flags, the pledge of allegiance, and the national anthem.</p>
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SS.K.A.3.2:	<p>Explain that calendars represent days of the week and months of the year.</p>
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SS.K.C.1.2:	<p>Explain the purpose and necessity of rules and laws at home, school, and community.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are attending school and wearing a seat belt.</p>
SS.K.C.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate the characteristics of being a good citizen.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are taking turns, sharing, taking responsibility, following rules, understanding the consequences of breaking rules, practicing honesty, self-control, and participating in classroom decision making.</p>
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SS.K.G.1.1:	<p>Describe the relative location of people, places, and things by using positional words.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

	Examples are near/far; above/below, left/right and behind/front.
SS.K.G.1.2:	Explain that maps and globes help to locate different places and that globes are a model of the Earth.
SS.K.G.1.3:	Identify cardinal directions (north, south, east, west).
	Differentiate land and water features on simple maps and globes.
SS.K.G.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are blue is water and green/brown is land.</p>
	Locate and describe places in the school and community.
SS.K.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the cafeteria, library, office, restrooms, and classroom.</p>
SS.K.G.2.2:	Know one's own phone number, street address, city or town and that Florida is the state in which the student lives.
	Identify basic landforms.
SS.K.G.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are hills, forests, wetlands, and coasts.</p>
	Identify basic bodies of water.
SS.K.G.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are rivers, lakes, oceans, and gulfs.</p>
SS.K.G.3.3:	Describe and give examples of seasonal weather changes, and illustrate how weather affects people and the environment.
	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.

- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.K.C.2.4:	Explain the importance of rules to maintain health. Clarifications: Walk don't run, wait your turn, keep your hands and feet to yourself, and play fair.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Living, Learning and Working Together: Kindergarten students will learn about themselves, their families, and the community. Students will be introduced to basic concepts related to history, geography, economics, and citizenship.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES K

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): K

Educator Certifications

Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Primary Education (K-3)

Prekindergarten/Primary Education (Age 3 through Grade 3)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Early Childhood Education (Early Childhood)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Studies Grade K (#5021020) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.K.A.1.1:	<p>Develop an understanding of how to use and create a timeline.</p> <p>Clarifications: May include, but are not limited to: Put in order three things that happened during the school day.</p>
SS.K.A.1.2:	<p>Develop an awareness of a primary source.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, photographs, a letter from a grandparent, or other artifacts.</p>
SS.K.A.2.1:	<p>Compare children and families of today with those in the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, family life now versus family life when grandparents were young.</p>
SS.K.A.2.2:	<p>Recognize the importance of celebrations and national holidays as a way of remembering and honoring people, events, and our nation's ethnic heritage.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, federal holidays and ethnic celebrations..</p>
SS.K.A.2.3:	<p>Compare our nation's holidays with holidays of other cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, National holidays are different in other countries.</p>
SS.K.A.2.4:	<p>Listen to and retell stories about people in the past who have shown character ideals and principles including honesty, courage, and responsibility.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Presidents, war veterans, community members, and leaders.</p>
SS.K.A.2.5:	<p>Recognize the importance of U.S. symbols.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Statue of Liberty, the bald eagle, the Star Spangled Banner, and national and state flags, the pledge of allegiance, and the national anthem.</p>
SS.K.A.3.1:	<p>Use words and phrases related to chronology and time to explain how things change and to sequentially order events that have occurred in school.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, before, after; morning, afternoon, evening; today, tomorrow, yesterday; past, present, future; last week, this week, next week; day, week, month, year.</p>
SS.K.A.3.2:	<p>Explain that calendars represent days of the week and months of the year.</p>
SS.K.CG.1.1:	<p>Identify the purpose of rules and laws in the home and school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will define rules as standards of responsible behavior (e.g., rules for home and school). • Students will define laws as a system of rules intended to protect people and property that are created and enforced by government (e.g., speed limit). • Students will identify what can happen without rules and laws.
SS.K.CG.1.2:	<p>Identify people who have the authority and power to make and enforce rules and laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify authority figures in their school and community including, but not limited to, parents, teachers and law enforcement officers.
SS.K.CG.2.1:	<p>Describe and demonstrate the characteristics of being a responsible citizen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify examples of responsible citizenship. • Students will demonstrate that conflicts can be resolved in ways that are consistent with being a responsible citizen. • Students will explain why it is important to take responsibility for one's actions.
SS.K.CG.2.2:	<p>Describe ways for groups to make decisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will practice decision-making in small and large groups through voting, taking turns, class meetings and discussion. • Students will identify examples of responsible decisions.
SS.K.CG.2.3:	<p>Define patriotism as the allegiance to one's country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify patriotic holidays and observances (e.g., American Founders Month, Celebrate Freedom Week, Constitution Day, Independence Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Medal of Honor Day, Memorial Day, Patriot Day, Veterans Day). • Students will recognize that the Pledge of Allegiance is an oath that affirms American values and freedom. • Students will identify "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all" as the Pledge of Allegiance.
SS.K.CG.2.4:	<p>Recognize symbols that represent the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the American flag, the bald eagle and the U.S. President as symbols that represent the United States.
SS.K.CG.2.5:	<p>Recognize symbols that represent Florida.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize Florida's state flag and state nickname ("The Sunshine State") as symbols that represent the state.
SS.K.E.1.1:	<p>Describe different kinds of jobs that people do and the tools or equipment used.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are community helpers, firefighter and fire truck).</p>

SS.K.E.1.2:	Recognize that United States currency comes in different forms. Clarifications: Examples are coins and bills.
SS.K.E.1.3:	Recognize that people work to earn money to buy things they need or want.
SS.K.E.1.4:	Identify the difference between basic needs and wants. Clarifications: Examples of needs are clothing and shelter and examples of wants are video games and toys.
SS.K.G.1.1:	Describe the relative location of people, places, and things by using positional words. Clarifications: Examples are near/far; above/below, left/right and behind/front.
SS.K.G.1.2:	Explain that maps and globes help to locate different places and that globes are a model of the Earth.
SS.K.G.1.3:	Identify cardinal directions (north, south, east, west).
SS.K.G.1.4:	Differentiate land and water features on simple maps and globes. Clarifications: Examples are blue is water and green/brown is land.
SS.K.G.2.1:	Locate and describe places in the school and community. Clarifications: Examples are the cafeteria, library, office, restrooms, and classroom.
SS.K.G.2.2:	Know one's own phone number, street address, city or town and that Florida is the state in which the student lives.
SS.K.G.3.1:	Identify basic landforms. Clarifications: Examples are hills, forests, wetlands, and coasts.
SS.K.G.3.2:	Identify basic bodies of water. Clarifications: Examples are rivers, lakes, oceans, and gulfs.
SS.K.G.3.3:	Describe and give examples of seasonal weather changes, and illustrate how weather affects people and the environment.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

	See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like “Why is the girl smiling?” or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: “I think _____ because _____.” The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.K.C.2.4:	<p>Explain the importance of rules to maintain health.</p> <p>Clarifications: Walk don't run, wait your turn, keep your hands and feet to yourself, and play fair.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Living, Learning and Working Together: Kindergarten students will learn about themselves, their families, and the community. Students will be introduced to basic concepts related to history, geography, economics, and citizenship.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Course Number: 5021020

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES K

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): K

Educator Certifications

Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Primary Education (K-3)
Prekindergarten/Primary Education (Age 3 through Grade 3)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Early Childhood Education (Early Childhood)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Studies Grade 1 (#5021030) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.1.A.1.1:	Develop an understanding of a primary source. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, pictures, letters, audio/video recordings, and other artifacts.
SS.1.A.1.2:	Understand how to use the media center/other sources to find answers to questions about a historical topic. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, databases, audio or video recordings, and books.
SS.1.A.2.1:	Understand history tells the story of people and events of other times and places.
SS.1.A.2.2:	Compare life now with life in the past. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, comparing school, families, work, and community life.
SS.1.A.2.3:	Identify celebrations and national holidays as a way of remembering and honoring the heroism and achievements of the people, events, and our nation's ethnic heritage. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, federal holidays and ethnic celebrations.
SS.1.A.2.4:	Identify people from the past who have shown character ideals and principles including honesty, courage, and responsibility. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Presidents, war veterans, community members, and leaders.
SS.1.A.2.5:	Distinguish between historical fact and fiction using various materials. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, tall tales, fables and non-fiction (expository) text.
SS.1.A.3.1:	Use terms related to time to sequentially order events that have occurred in school, home, or community. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, days, weeks, months, and years.
SS.1.A.3.2:	Create a timeline based on the student's life or school events, using primary sources. Clarifications: Examples of sources may include, but are not limited to, photographs, birth certificates, report cards, and diaries.
SS.1.C.1.1:	Explain the purpose of rules and laws in the school and community. Clarifications: Examples are keeping order and ensuring safety.
SS.1.C.1.2:	Give examples of people who have the power and authority to make and enforce rules and laws in the school and community. Clarifications: Examples are principals, teachers, parents, government leaders, and police.
SS.1.C.1.3:	Give examples of the use of power without authority in the school and community. Clarifications: Examples are bullying, stealing, and peer pressure.
SS.1.C.2.1:	Explain the rights and responsibilities students have in the school community. Clarifications: Examples are not littering, coming to school on time, and having a safe learning environment.
SS.1.C.2.2:	Describe the characteristics of responsible citizenship in the school community. Clarifications: Examples are follow rules, care about the environment, and respect others.
SS.1.C.2.3:	Identify ways students can participate in the betterment of their school and community. Clarifications: Examples are responsible decision making, classroom jobs, and school service projects.
SS.1.C.2.4:	Show respect and kindness to people and animals.
SS.1.C.3.1:	Explain how decisions can be made or how conflicts might be resolved in fair and just ways. Clarifications: Examples are talking about problems, role playing, listening, and sharing.
SS.1.C.3.2:	Recognize symbols and individuals that represent American constitutional democracy. Clarifications: Examples are United States flag, Pledge of Allegiance, National Anthem, Statue of Liberty, bald eagle, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and the current President.
	Recognize that money is a method of exchanging goods and services.

SS.1.E.1.1:	Clarifications: An example is coins/bills versus bartering or trading.
	Define opportunity costs as giving up one thing for another.
SS.1.E.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are giving up television to do homework and buying candy versus saving for later purchase.
	Distinguish between examples of goods and services.
SS.1.E.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are goods: hamburger; services: sweeping the floor.
SS.1.E.1.4:	Distinguish people as buyers, sellers, and producers of goods and services.
SS.1.E.1.5:	Recognize the importance of saving money for future purchases.
	Identify that people need to make choices because of scarce resources.
SS.1.E.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are not enough time to do all activities or not enough red crayons.
	Use physical and political/cultural maps to locate places in Florida.
SS.1.G.1.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Tallahassee, student's hometown, Lake Okeechobee, Florida Keys, and the Everglades.
SS.1.G.1.2:	Identify key elements (compass rose, cardinal directions, title, key/legend with symbols) of maps and globes .
	Construct a basic map using key elements including cardinal directions and map symbols.
SS.1.G.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are map of bedroom, classroom, or route to school
	Identify a variety of physical features using a map and globe.
SS.1.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are oceans, peninsulas, lakes, rivers, swamps, and gulfs.
SS.1.G.1.5:	Locate on maps and globes the student's local community, Florida, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico.
	Describe how location, weather, and physical environment affect the way people live in our community.
SS.1.G.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are effects on their food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and recreation
LAFS.1.RI.1.1:	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.1.2:	Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.
LAFS.1.RI.1.3:	Describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.2.4:	Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.2.5:	Know and use various text features (e.g., headings, tables of contents, glossaries, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.2.6:	Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.3.7:	Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.
LAFS.1.RI.3.8:	Identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.3.9:	Identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).
LAFS.1.RI.4.10:	With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1.
LAFS.1.SL.1.1:	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 1 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion). b. Build on others' talk in conversations by responding to the comments of others through multiple exchanges. c. Ask questions to clear up any confusion about the topics and texts under discussion.
LAFS.1.SL.1.2:	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
LAFS.1.SL.1.3:	Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to gather additional information or clarify something that is not understood.
LAFS.1.SL.2.4:	Describe people, places, things, and events with relevant details, expressing ideas and feelings clearly.
LAFS.1.W.1.1:	Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or name the book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply a reason for the opinion, and provide some sense of closure.
LAFS.1.W.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts in which they name a topic, supply some facts about the topic, and provide some sense of closure.
LAFS.1.W.1.3:	Write narratives in which they recount two or more appropriately sequenced events, include some details regarding what happened, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide some sense of closure.
LAFS.1.W.2.5:	With guidance and support from adults, focus on a topic, respond to questions and suggestions from peers, and add details to strengthen writing as needed.
LAFS.1.W.2.6:	With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.
LAFS.1.W.3.7:	Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of "how-to" books on a given topic and use them to write a sequence of instructions).
LAFS.1.W.3.8:	With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
MAFS.1.MD.3.4:	Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories; ask and answer questions about the total number of data points, how many in each category, and how many more or less are in one category than in another. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems

using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:

Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

Use appropriate tools strategically.

MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:

Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

Recognize health consequences for not following rules.

HE.1.C.2.4:

Clarifications:

Injuries, arguments, hurt feelings, and pollution.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Our Community and Beyond: First grade students will expand their knowledge of family and community through explorations in history, geography, and economics and learn about their role as a citizen in their home, school, and community.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 1

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 1

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Primary Education (K-3)

Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Prekindergarten/Primary Education (Age 3 through Grade 3)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Studies Grade 1 (#5021030) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.1.A.1.1:	Develop an understanding of a primary source. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, pictures, letters, audio/video recordings, and other artifacts.
SS.1.A.1.2:	Understand how to use the media center/other sources to find answers to questions about a historical topic. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, databases, audio or video recordings, and books.
SS.1.A.2.1:	Understand history tells the story of people and events of other times and places.
SS.1.A.2.2:	Compare life now with life in the past. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, comparing school, families, work, and community life.
SS.1.A.2.3:	Identify celebrations and national holidays as a way of remembering and honoring the heroism and achievements of the people, events, and our nation's ethnic heritage. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, federal holidays and ethnic celebrations.
SS.1.A.2.4:	Identify people from the past who have shown character ideals and principles including honesty, courage, and responsibility. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Presidents, war veterans, community members, and leaders.
SS.1.A.2.5:	Distinguish between historical fact and fiction using various materials. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, tall tales, fables and non-fiction (expository) text.
SS.1.A.3.1:	Use terms related to time to sequentially order events that have occurred in school, home, or community. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, days, weeks, months, and years.
SS.1.A.3.2:	Create a timeline based on the student's life or school events, using primary sources. Clarifications: Examples of sources may include, but are not limited to, photographs, birth certificates, report cards, and diaries.
SS.1.C.1.1:	Explain the purpose of rules and laws in the school and community. Clarifications: Examples are keeping order and ensuring safety.
SS.1.C.1.2:	Give examples of people who have the power and authority to make and enforce rules and laws in the school and community. Clarifications: Examples are principals, teachers, parents, government leaders, and police.
SS.1.C.1.3:	Give examples of the use of power without authority in the school and community. Clarifications: Examples are bullying, stealing, and peer pressure.
SS.1.C.2.1:	Explain the rights and responsibilities students have in the school community. Clarifications: Examples are not littering, coming to school on time, and having a safe learning environment.
SS.1.C.2.2:	Describe the characteristics of responsible citizenship in the school community. Clarifications: Examples are follow rules, care about the environment, and respect others.
SS.1.C.2.3:	Identify ways students can participate in the betterment of their school and community. Clarifications: Examples are responsible decision making, classroom jobs, and school service projects.
SS.1.C.2.4:	Show respect and kindness to people and animals.
SS.1.C.3.1:	Explain how decisions can be made or how conflicts might be resolved in fair and just ways. Clarifications: Examples are talking about problems, role playing, listening, and sharing.
SS.1.C.3.2:	Recognize symbols and individuals that represent American constitutional democracy. Clarifications: Examples are United States flag, Pledge of Allegiance, National Anthem, Statue of Liberty, bald eagle, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and the current President.
	Recognize that money is a method of exchanging goods and services.

SS.1.E.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: An example is coins/bills versus bartering or trading.</p>
	Define opportunity costs as giving up one thing for another.
SS.1.E.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are giving up television to do homework and buying candy versus saving for later purchase.</p>
	Distinguish between examples of goods and services.
SS.1.E.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are goods: hamburger; services: sweeping the floor.</p>
SS.1.E.1.4:	Distinguish people as buyers, sellers, and producers of goods and services.
SS.1.E.1.5:	Recognize the importance of saving money for future purchases.
	Identify that people need to make choices because of scarce resources.
SS.1.E.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are not enough time to do all activities or not enough red crayons.</p>
	Use physical and political/cultural maps to locate places in Florida.
SS.1.G.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Tallahassee, student's hometown, Lake Okeechobee, Florida Keys, and the Everglades.</p>
SS.1.G.1.2:	Identify key elements (compass rose, cardinal directions, title, key/legend with symbols) of maps and globes .
	Construct a basic map using key elements including cardinal directions and map symbols.
SS.1.G.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are map of bedroom, classroom, or route to school</p>
	Identify a variety of physical features using a map and globe.
SS.1.G.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are oceans, peninsulas, lakes, rivers, swamps, and gulfs.</p>
SS.1.G.1.5:	Locate on maps and globes the student's local community, Florida, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico.
	Describe how location, weather, and physical environment affect the way people live in our community.
SS.1.G.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are effects on their food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and recreation</p>
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.1.C.2.4:	Recognize health consequences for not following rules. Clarifications: Injuries, arguments, hurt feelings, and pollution.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Our Community and Beyond: First grade students will expand their knowledge of family and community through explorations in history, geography, and economics and learn about their role as a citizen in their home, school, and community.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 1

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 1

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Primary Education (K-3)

Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Prekindergarten/Primary Education (Age 3 through Grade 3)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Studies Grade 1 (#5021030) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.1.A.1.1:	Develop an understanding of a primary source. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, pictures, letters, audio/video recordings, and other artifacts.
SS.1.A.1.2:	Understand how to use the media center/other sources to find answers to questions about a historical topic. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, databases, audio or video recordings, and books.
SS.1.A.2.1:	Understand history tells the story of people and events of other times and places.
SS.1.A.2.2:	Compare life now with life in the past. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, comparing school, families, work, and community life.
SS.1.A.2.3:	Identify celebrations and national holidays as a way of remembering and honoring the heroism and achievements of the people, events, and our nation's ethnic heritage. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, federal holidays and ethnic celebrations.
SS.1.A.2.4:	Identify people from the past who have shown character ideals and principles including honesty, courage, and responsibility. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Presidents, war veterans, community members, and leaders.
SS.1.A.2.5:	Distinguish between historical fact and fiction using various materials. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, tall tales, fables and non-fiction (expository) text.
SS.1.A.3.1:	Use terms related to time to sequentially order events that have occurred in school, home, or community. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, days, weeks, months, and years.
SS.1.A.3.2:	Create a timeline based on the student's life or school events, using primary sources. Clarifications: Examples of sources may include, but are not limited to, photographs, birth certificates, report cards, and diaries.
SS.1.CG.1.1:	Explain the purpose of rules and laws in the home, school and community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the role that rules and laws play in their daily life. Students will explain the difference between rules and laws.
SS.1.CG.1.2:	Describe how the absence of rules and laws impacts individuals and the community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will provide examples of rules and laws in their lives and in the community. Students will recognize that disorder, injustice and harm to people can occur when there is an absence of rules and laws.
SS.1.CG.2.1:	Explain the rights and responsibilities students have in the school community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the rights (e.g., treated with respect, physically safe learning environment) and responsibilities (e.g., come to school on time, do not damage school property) students have as members of their school community. Students will define rights as freedoms protected by laws in society and protected by rules in the school community. Students will define responsibilities as things citizens should do to benefit the community.
SS.1.CG.2.2:	Describe the characteristics of citizenship in the school community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify characteristics of responsible citizenship (e.g., respect others' property, treat people with dignity, care for environment, treat animals with kindness). Students will identify characteristics of irresponsible citizenship (e.g., damaging school property, bullying).
SS.1.CG.2.3:	Recognize ways citizens can demonstrate patriotism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss appropriate ways to show respect during the Pledge of Allegiance and National Anthem (e.g., stand at attention, face the flag, pause conversations). Students will discuss how to show respect for the American flag (e.g., how to properly display and dispose of the American flag). Students will discuss how to demonstrate patriotism during patriotic holidays and observances (e.g., American Founders Month, Celebrate Freedom Week, Constitution Day, Independence Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Medal of Honor Day, Memorial Day, Patriot Day, Veterans Day).
SS.1.CG.2.4:	Recognize symbols and individuals that represent the United States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the national motto ("In God We Trust") and "We the People" as symbols that represent the United States. Students will recognize Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Daniel Webster and Martin Luther King Jr. as individuals who represent the United States.
SS.1.CG.2.5:	Recognize symbols and individuals that represent Florida. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the state motto ("In God We Trust") and the state day (Pascua Florida Day) are symbols that represent Florida. Students will identify the current Florida governor and recognize the governor as an individual who represents the state.
SS.1.CG.3.1:	Recognize that the United States and Florida have Constitutions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will define a constitution as an agreed-upon set of rules or laws. Students will recognize that the U.S. Constitution starts with "We the People."

SS.1.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain responsible ways for individuals and groups to make decisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will demonstrate characteristics of responsible decision-making. • Students will explain how multiple perspectives contribute to the unity of the United States.
SS.1.E.1.1:	<p>Recognize that money is a method of exchanging goods and services.</p> <p>Clarifications: An example is coins/bills versus bartering or trading.</p>
SS.1.E.1.2:	<p>Define opportunity costs as giving up one thing for another.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are giving up television to do homework and buying candy versus saving for later purchase.</p>
SS.1.E.1.3:	<p>Distinguish between examples of goods and services.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are goods: hamburger; services: sweeping the floor.</p>
SS.1.E.1.4:	Distinguish people as buyers, sellers, and producers of goods and services.
SS.1.E.1.5:	Recognize the importance of saving money for future purchases.
SS.1.E.1.6:	<p>Identify that people need to make choices because of scarce resources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are not enough time to do all activities or not enough red crayons.</p>
SS.1.G.1.1:	<p>Use physical and political/cultural maps to locate places in Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Tallahassee, student's hometown, Lake Okeechobee, Florida Keys, and the Everglades.</p>
SS.1.G.1.2:	Identify key elements (compass rose, cardinal directions, title, key/legend with symbols) of maps and globes .
SS.1.G.1.3:	<p>Construct a basic map using key elements including cardinal directions and map symbols.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are map of bedroom, classroom, or route to school</p>
SS.1.G.1.4:	<p>Identify a variety of physical features using a map and globe.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are oceans, peninsulas, lakes, rivers, swamps, and gulfs.</p>
SS.1.G.1.5:	Locate on maps and globes the student's local community, Florida, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico.
SS.1.G.1.6:	<p>Describe how location, weather, and physical environment affect the way people live in our community.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are effects on their food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and recreation</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications:</p>

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:
K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

	6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.1.C.2.4:	Recognize health consequences for not following rules. Clarifications: Injuries, arguments, hurt feelings, and pollution.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Our Community and Beyond: First grade students will expand their knowledge of family and community through explorations in history, geography, and economics and learn about their role as a citizen in their home, school, and community.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 1

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 1

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Primary Education (K-3)

Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Prekindergarten/Primary Education (Age 3 through Grade 3)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Studies Grade 2 (#5021040) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.2.A.1.1:	Examine primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, artifacts, photographs, newspapers, audio/video recordings, documents, maps, coins, and stamps, textbooks and reference books.
SS.2.A.1.2:	Utilize the media center, technology, or other informational sources to locate information that provides answers to questions about a historical topic.
SS.2.A.2.1:	Recognize that Native Americans were the first inhabitants in North America.
SS.2.A.2.2:	Compare the cultures of Native American tribes from various geographic regions of the United States. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, location, clothing, housing, food, major beliefs and practices, language, art, and music.
SS.2.A.2.3:	Describe the impact of immigrants on the Native Americans. Clarifications: Examples are location, clothing, housing, food, major beliefs and practices, art, and music.
SS.2.A.2.4:	Explore ways the daily life of people living in Colonial America changed over time. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, food, shelter, clothing, education, and settlements.
SS.2.A.2.5:	Identify reasons people came to the United States throughout history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, hunger, natural disasters, voluntary and involuntary servitude, political or religious freedom, land, and jobs.
SS.2.A.2.6:	Discuss the importance of Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty to immigration from 1892 - 1954.
SS.2.A.2.7:	Discuss why immigration continues today. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, jobs, war, hunger, natural disasters, political or religious freedom, and jobs.
SS.2.A.2.8:	Explain the cultural influences and contributions of immigrants today. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, food, language, music, art, beliefs and practices, literature, education, and clothing.
SS.2.A.3.1:	Identify terms and designations of time sequence. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, years, decades, centuries.
SS.2.C.1.1:	Explain why people form governments. Clarifications: Examples are create laws, provide services and structure, safety.
SS.2.C.1.2:	Explain the consequences of an absence of rules and laws. Clarifications: Examples are lack of order and people get hurt.
SS.2.C.2.1:	Identify what it means to be a United States citizen either by birth or by naturalization.
SS.2.C.2.2:	Define and apply the characteristics of responsible citizenship. Clarifications: Examples are respect, responsibility, participation, self-reliance, patriotism, and honesty.
SS.2.C.2.3:	Explain why United States citizens have guaranteed rights and identify rights. Clarifications: Examples are right to vote, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion.
SS.2.C.2.4:	Identify ways citizens can make a positive contribution in their community. Clarifications: Examples are volunteering and recycling.
SS.2.C.2.5:	Evaluate the contributions of various African Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, veterans, and women.
SS.2.C.3.1:	Identify the Constitution as the document which establishes the structure, function, powers, and limits of American government.
SS.2.C.3.2:	Recognize symbols, individuals, events, and documents that represent the United States. Clarifications: Examples are White House, Capitol, Supreme Court, Washington Monument, Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, Liberty Bell, Constitution.
SS.2.E.1.1:	Recognize that people make choices because of limited resources.
SS.2.E.1.2:	Recognize that people supply goods and services based on consumer demands. Clarifications: Examples are housing and jobs.

	Recognize that the United States trades with other nations to exchange goods and services.
SS.2.E.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are clothing, food, toys, cars.</p>
SS.2.E.1.4:	Explain the personal benefits and costs involved in saving and spending.
	Use different types of maps (political, physical, and thematic) to identify map elements.
SS.2.G.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are coordinate grids, title, compass rose, cardinal and intermediate directions, key/legend with symbols and scale.</p>
SS.2.G.1.2:	Using maps and globes, locate the student's hometown, Florida, and North America, and locate the state capital and the national capital.
SS.2.G.1.3:	Label on a map or globe the continents, oceans, Equator, Prime Meridian, North and South Pole.
SS.2.G.1.4:	Use a map to locate the countries in North America (Canada, United States, Mexico, and the Caribbean Islands).
LAFS.2.RI.1.1:	Ask and answer such questions as <i>who</i> , <i>what</i> , <i>where</i> , <i>when</i> , <i>why</i> , and <i>how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
LAFS.2.RI.1.2:	Identify the main topic of a multiparagraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.
LAFS.2.RI.1.3:	Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.
LAFS.2.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade 2 topic or subject area</i> .
LAFS.2.RI.2.5:	Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.
LAFS.2.RI.2.6:	Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.
LAFS.2.RI.3.7:	Explain how specific images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.
LAFS.2.RI.3.8:	Describe how an author uses reasons to support specific points in a text.
LAFS.2.RI.3.9:	Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.
LAFS.2.RI.4.10:	By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
LAFS.2.SL.1.1:	<p>a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).</p> <p>b. Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their comments to the remarks of others.</p> <p>c. Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion.</p>
LAFS.2.SL.1.2:	Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
LAFS.2.SL.1.3:	Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue.
LAFS.2.SL.2.4:	Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.
LAFS.2.W.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts in which they introduce a topic, use facts and definitions to develop points, and provide a concluding statement or section.
LAFS.2.W.1.3:	Write narratives in which they recount a well-elaborated event or short sequence of events, include details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide a sense of closure.
LAFS.2.W.2.5:	With guidance and support from adults and peers, focus on a topic and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing.
LAFS.2.W.3.7:	Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., read a number of books on a single topic to produce a report; record science observations).
MAFS.2.MD.3.7:	Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes.
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.2.MD.3.8:	<p>Solve one- and two-step word problems involving dollar bills (singles, fives, tens, twenties, and hundreds) or coins (quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies) using \$ and ¢ symbols appropriately. Word problems may involve addition, subtraction, and equal groups situations¹. <i>Example: The cash register shows that the total for your purchase is 59¢. You gave the cashier three quarters. How much change should you receive from the cashier?</i></p> <p>a. Identify the value of coins and paper currency.</p> <p>b. Compute the value of any combination of coins within one dollar.</p> <p>c. Compute the value of any combinations of dollars (e.g., If you have three ten-dollar bills, one five-dollar bill, and two one-dollar bills, how much money do you have?).</p> <p>d. Relate the value of pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters to other coins and to the dollar (e.g., There are five nickels in one quarter. There are two nickels in one dime. There are two and a half dimes in one quarter. There are twenty nickels in one dollar).</p> <p>(¹See glossary Table 1)</p>
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.2.MD.4.9:	Generate measurement data by measuring lengths of several objects to the nearest whole unit, or by making repeated measurements of the same object. Show the measurements by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in whole-number units.
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.2.MD.4.10:	Draw a picture graph and a bar graph (with single-unit scale) to represent a data set with up to four categories. Solve simple put-together, take-apart, and compare problems using information presented in a bar graph.
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Attend to precision.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.2.C.2.4:	<p>Explain the ways that rules make the classroom, school, and community safer.</p> <p>Clarifications: Walking not running, waiting your turn, and following traffic laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Who We Are As Americans: Second grade students will investigate the impact of immigration over time in the United States, explore the geography of North America, and discover the foundations of American citizenship.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021040

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 2

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 2

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Primary Education (K-3)

Prekindergarten/Primary Education (Age 3 through Grade 3)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Studies Grade 2 (#5021040) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.2.A.1.1:	Examine primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, artifacts, photographs, newspapers, audio/video recordings, documents, maps, coins, and stamps, textbooks and reference books.
SS.2.A.1.2:	Utilize the media center, technology, or other informational sources to locate information that provides answers to questions about a historical topic.
SS.2.A.2.1:	Recognize that Native Americans were the first inhabitants in North America.
SS.2.A.2.2:	Compare the cultures of Native American tribes from various geographic regions of the United States. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, location, clothing, housing, food, major beliefs and practices, language, art, and music.
SS.2.A.2.3:	Describe the impact of immigrants on the Native Americans. Clarifications: Examples are location, clothing, housing, food, major beliefs and practices, art, and music.
SS.2.A.2.4:	Explore ways the daily life of people living in Colonial America changed over time. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, food, shelter, clothing, education, and settlements.
SS.2.A.2.5:	Identify reasons people came to the United States throughout history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, hunger, natural disasters, voluntary and involuntary servitude, political or religious freedom, land, and jobs.
SS.2.A.2.6:	Discuss the importance of Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty to immigration from 1892 - 1954.
SS.2.A.2.7:	Discuss why immigration continues today. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, jobs, war, hunger, natural disasters, political or religious freedom, and jobs.
SS.2.A.2.8:	Explain the cultural influences and contributions of immigrants today. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, food, language, music, art, beliefs and practices, literature, education, and clothing.
SS.2.A.3.1:	Identify terms and designations of time sequence. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, years, decades, centuries.
SS.2.C.1.1:	Explain why people form governments. Clarifications: Examples are create laws, provide services and structure, safety.
SS.2.C.1.2:	Explain the consequences of an absence of rules and laws. Clarifications: Examples are lack of order and people get hurt.
SS.2.C.2.1:	Identify what it means to be a United States citizen either by birth or by naturalization.
SS.2.C.2.2:	Define and apply the characteristics of responsible citizenship. Clarifications: Examples are respect, responsibility, participation, self-reliance, patriotism, and honesty.
SS.2.C.2.3:	Explain why United States citizens have guaranteed rights and identify rights. Clarifications: Examples are right to vote, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion.
SS.2.C.2.4:	Identify ways citizens can make a positive contribution in their community. Clarifications: Examples are volunteering and recycling.
SS.2.C.2.5:	Evaluate the contributions of various African Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, veterans, and women.
SS.2.C.3.1:	Identify the Constitution as the document which establishes the structure, function, powers, and limits of American government.
SS.2.C.3.2:	Recognize symbols, individuals, events, and documents that represent the United States. Clarifications: Examples are White House, Capitol, Supreme Court, Washington Monument, Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, Liberty Bell, Constitution.
SS.2.E.1.1:	Recognize that people make choices because of limited resources.
SS.2.E.1.2:	Recognize that people supply goods and services based on consumer demands. Clarifications: Examples are housing and jobs.

	Recognize that the United States trades with other nations to exchange goods and services.
SS.2.E.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are clothing, food, toys, cars.</p>
SS.2.E.1.4:	Explain the personal benefits and costs involved in saving and spending.
	Use different types of maps (political, physical, and thematic) to identify map elements.
SS.2.G.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are coordinate grids, title, compass rose, cardinal and intermediate directions, key/legend with symbols and scale.</p>
SS.2.G.1.2:	Using maps and globes, locate the student's hometown, Florida, and North America, and locate the state capital and the national capital.
SS.2.G.1.3:	Label on a map or globe the continents, oceans, Equator, Prime Meridian, North and South Pole.
SS.2.G.1.4:	Use a map to locate the countries in North America (Canada, United States, Mexico, and the Caribbean Islands).
	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

	must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.2.C.2.4:	Explain the ways that rules make the classroom, school, and community safer. Clarifications: Walking not running, waiting your turn, and following traffic laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Who We Are As Americans: Second grade students will investigate the impact of immigration over time in the United States, explore the geography of North America, and discover the foundations of American citizenship.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021040

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 2

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 2

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Primary Education (K-3)
Prekindergarten/Primary Education (Age 3 through Grade 3)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Studies Grade 2 (#5021040) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.2.A.1.1:	Examine primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, artifacts, photographs, newspapers, audio/video recordings, documents, maps, coins, and stamps, textbooks and reference books.
SS.2.A.1.2:	Utilize the media center, technology, or other informational sources to locate information that provides answers to questions about a historical topic.
SS.2.A.2.1:	Recognize that Native Americans were the first inhabitants in North America.
SS.2.A.2.2:	Compare the cultures of Native American tribes from various geographic regions of the United States. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, location, clothing, housing, food, major beliefs and practices, language, art, and music.
SS.2.A.2.3:	Describe the impact of immigrants on the Native Americans. Clarifications: Examples are location, clothing, housing, food, major beliefs and practices, art, and music.
SS.2.A.2.4:	Explore ways the daily life of people living in Colonial America changed over time. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, food, shelter, clothing, education, and settlements.
SS.2.A.2.5:	Identify reasons people came to the United States throughout history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, hunger, natural disasters, voluntary and involuntary servitude, political or religious freedom, land, and jobs.
SS.2.A.2.6:	Discuss the importance of Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty to immigration from 1892 - 1954.
SS.2.A.2.7:	Discuss why immigration continues today. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, jobs, war, hunger, natural disasters, political or religious freedom, and jobs.
SS.2.A.2.8:	Explain the cultural influences and contributions of immigrants today. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, food, language, music, art, beliefs and practices, literature, education, and clothing.
SS.2.A.3.1:	Identify terms and designations of time sequence. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, years, decades, centuries.
SS.2.CG.1.1:	Explain why people form governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the role of laws in government. Students will define and provide examples of laws at the state and national levels. Students will use scenarios to identify the impact of government on daily life.
SS.2.CG.1.2:	Explain how the U.S. government protects the liberty and rights of American citizens. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the equal rights of citizens are protected by the U.S. Constitution.
SS.2.CG.2.1:	Explain what it means to be a U.S. citizen. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that there are multiple ways to obtain citizenship.
SS.2.CG.2.2:	Describe the characteristics of responsible citizenship at the local and state levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify characteristics of responsible citizenship (e.g., peaceable assembly, obeying the law, community involvement). Students will identify characteristics of irresponsible citizenship (e.g., disorderly assembly, breaking the law). Students will describe the contributions of the diverse individuals and groups that contribute to civic life in the United States and Florida.
SS.2.CG.2.3:	Explain how citizens demonstrate patriotism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why reciting the Pledge of Allegiance daily is an act of patriotism. Students will explain the importance of recognizing patriotic holidays or observances (e.g., American Founders Month, Celebrate Freedom Week, Constitution Day, Independence Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Medal of Honor Day, Memorial Day, Patriot Day, Veterans Day).
SS.2.CG.2.4:	Recognize symbols, individuals and documents that represent the United States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the U.S. Capitol, the White House, the U.S. Supreme Court building and the Statue of Liberty as symbols that represent the United States. Students will recognize Rosa Parks and Thomas Jefferson as individuals who represent the United States. Students will recognize the Declaration of Independence as a document that represents the United States.
SS.2.CG.2.5:	Recognize symbols, individuals and documents that represent Florida. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the Florida State Capitol and the Everglades National Park as symbols of Florida. Students will recognize Andrew Jackson and Marjory Stoneman Douglas as individuals who represent Florida. Students will recognize the Florida Constitution as a document that represents Florida.
SS.2.CG.3.1:	Identify the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the United States has a written constitution. Students will identify the United States as a constitutional republic.

SS.2.E.1.1:	Recognize that people make choices because of limited resources.
SS.2.E.1.2:	Recognize that people supply goods and services based on consumer demands. Clarifications: Examples are housing and jobs.
SS.2.E.1.3:	Recognize that the United States trades with other nations to exchange goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are clothing, food, toys, cars.
SS.2.E.1.4:	Explain the personal benefits and costs involved in saving and spending.
SS.2.G.1.1:	Use different types of maps (political, physical, and thematic) to identify map elements. Clarifications: Examples are coordinate grids, title, compass rose, cardinal and intermediate directions, key/legend with symbols and scale.
SS.2.G.1.2:	Using maps and globes, locate the student's hometown, Florida, and North America, and locate the state capital and the national capital.
SS.2.G.1.3:	Label on a map or globe the continents, oceans, Equator, Prime Meridian, North and South Pole.
SS.2.G.1.4:	Use a map to locate the countries in North America (Canada, United States, Mexico, and the Caribbean Islands).
MA.K.12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K.12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K.12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K.12.MTR.4.1:	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.2.C.2.4:	Explain the ways that rules make the classroom, school, and community safer. Clarifications: Walking not running, waiting your turn, and following traffic laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Who We Are As Americans: Second grade students will investigate the impact of immigration over time in the United States, explore the geography of North America, and discover the foundations of American citizenship.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021040

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 2

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 2

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Primary Education (K-3)
Prekindergarten/Primary Education (Age 3 through Grade 3)

Social Studies Grade 3 (#5021050) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.3.A.1.1:	Analyze primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, artifacts, photographs, paintings, maps, images, documents, audio and video recordings.
SS.3.A.1.2:	Utilize technology resources to gather information from primary and secondary sources.
SS.3.A.1.3:	Define terms related to the social sciences. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, history, geography, civics, government, economics.
SS.3.C.1.1:	Explain the purpose and need for government. Clarifications: Examples are safety, organization, services, protection of rights.
SS.3.C.1.2:	Describe how government gains its power from the people.
SS.3.C.1.3:	Explain how government was established through a written Constitution.
SS.3.C.2.1:	Identify group and individual actions of citizens that demonstrate civility, cooperation, volunteerism, and other civic virtues. Clarifications: Examples are food drives, book drives, community, clean-up, voting.
SS.3.C.3.1:	Identify the levels of government (local, state, federal).
SS.3.C.3.2:	Describe how government is organized at the local level. Clarifications: Examples are executive branch - mayor; legislative branch - city commission; judicial branch - county and circuit courts.
SS.3.C.3.3:	Recognize that every state has a state constitution.
SS.3.C.3.4:	Recognize that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.
SS.3.E.1.1:	Give examples of how scarcity results in trade. Clarifications: Examples are oil, video games, food.
SS.3.E.1.2:	List the characteristics of money. Clarifications: Examples are portable, divisible, recognizable, durable.
SS.3.E.1.3:	Recognize that buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services through the use of trade or money.
SS.3.E.1.4:	Distinguish between currencies used in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.
SS.3.G.1.1:	Use thematic maps, tables, charts, graphs, and photos to analyze geographic information. Clarifications: Types of photographs may include satellite or aerial.
SS.3.G.1.2:	Review basic map elements (coordinate grid, cardinal and intermediate directions, title, compass rose, scale, key/legend with symbols) .
SS.3.G.1.3:	Label the continents and oceans on a world map.
SS.3.G.1.4:	Name and identify the purpose of maps (physical, political, elevation, population).
SS.3.G.1.5:	Compare maps and globes to develop an understanding of the concept of distortion.
SS.3.G.1.6:	Use maps to identify different types of scale to measure distances between two places. Clarifications: Examples are linear, fractional, word.
SS.3.G.2.1:	Label the countries and commonwealths in North America (Canada, United States, Mexico) and in the Caribbean (Puerto Rico, Cuba, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica).
SS.3.G.2.2:	Identify the five regions of the United States. Clarifications: (i.e., Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, Southwest, West)
SS.3.G.2.3:	Label the states in each of the five regions of the United States.
SS.3.G.2.4:	Describe the physical features of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications: Examples are lakes, rivers, oceans, mountains, deserts, plains, and grasslands.
SS.3.G.2.5:	Identify natural and man-made landmarks in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications: (e.g. Grand Canyon, Gateway Arch, Mount Rushmore, Devil's Tower, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Niagara Falls)
SS.3.G.2.6:	Investigate how people perceive places and regions differently by conducting interviews, mental mapping, and studying news, poems, legends, and songs about a region or area.
SS.3.G.3.1:	Describe the climate and vegetation in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications:

	(e.g., tundra, sandy soil, humidity, maritime climate)
SS.3.G.3.2:	Describe the natural resources in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications: (e.g., water, arable land, oil, phosphate, fish)
SS.3.G.4.1:	Explain how the environment influences settlement patterns in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications: Examples are settlements near water for drinking, bathing, cooking, agriculture and land for farming.
SS.3.G.4.2:	Identify the cultures that have settled the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.
SS.3.G.4.3:	Compare the cultural characteristics of diverse populations in one of the five regions of the United States with Canada, Mexico, or the Caribbean. Clarifications: Examples are housing, music, transportation, food, recreation, language, holidays, beliefs and customs.
SS.3.G.4.4:	Identify contributions from various ethnic groups to the United States. Clarifications: Examples are Native Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, Africans, Asians, Europeans.
LAFS.3.RI.1.1:	Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.
LAFS.3.RI.1.2:	Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.
LAFS.3.RI.1.3:	Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.
LAFS.3.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.
LAFS.3.RI.2.5:	Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.
LAFS.3.RI.2.6:	Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text.
LAFS.3.RI.3.7:	Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).
LAFS.3.RI.3.8:	Describe the logical connection between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence).
LAFS.3.RI.3.9:	Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.
LAFS.3.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the high end of the grades 2–3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.3.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 3 <i>topics and texts</i> , building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion. b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion). c. Ask questions to check understanding of information presented, stay on topic, and link their comments to the remarks of others. d. Explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.
LAFS.3.SL.1.2:	Determine the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
LAFS.3.SL.1.3:	Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.
LAFS.3.SL.2.4:	Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking clearly at an understandable pace.
LAFS.3.W.1.1:	Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons. a. Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons. b. Provide reasons that support the opinion. c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., because, therefore, since, for example) to connect opinion and reasons. d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
LAFS.3.W.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly. a. Introduce a topic and group related information together; include illustrations when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details. c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., also, another, and, more, but) to connect ideas within categories of information. d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
LAFS.3.W.1.3:	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences. a. Establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally. b. Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings to develop experiences and events or show the response of characters to situations. c. Use temporal words and phrases to signal event order. d. Provide a sense of closure.
LAFS.3.W.2.4:	With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)
LAFS.3.W.2.5:	With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing.
LAFS.3.W.2.6:	With guidance and support from adults, use technology to produce and publish writing (using keyboarding skills) as well as to interact and collaborate with others.
LAFS.3.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.
LAFS.3.W.3.8:	Recall information from experiences or gather information from print and digital sources; take brief notes on sources and sort evidence into provided categories.
LAFS.3.W.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

MAFS.3.MD.2.3:	<p>Draw a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent a data set with several categories. Solve one- and two-step “how many more” and “how many less” problems using information presented in scaled bar graphs. <i>For example, draw a bar graph in which each square in the bar graph might represent 5 pets.</i></p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.3.MD.2.4:	<p>Generate measurement data by measuring lengths using rulers marked with halves and fourths of an inch. Show the data by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in appropriate units— whole numbers, halves, or quarters.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.3.C.2.4:	<p>Identify classroom and school rules that promote health and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Following rules for walking in hallways, keeping areas clean, listening to crossing guard, and bike safety.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Third Grade: The United States Regions and Its Neighbors - The third grade Social Studies curriculum consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics, and Civics. Third grade students will learn about North America and the Caribbean. They will focus on the regions of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean Islands. Their study will include physical and cultural characteristics as they learn about our country and its neighbors.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021050

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 3

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 3

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Primary Education (K-3)
Prekindergarten/Primary Education (Age 3 through Grade 3)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Studies Grade 3 (#5021050) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.3.A.1.1:	Analyze primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, artifacts, photographs, paintings, maps, images, documents, audio and video recordings.
SS.3.A.1.2:	Utilize technology resources to gather information from primary and secondary sources.
SS.3.A.1.3:	Define terms related to the social sciences. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, history, geography, civics, government, economics.
SS.3.C.1.1:	Explain the purpose and need for government. Clarifications: Examples are safety, organization, services, protection of rights.
SS.3.C.1.2:	Describe how government gains its power from the people.
SS.3.C.1.3:	Explain how government was established through a written Constitution.
SS.3.C.2.1:	Identify group and individual actions of citizens that demonstrate civility, cooperation, volunteerism, and other civic virtues. Clarifications: Examples are food drives, book drives, community, clean-up, voting.
SS.3.C.3.1:	Identify the levels of government (local, state, federal).
SS.3.C.3.2:	Describe how government is organized at the local level. Clarifications: Examples are executive branch - mayor; legislative branch - city commission; judicial branch - county and circuit courts.
SS.3.C.3.3:	Recognize that every state has a state constitution.
SS.3.C.3.4:	Recognize that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.
SS.3.E.1.1:	Give examples of how scarcity results in trade. Clarifications: Examples are oil, video games, food.
SS.3.E.1.2:	List the characteristics of money. Clarifications: Examples are portable, divisible, recognizable, durable.
SS.3.E.1.3:	Recognize that buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services through the use of trade or money.
SS.3.E.1.4:	Distinguish between currencies used in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.
SS.3.G.1.1:	Use thematic maps, tables, charts, graphs, and photos to analyze geographic information. Clarifications: Types of photographs may include satellite or aerial.
SS.3.G.1.2:	Review basic map elements (coordinate grid, cardinal and intermediate directions, title, compass rose, scale, key/legend with symbols) .
SS.3.G.1.3:	Label the continents and oceans on a world map.
SS.3.G.1.4:	Name and identify the purpose of maps (physical, political, elevation, population).
SS.3.G.1.5:	Compare maps and globes to develop an understanding of the concept of distortion.
SS.3.G.1.6:	Use maps to identify different types of scale to measure distances between two places. Clarifications: Examples are linear, fractional, word.
SS.3.G.2.1:	Label the countries and commonwealths in North America (Canada, United States, Mexico) and in the Caribbean (Puerto Rico, Cuba, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica).
SS.3.G.2.2:	Identify the five regions of the United States. Clarifications: (i.e., Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, Southwest, West)
SS.3.G.2.3:	Label the states in each of the five regions of the United States.
SS.3.G.2.4:	Describe the physical features of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications: Examples are lakes, rivers, oceans, mountains, deserts, plains, and grasslands.
SS.3.G.2.5:	Identify natural and man-made landmarks in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications: (e.g. Grand Canyon, Gateway Arch, Mount Rushmore, Devil's Tower, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Niagara Falls)
SS.3.G.2.6:	Investigate how people perceive places and regions differently by conducting interviews, mental mapping, and studying news, poems, legends, and songs about a region or area.
SS.3.G.3.1:	Describe the climate and vegetation in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications:

	(e.g., tundra, sandy soil, humidity, maritime climate)
SS.3.G.3.2:	Describe the natural resources in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications: (e.g., water, arable land, oil, phosphate, fish)
SS.3.G.4.1:	Explain how the environment influences settlement patterns in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications: Examples are settlements near water for drinking, bathing, cooking, agriculture and land for farming.
SS.3.G.4.2:	Identify the cultures that have settled the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.
SS.3.G.4.3:	Compare the cultural characteristics of diverse populations in one of the five regions of the United States with Canada, Mexico, or the Caribbean. Clarifications: Examples are housing, music, transportation, food, recreation, language, holidays, beliefs and customs.
SS.3.G.4.4:	Identify contributions from various ethnic groups to the United States. Clarifications: Examples are Native Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, Africans, Asians, Europeans.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills.

	Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.3.C.2.4:	Identify classroom and school rules that promote health and disease prevention. Clarifications: Following rules for walking in hallways, keeping areas clean, listening to crossing guard, and bike safety.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Third Grade: The United States Regions and Its Neighbors - The third grade Social Studies curriculum consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics, and Civics. Third grade students will learn about North America and the Caribbean. They will focus on the regions of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean Islands. Their study will include physical and cultural characteristics as they learn about our country and its neighbors.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021050

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 3

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 3

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Primary Education (K-3)

Prekindergarten/Primary Education (Age 3 through Grade 3)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Studies Grade 3 (#5021050) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.3.A.1.1:	Analyze primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, artifacts, photographs, paintings, maps, images, documents, audio and video recordings.
SS.3.A.1.2:	Utilize technology resources to gather information from primary and secondary sources.
SS.3.A.1.3:	Define terms related to the social sciences. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, history, geography, civics, government, economics.
SS.3.CG.1.1:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution establishes the purpose and fulfills the need for government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the purpose of and need for government in terms of protection of rights, organization, security and services.
SS.3.CG.1.2:	Describe how the U.S. government gains its power from the people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize what is meant by "We the People" and "consent of the governed." Students will identify sources of consent (e.g., voting and elections). Students will recognize that the U.S. republic is governed by the "consent of the governed" and government power is exercised through representatives of the people.
SS.3.CG.2.1:	Describe how citizens demonstrate civility, cooperation, volunteerism and other civic virtues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify examples including, but not limited to, food drives, book drives, community clean-ups, voting, blood donation drives, volunteer fire departments and neighborhood watch programs.
SS.3.CG.2.2:	Describe the importance of voting in elections. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that it is every citizen's responsibility to vote. Students will explain the importance of voting in a republic.
SS.3.CG.2.3:	Explain the history and meaning behind patriotic holidays and observances. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify patriotic holidays and observances to include, but not limited to, American Founders Month, Celebrate Freedom Week, Constitution Day, Independence Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Medal of Honor Day, Memorial Day, Patriot Day, Veterans Day.
SS.3.CG.2.4:	Recognize symbols, individuals, documents and events that represent the United States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize Mount Rushmore, Uncle Sam and the Washington Monument as symbols that represent the United States. Students will recognize James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Booker T. Washington and Susan B. Anthony as individuals who represent the United States. Students will recognize the U.S. Constitution as a document that represents the United States. Students will recognize the Constitutional Convention (May 1787 – September 1787) and the signing of the U.S. Constitution (September 17, 1787) as events that represent the United States.
SS.3.CG.2.5:	Recognize symbols, individuals, documents and events that represent the State of Florida. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the Great Seal of the State of Florida as a symbol that represents the state. Students will recognize William Pope Duval, William Dunn Moseley and Josiah T. Walls as individuals who represent Florida. Students will identify the Declaration of Rights in the Florida Constitution as a document that represents Florida. Students will recognize that Florida became the 27th state of the United States on March 3, 1845.
SS.3.CG.3.1:	Explain how the U.S. and Florida Constitutions establish the structure, function, powers and limits of government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the U.S. Constitution and the Florida Constitution establish the framework for national and state government. Students will recognize how government is organized at the national level (e.g., three branches of government). Students will provide examples of people who make and enforce rules and laws in the United States (e.g., congress and president) and Florida (e.g., state legislature and governor).
SS.3.CG.3.2:	Recognize that government has local, state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that each level of government has its own unique structure and responsibilities. Students will distinguish between the responsibilities of the local, state and national governments in the United States.
SS.3.E.1.1:	Give examples of how scarcity results in trade. Clarifications: Examples are oil, video games, food.
SS.3.E.1.2:	List the characteristics of money. Clarifications: Examples are portable, divisible, recognizable, durable.
SS.3.E.1.3:	Recognize that buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services through the use of trade or money.
SS.3.E.1.4:	Distinguish between currencies used in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.
SS.3.G.1.1:	Use thematic maps, tables, charts, graphs, and photos to analyze geographic information. Clarifications: Types of photographs may include satellite or aerial.
SS.3.G.1.2:	Review basic map elements (coordinate grid, cardinal and intermediate directions, title, compass rose, scale, key/legend with symbols) .
SS.3.G.1.3:	Label the continents and oceans on a world map.
SS.3.G.1.4:	Name and identify the purpose of maps (physical, political, elevation, population).
SS.3.G.1.5:	Compare maps and globes to develop an understanding of the concept of distortion.

SS.3.G.1.6:	Use maps to identify different types of scale to measure distances between two places. Clarifications: Examples are linear, fractional, word.
SS.3.G.2.1:	Label the countries and commonwealths in North America (Canada, United States, Mexico) and in the Caribbean (Puerto Rico, Cuba, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica).
SS.3.G.2.2:	Identify the five regions of the United States. Clarifications: (i.e., Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, Southwest, West)
SS.3.G.2.3:	Label the states in each of the five regions of the United States.
SS.3.G.2.4:	Describe the physical features of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications: Examples are lakes, rivers, oceans, mountains, deserts, plains, and grasslands.
SS.3.G.2.5:	Identify natural and man-made landmarks in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications: (e.g. Grand Canyon, Gateway Arch, Mount Rushmore, Devil's Tower, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Niagara Falls)
SS.3.G.2.6:	Investigate how people perceive places and regions differently by conducting interviews, mental mapping, and studying news, poems, legends, and songs about a region or area.
SS.3.G.3.1:	Describe the climate and vegetation in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications: (e.g., tundra, sandy soil, humidity, maritime climate)
SS.3.G.3.2:	Describe the natural resources in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications: (e.g., water, arable land, oil, phosphate, fish)
SS.3.G.4.1:	Explain how the environment influences settlement patterns in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Clarifications: Examples are settlements near water for drinking, bathing, cooking, agriculture and land for farming.
SS.3.G.4.2:	Identify the cultures that have settled the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.
SS.3.G.4.3:	Compare the cultural characteristics of diverse populations in one of the five regions of the United States with Canada, Mexico, or the Caribbean. Clarifications: Examples are housing, music, transportation, food, recreation, language, holidays, beliefs and customs.
SS.3.G.4.4:	Identify contributions from various ethnic groups to the United States. Clarifications: Examples are Native Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, Africans, Asians, Europeans.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

ELA.K.12.EE.1.1:	4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.3.C.2.4:	Identify classroom and school rules that promote health and disease prevention. Clarifications: Following rules for walking in hallways, keeping areas clean, listening to crossing guard, and bike safety.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Third Grade: The United States Regions and Its Neighbors - The third grade Social Studies curriculum consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics, and Civics. Third grade students will learn about North America and the Caribbean. They will focus on the regions of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean Islands. Their study will include physical and cultural characteristics as they learn about our country and its neighbors.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support,

students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021050

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 3

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 3

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Primary Education (K-3)

Prekindergarten/Primary Education (Age 3 through Grade 3)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Studies Grade 4 (#5021060) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.4.A.1.1:	Analyze primary and secondary resources to identify significant individuals and events throughout Florida history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, photographs, paintings, maps, artifacts, timelines, audio and video, letters and diaries, periodicals, newspaper articles, etc.
SS.4.A.1.2:	Synthesize information related to Florida history through print and electronic media. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, encyclopedias, atlases, newspapers, websites, databases, audio, video, etc.
SS.4.A.2.1:	Compare Native American tribes in Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Apalachee, Calusa, Tequesta, Timucua, Tocobaga.
SS.4.A.3.1:	Identify explorers who came to Florida and the motivations for their expeditions. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ponce de Leon, Juan Garrido, Esteban Dorantes, Tristan deLuna, and an understanding that 2013 is the quincentennial of the founding of Florida.
SS.4.A.3.2:	Describe causes and effects of European colonization on the Native American tribes of Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, protection of ships, search for gold, glory of the mother country, disease, death, and spread of religion.
SS.4.A.3.3:	Identify the significance of St. Augustine as the oldest permanent European settlement in the United States. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the 450th anniversary of the founding of St. Augustine in 2015 as the first continuous town in the United States, predating other colonial settlements.
SS.4.A.3.4:	Explain the purpose of and daily life on missions (San Luis de Talimali in present-day Tallahassee).
SS.4.A.3.5:	Identify the significance of Fort Mose as the first free African community in the United States. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the differences between Spanish and English treatment of enslavement.
SS.4.A.3.6:	Identify the effects of Spanish rule in Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, names of cities such as Pensacola, etc., agriculture, weapons, architecture, art, music, and food.
SS.4.A.3.7:	Identify nations (Spain, France, England) that controlled Florida before it became a United States territory.
SS.4.A.3.8:	Explain how the Seminole tribe formed and the purpose for their migration.
SS.4.A.3.9:	Explain how Florida (Adams-Onis Treaty) became a U.S. territory.
SS.4.A.3.10:	Identify the causes and effects of the Seminole Wars. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Jackson's invasion of Florida (First Seminole War), without federal permission.
SS.4.A.4.1:	Explain the effects of technological advances on Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, steam engine, steamboats, delivery of water to some areas of the state.
SS.4.A.4.2:	Describe pioneer life in Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the role of men, women, children, Florida Crackers, Black Seminoles.
SS.4.A.5.1:	Describe Florida's involvement (secession, blockades of ports, the battles of Ft. Pickens, Olustee, Ft. Brooke, Natural Bridge, food supply) in the Civil War. Clarifications: Additional examples may also include, but are not limited to, Ft. Zachary Taylor, the plantation culture, the First Florida Cavalry.
SS.4.A.5.2:	Summarize challenges Floridians faced during Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sharecropping, segregation, and black participation in state and federal governments.
SS.4.A.6.1:	Describe the economic development of Florida's major industries. Clarifications: Examples of industries may include, but are not limited to, timber, citrus, cattle, tourism, phosphate, cigar, railroads, bridges, air conditioning, sponge, shrimping, and wrecking (pirating).
	Summarize contributions immigrant groups made to Florida.

SS.4.A.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, language, food, art, beliefs and practices, literature, education, and clothing.
	Describe the contributions of significant individuals to Florida.
SS.4.A.6.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Gorrie, Henry Flagler, Henry Plant, Lue Gim Gong, Vicente Martinez Ybor, Julia Tuttle, Mary McLeod Bethune, Thomas Alva Edison, James Weldon Johnson, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings.
	Describe effects of the Spanish American War on Florida.
SS.4.A.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cigar industry, temporary economic boom at Ft. Brooke due to Rough Riders, Cuban immigration.
	Describe the causes and effects of the 1920's Florida land boom and bust.
SS.4.A.7.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, land speculation.
	Summarize challenges Floridians faced during the Great Depression.
SS.4.A.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Labor Day hurricane of 1935 and the Mediterranean fruit fly.
	Identify Florida's role in World War II.
SS.4.A.7.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, warfare near Florida's shores and training bases in Florida (Miami, Tampa, Tallahassee, etc.), spying near the coast, Mosquito Fleet.
	Identify Florida's role in the Civil Rights Movement.
SS.4.A.8.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Tallahassee Bus Boycotts, civil disobedience, and the legacy of early civil rights pioneers, Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore.
SS.4.A.8.2:	Describe how and why immigration impacts Florida today.
SS.4.A.8.3:	Describe the effect of the United States space program on Florida's economy and growth.
SS.4.A.8.4:	Explain how tourism affects Florida's economy and growth.
SS.4.A.9.1:	Utilize timelines to sequence key events in Florida history.
SS.4.C.1.1:	Describe how Florida's constitution protects the rights of citizens and provides for the structure, function, and purposes of state government.
	Discuss public issues in Florida that impact the daily lives of its citizens.
SS.4.C.2.1:	Clarifications: (e.g., taxes, school accountability)
	Identify ways citizens work together to influence government and help solve community and state problems.
SS.4.C.2.2:	Clarifications: Examples are voting, petitioning, conservation, recycling.
SS.4.C.2.3:	Explain the importance of public service, voting, and volunteerism.
SS.4.C.3.1:	Identify the three branches (Legislative, Judicial, Executive) of government in Florida and the powers of each.
SS.4.C.3.2:	Distinguish between state (governor, state representative, or senator) and local government (mayor, city commissioner).
	Identify entrepreneurs from various social and ethnic backgrounds who have influenced Florida and local economy.
SS.4.E.1.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Henry Flagler, Walt Disney, Ed Ball, Alfred Dupont, Julia Tuttle, Vicente Martinez Ybor.
	Explain Florida's role in the national and international economy and conditions that attract businesses to the state.
SS.4.E.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are tourism, agriculture, phosphate, space industry.
	Identify physical features of Florida.
SS.4.G.1.1:	Clarifications: Examples are bodies of water, location, landforms.
	Locate and label cultural features on a Florida map.
SS.4.G.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are state capitals, major cities, tourist attractions.
	Explain how weather impacts Florida.
SS.4.G.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are hurricanes, thunderstorms, drought, mild climate.
SS.4.G.1.4:	Interpret political and physical maps using map elements (title, compass rose, cardinal directions, intermediate directions, symbols, legend, scale, longitude, latitude).
LAFS.4.RI.1.1:	Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LAFS.4.RI.1.2:	Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.
LAFS.4.RI.1.3:	Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.
LAFS.4.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade 4 topic or subject area</i> .
LAFS.4.RI.2.5:	Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.
LAFS.4.RI.2.6:	Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describe the differences in focus and the information provided.
LAFS.4.RI.3.7:	Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.

LAFS.4.RI.3.8:	Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.
LAFS.4.RI.3.9:	Integrate information from two texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.
LAFS.4.RI.4.10:	By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 4–5 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.4.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 4 <i>topics and texts</i> , building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion. b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles. c. Pose and respond to specific questions to clarify or follow up on information, and make comments that contribute to the discussion and link to the remarks of others. d. Review the key ideas expressed and explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.
LAFS.4.SL.1.2:	Paraphrase portions of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
LAFS.4.SL.1.3:	Identify the reasons and evidence a speaker provides to support particular points.
LAFS.4.SL.2.4:	Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience in an organized manner, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.
LAFS.4.W.1.1:	Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which related ideas are grouped to support the writer’s purpose. b. Provide reasons that are supported by facts and details. c. Link opinion and reasons using words and phrases (e.g., <i>for instance, in order to, in addition</i>). d. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.
LAFS.4.W.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly and group related information in paragraphs and sections; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic. c. Link ideas within categories of information using words and phrases (e.g., <i>another, for example, also, because</i>). d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.4.W.1.3:	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally. b. Use dialogue and description to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations. c. Use a variety of transitional words and phrases to manage the sequence of events. d. Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.
LAFS.4.W.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)
LAFS.4.W.2.5:	With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing.
LAFS.4.W.2.6:	With some guidance and support from adults, use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of one page in a single sitting.
LAFS.4.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.
LAFS.4.W.3.8:	Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; take notes and categorize information, and provide a list of sources.
LAFS.4.W.3.9:	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 4 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text [e.g., a character’s thoughts, words, or actions].”). b. Apply grade 4 Reading standards to informational texts (e.g., “Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text”).
LAFS.4.W.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.4.MD.2.4:	Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$). Solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions by using information presented in line plots. <i>For example, from a line plot find and interpret the difference in length between the longest and shortest specimens in an insect collection.</i> Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.	
	Use appropriate tools strategically.	
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.	
	Attend to precision.	
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.	
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.	
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.	
	Recognize types of school rules and community laws that promote health and disease prevention.	
HE.4.C.2.4:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> Clarifications: Helmet law, clean indoor-air laws, and speed limits. </td> </tr> </table>	Clarifications: Helmet law, clean indoor-air laws, and speed limits.
Clarifications: Helmet law, clean indoor-air laws, and speed limits.		

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Fourth Grade: Florida Studies - The fourth grade Social Studies curriculum consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics, and Civics. Fourth grade students will learn about Florida history focusing on exploration and colonization, growth, and the 20th Century and beyond. Students will study the important people, places, and events that helped shape Florida history.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 4 Civics assessment includes:

- Definition of government
- American identity
- Costs, benefits of unity/diversity
- Contacting public officials, agencies
- The concept of nation
- Interaction among nations in the areas of trade, diplomacy, cultural context, treaties and agreements, and military force
- Importance of peaceful resolution of international conflicts
- Healthy functioning of American constitutional democracy
- Criteria for selecting leaders

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at

<http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 4 Geography assessment includes:

- spatial units, features, and patterns
- the earth's environment, its limited capacity, human effect on it
- relationships between and among places, changes in technology affecting connections among people and places
- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at

<http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 4 United States History assessment includes:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas

- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at

<http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021060

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 4

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 4

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Studies Grade 4 (#5021060) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.4.A.1.1:	Analyze primary and secondary resources to identify significant individuals and events throughout Florida history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, photographs, paintings, maps, artifacts, timelines, audio and video, letters and diaries, periodicals, newspaper articles, etc.
SS.4.A.1.2:	Synthesize information related to Florida history through print and electronic media. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, encyclopedias, atlases, newspapers, websites, databases, audio, video, etc.
SS.4.A.2.1:	Compare Native American tribes in Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Apalachee, Calusa, Tequesta, Timucua, Tocobaga.
SS.4.A.3.1:	Identify explorers who came to Florida and the motivations for their expeditions. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ponce de Leon, Juan Garrido, Esteban Dorantes, Tristan deLuna, and an understanding that 2013 is the quincentennial of the founding of Florida.
SS.4.A.3.2:	Describe causes and effects of European colonization on the Native American tribes of Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, protection of ships, search for gold, glory of the mother country, disease, death, and spread of religion.
SS.4.A.3.3:	Identify the significance of St. Augustine as the oldest permanent European settlement in the United States. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the 450th anniversary of the founding of St. Augustine in 2015 as the first continuous town in the United States, predating other colonial settlements.
SS.4.A.3.4:	Explain the purpose of and daily life on missions (San Luis de Talimali in present-day Tallahassee).
SS.4.A.3.5:	Identify the significance of Fort Mose as the first free African community in the United States. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the differences between Spanish and English treatment of enslavement.
SS.4.A.3.6:	Identify the effects of Spanish rule in Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, names of cities such as Pensacola, etc., agriculture, weapons, architecture, art, music, and food.
SS.4.A.3.7:	Identify nations (Spain, France, England) that controlled Florida before it became a United States territory.
SS.4.A.3.8:	Explain how the Seminole tribe formed and the purpose for their migration.
SS.4.A.3.9:	Explain how Florida (Adams-Onis Treaty) became a U.S. territory.
SS.4.A.3.10:	Identify the causes and effects of the Seminole Wars. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Jackson's invasion of Florida (First Seminole War), without federal permission.
SS.4.A.4.1:	Explain the effects of technological advances on Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, steam engine, steamboats, delivery of water to some areas of the state.
SS.4.A.4.2:	Describe pioneer life in Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the role of men, women, children, Florida Crackers, Black Seminoles.
SS.4.A.5.1:	Describe Florida's involvement (secession, blockades of ports, the battles of Ft. Pickens, Olustee, Ft. Brooke, Natural Bridge, food supply) in the Civil War. Clarifications: Additional examples may also include, but are not limited to, Ft. Zachary Taylor, the plantation culture, the First Florida Cavalry.
SS.4.A.5.2:	Summarize challenges Floridians faced during Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sharecropping, segregation, and black participation in state and federal governments.
SS.4.A.6.1:	Describe the economic development of Florida's major industries. Clarifications: Examples of industries may include, but are not limited to, timber, citrus, cattle, tourism, phosphate, cigar, railroads, bridges, air conditioning, sponge, shrimping, and wrecking (pirating).
	Summarize contributions immigrant groups made to Florida.

SS.4.A.6.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, language, food, art, beliefs and practices, literature, education, and clothing.</p>
SS.4.A.6.3:	<p>Describe the contributions of significant individuals to Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Gorrie, Henry Flagler, Henry Plant, Lue Gim Gong, Vincente Martinez Ybor, Julia Tuttle, Mary McLeod Bethune, Thomas Alva Edison, James Weldon Johnson, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings.</p>
SS.4.A.6.4:	<p>Describe effects of the Spanish American War on Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cigar industry, temporary economic boom at Ft. Brooke due to Rough Riders, Cuban immigration.</p>
SS.4.A.7.1:	<p>Describe the causes and effects of the 1920's Florida land boom and bust.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, land speculation.</p>
SS.4.A.7.2:	<p>Summarize challenges Floridians faced during the Great Depression.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Labor Day hurricane of 1935 and the Mediterranean fruit fly.</p>
SS.4.A.7.3:	<p>Identify Florida's role in World War II.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, warfare near Florida's shores and training bases in Florida (Miami, Tampa, Tallahassee, etc.), spying near the coast, Mosquito Fleet.</p>
SS.4.A.8.1:	<p>Identify Florida's role in the Civil Rights Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Tallahassee Bus Boycotts, civil disobedience, and the legacy of early civil rights pioneers, Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore.</p>
SS.4.A.8.2:	Describe how and why immigration impacts Florida today.
SS.4.A.8.3:	Describe the effect of the United States space program on Florida's economy and growth.
SS.4.A.8.4:	Explain how tourism affects Florida's economy and growth.
SS.4.A.9.1:	Utilize timelines to sequence key events in Florida history.
SS.4.C.1.1:	Describe how Florida's constitution protects the rights of citizens and provides for the structure, function, and purposes of state government.
SS.4.C.2.1:	<p>Discuss public issues in Florida that impact the daily lives of its citizens.</p> <p>Clarifications: (e.g., taxes, school accountability)</p>
SS.4.C.2.2:	<p>Identify ways citizens work together to influence government and help solve community and state problems.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are voting, petitioning, conservation, recycling.</p>
SS.4.C.2.3:	Explain the importance of public service, voting, and volunteerism.
SS.4.C.3.1:	Identify the three branches (Legislative, Judicial, Executive) of government in Florida and the powers of each.
SS.4.C.3.2:	Distinguish between state (governor, state representative, or senator) and local government (mayor, city commissioner).
SS.4.E.1.1:	<p>Identify entrepreneurs from various social and ethnic backgrounds who have influenced Florida and local economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Henry Flagler, Walt Disney, Ed Ball, Alfred Dupont, Julia Tuttle, Vincente Martinez Ybor.</p>
SS.4.E.1.2:	<p>Explain Florida's role in the national and international economy and conditions that attract businesses to the state.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are tourism, agriculture, phosphate, space industry.</p>
SS.4.G.1.1:	<p>Identify physical features of Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are bodies of water, location, landforms.</p>
SS.4.G.1.2:	<p>Locate and label cultural features on a Florida map.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are state capitals, major cities, tourist attractions.</p>
SS.4.G.1.3:	<p>Explain how weather impacts Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are hurricanes, thunderstorms, drought, mild climate.</p>
SS.4.G.1.4:	Interpret political and physical maps using map elements (title, compass rose, cardinal directions, intermediate directions, symbols, legend, scale, longitude, latitude).
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.

- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.4.C.2.4:	<p>Recognize types of school rules and community laws that promote health and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Helmet law, clean indoor-air laws, and speed limits.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Fourth Grade: Florida Studies - The fourth grade Social Studies curriculum consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics, and Civics. Fourth grade students will learn about Florida history focusing on exploration and colonization, growth, and the 20th Century and beyond. Students will study the

important people, places, and events that helped shape Florida history.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 4 Civics assessment includes:

- Definition of government
- American identity
- Costs, benefits of unity/diversity
- Contacting public officials, agencies
- The concept of nation
- Interaction among nations in the areas of trade, diplomacy, cultural context, treaties and agreements, and military force
- Importance of peaceful resolution of international conflicts
- Healthy functioning of American constitutional democracy
- Criteria for selecting leaders

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at

<http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 4 Geography assessment includes:

- spatial units, features, and patterns
- the earth's environment, its limited capacity, human effect on it
- relationships between and among places, changes in technology affecting connections among people and places
- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at

<http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 4 United States History assessment includes:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at

<http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021060

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 4

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 4

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Studies Grade 4 (#5021060) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.4.A.1.1:	Analyze primary and secondary resources to identify significant individuals and events throughout Florida history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, photographs, paintings, maps, artifacts, timelines, audio and video, letters and diaries, periodicals, newspaper articles, etc.
SS.4.A.1.2:	Synthesize information related to Florida history through print and electronic media. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, encyclopedias, atlases, newspapers, websites, databases, audio, video, etc.
SS.4.A.2.1:	Compare Native American tribes in Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Apalachee, Calusa, Tequesta, Timucua, Tocobaga.
SS.4.A.3.1:	Identify explorers who came to Florida and the motivations for their expeditions. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ponce de Leon, Juan Garrido, Esteban Dorantes, Tristan deLuna, and an understanding that 2013 is the quincentennial of the founding of Florida.
SS.4.A.3.2:	Describe causes and effects of European colonization on the Native American tribes of Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, protection of ships, search for gold, glory of the mother country, disease, death, and spread of religion.
SS.4.A.3.3:	Identify the significance of St. Augustine as the oldest permanent European settlement in the United States. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the 450th anniversary of the founding of St. Augustine in 2015 as the first continuous town in the United States, predating other colonial settlements.
SS.4.A.3.4:	Explain the purpose of and daily life on missions (San Luis de Talimali in present-day Tallahassee).
SS.4.A.3.5:	Identify the significance of Fort Mose as the first free African community in the United States. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the differences between Spanish and English treatment of enslavement.
SS.4.A.3.6:	Identify the effects of Spanish rule in Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, names of cities such as Pensacola, etc., agriculture, weapons, architecture, art, music, and food.
SS.4.A.3.7:	Identify nations (Spain, France, England) that controlled Florida before it became a United States territory.
SS.4.A.3.8:	Explain how the Seminole tribe formed and the purpose for their migration.
SS.4.A.3.9:	Explain how Florida (Adams-Onis Treaty) became a U.S. territory.
SS.4.A.3.10:	Identify the causes and effects of the Seminole Wars. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Jackson's invasion of Florida (First Seminole War), without federal permission.
SS.4.A.4.1:	Explain the effects of technological advances on Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, steam engine, steamboats, delivery of water to some areas of the state.
SS.4.A.4.2:	Describe pioneer life in Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the role of men, women, children, Florida Crackers, Black Seminoles.
SS.4.A.5.1:	Describe Florida's involvement (secession, blockades of ports, the battles of Ft. Pickens, Olustee, Ft. Brooke, Natural Bridge, food supply) in the Civil War. Clarifications: Additional examples may also include, but are not limited to, Ft. Zachary Taylor, the plantation culture, the First Florida Cavalry.
SS.4.A.5.2:	Summarize challenges Floridians faced during Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sharecropping, segregation, and black participation in state and federal governments.
SS.4.A.6.1:	Describe the economic development of Florida's major industries. Clarifications: Examples of industries may include, but are not limited to, timber, citrus, cattle, tourism, phosphate, cigar, railroads, bridges, air conditioning, sponge, shrimping, and wrecking (pirating).
	Summarize contributions immigrant groups made to Florida.

SS.4.A.6.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, language, food, art, beliefs and practices, literature, education, and clothing.</p>
	Describe the contributions of significant individuals to Florida.
SS.4.A.6.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Gorrie, Henry Flagler, Henry Plant, Lue Gim Gong, Vincente Martinez Ybor, Julia Tuttle, Mary McLeod Bethune, Thomas Alva Edison, James Weldon Johnson, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings.</p>
	Describe effects of the Spanish American War on Florida.
SS.4.A.6.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cigar industry, temporary economic boom at Ft. Brooke due to Rough Riders, Cuban immigration.</p>
	Describe the causes and effects of the 1920's Florida land boom and bust.
SS.4.A.7.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, land speculation.</p>
	Summarize challenges Floridians faced during the Great Depression.
SS.4.A.7.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Labor Day hurricane of 1935 and the Mediterranean fruit fly.</p>
	Identify Florida's role in World War II.
SS.4.A.7.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, warfare near Florida's shores and training bases in Florida (Miami, Tampa, Tallahassee, etc.), spying near the coast, Mosquito Fleet.</p>
	Identify Florida's role in the Civil Rights Movement.
SS.4.A.8.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Tallahassee Bus Boycotts, civil disobedience, and the legacy of early civil rights pioneers, Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore.</p>
SS.4.A.8.2:	Describe how and why immigration impacts Florida today.
SS.4.A.8.3:	Describe the effect of the United States space program on Florida's economy and growth.
SS.4.A.8.4:	Explain how tourism affects Florida's economy and growth.
SS.4.A.9.1:	Utilize timelines to sequence key events in Florida history.
	Explain why the Florida government has a written Constitution.
SS.4.CG.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that every state has a state constitution. • Students will explain the relationship between a written constitution, the government established and the citizens.
	Identify and describe how citizens work with local and state governments to solve problems.
SS.4.CG.2.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how public issues, such as taxation, roads, zoning and schools, impact citizens' daily lives. • Students will describe how citizens can help solve community and state problems (e.g., attending government meetings, communicating with their elected representatives).
	Explain the importance of voting, public service and volunteerism to the state and nation.
SS.4.CG.2.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how voting, public service and volunteerism contribute to the preservation of the republic. • Students will discuss different types of public service and volunteerism.
	Identify individuals who represent the citizens of Florida at the state level.
SS.4.CG.2.3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify their local state senator and state representative. • Students will identify appropriate methods for communicating with elected officials. • Students will recognize that Florida has a representative government.
	Explain the structure and functions of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government in Florida.
SS.4.CG.3.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the powers of Florida's three branches of government. • Students will explain how the Declaration of Rights in the Florida Constitution protects the rights of citizens.
	Compare the structure, functions and processes of local and state government.
SS.4.CG.3.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify how government is organized at the local and state level including, but not limited to, legislative branch (e.g., legislature, city/county commission), executive branch (e.g., governor, mayor) and judicial branch (e.g., county and circuit courts).
	Identify entrepreneurs from various social and ethnic backgrounds who have influenced Florida and local economy.
SS.4.E.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Henry Flagler, Walt Disney, Ed Ball, Alfred Dupont, Julia Tuttle, Vincente Martinez Ybor.</p>
	Explain Florida's role in the national and international economy and conditions that attract businesses to the state.
SS.4.E.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are tourism, agriculture, phosphate, space industry.</p>
	Identify physical features of Florida.
SS.4.G.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are bodies of water, location, landforms.</p>
	Locate and label cultural features on a Florida map.
SS.4.G.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are state capitals, major cities, tourist attractions.</p>
	Explain how weather impacts Florida.
SS.4.G.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are hurricanes, thunderstorms, drought, mild climate.</p>
SS.4.G.1.4:	Interpret political and physical maps using map elements (title, compass rose, cardinal directions, intermediate directions, symbols, legend, scale, longitude, latitude).
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.4.C.2.4:	<p>Recognize types of school rules and community laws that promote health and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Helmet law, clean indoor-air laws, and speed limits.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Fourth Grade: Florida Studies - The fourth grade Social Studies curriculum consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics, and Civics. Fourth grade students will learn about Florida history focusing on exploration and colonization, growth, and the 20th Century and beyond. Students will study the important people, places, and events that helped shape Florida history.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 4 Civics assessment includes:

- Definition of government
- American identity
- Costs, benefits of unity/diversity
- Contacting public officials, agencies
- The concept of nation
- Interaction among nations in the areas of trade, diplomacy, cultural context, treaties and agreements, and military force
- Importance of peaceful resolution of international conflicts
- Healthy functioning of American constitutional democracy
- Criteria for selecting leaders

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at

<http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 4 Geography assessment includes:

- spatial units, features, and patterns
- the earth's environment, its limited capacity, human effect on it
- relationships between and among places, changes in technology affecting connections among people and places
- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at

<http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 4 United States History assessment includes:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at

<http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021060

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 4

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 4

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Studies Grade 5 (#5021070) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.5.A.1.1:	Use primary and secondary sources to understand history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, diaries, letters, newspapers, audio/video recordings, pictures, photographs, maps, graphs. Examples of all of these forms of primary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.5.A.1.2:	Utilize timelines to identify and discuss American History time periods.
SS.5.A.2.1:	Compare cultural aspects of ancient American civilizations (Aztecs/Mayas; Mound Builders/Anasazi/Inuit). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, those listed in the benchmark.
SS.5.A.2.2:	Identify Native American tribes from different geographic regions of North America (cliff dwellers and Pueblo people of the desert Southwest, coastal tribes of the Pacific Northwest, nomadic nations of the Great Plains, woodland tribes east of the Mississippi River). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, those listed in the benchmark.
SS.5.A.2.3:	Compare cultural aspects of Native American tribes from different geographic regions of North America including but not limited to clothing, shelter, food, major beliefs and practices, music, art, and interactions with the environment.
SS.5.A.3.1:	Describe technological developments that shaped European exploration. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, orienteering compass, sextant, astrolabe, seaworthy ships, and gunpowder.
SS.5.A.3.2:	Investigate (nationality, sponsoring country, motives, dates and routes of travel, accomplishments) the European explorers. Clarifications: In addition to those listed in the benchmark, examples may include, but are not limited to, Spanish, English, Dutch, Icelandic (Viking), and Swedish explorers.
SS.5.A.3.3:	Describe interactions among Native Americans, Africans, English, French, Dutch, and Spanish for control of North America. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, diseases, agriculture, slavery, fur trade, military alliances, treaties, cultural interchanges.
SS.5.A.4.1:	Identify the economic, political and socio-cultural motivation for colonial settlement. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Puritans, Quakers, and Catholics fleeing from religious persecution, debtor settlements in Georgia, military stronghold and protection of trade routes at St. Augustine, establishment of the Jamestown colony for profit, and French and Dutch competition for the fur trade..
SS.5.A.4.2:	Compare characteristics of New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, resources and economic systems, occupations, religion, education, and social patterns.
SS.5.A.4.3:	Identify significant individuals responsible for the development of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, William Penn, Pontiac, Olaudah Equiano, George Whitefield, Roger Williams, John Winthrop, John Smith, John Rolfe, James Oglethorpe, Anne Hutchinson, Lord Baltimore.
SS.5.A.4.4:	Demonstrate an understanding of political, economic, and social aspects of daily colonial life in the thirteen colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, town meetings, farming, occupation, slavery, bartering, education, games, science, technology, transportation, religion.
SS.5.A.4.5:	Explain the importance of Triangular Trade linking Africa, the West Indies, the British Colonies, and Europe.
SS.5.A.4.6:	Describe the introduction, impact, and role of slavery in the colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cultural contributions, skilled labor, the move away from indentured servitude, growth of plantations, differences in treatment of slaves by region and assigned job (house slave v. field slave).
SS.5.A.5.1:	Identify and explain significant events leading up to the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the French and Indian War, the Stamp Act, the Townshend Acts, the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, the Coercive Acts, the Powder Alarms.
SS.5.A.5.2:	Identify significant individuals and groups who played a role in the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, King George III, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, John Adams, John Hancock, Crispus Attucks, Ben Franklin, Paul Revere and Patriots, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, Continental Congress, James Armistead, Francis Marion.
	Explain the significance of historical documents including key political concepts, origins of these concepts, and their role in American independence.

SS.5.A.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, the Mayflower Compact, Common Sense, the Declaration of Independence.</p>
	Examine and explain the changing roles and impact of significant women during the American Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abigail Adams, Martha Washington, Phyllis Wheatley, Mercy Otis Warren, Molly Pitcher, Deborah Sampson, Margaret Gage.</p>
	Examine and compare major battles and military campaigns of the American Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lexington and Concord, Saratoga, Valley Forge, Yorktown, Savannah, Charleston, Trenton, Princeton, Bunker Hill.</p>
	Identify the contributions of foreign alliances and individuals to the outcome of the Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, France, Lafayette, Spain, de Galvez, von Stueben (aka de Steuben), Pulaski, Haiti.</p>
	Explain economic, military, and political factors which led to the end of the Revolutionary War.
SS.5.A.5.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, rising cost for England, Treaty of Paris.</p>
	Evaluate the personal and political hardships resulting from the American Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, financing the war effort, war time inflation, profiteering, loss of family and property, dissent within families and between colonies.</p>
	Discuss the impact and significance of land policies developed under the Confederation Congress (Northwest Ordinance of 1787).
SS.5.A.5.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, those listed in the benchmark.</p>
	Examine the significance of the Constitution including its key political concepts, origins of those concepts, and their role in American democracy.
SS.5.A.5.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, liberty, representative government, limited government, individual rights, "bundle of compromises."</p>
SS.5.A.6.1:	Describe the causes and effects of the Louisiana Purchase.
	Identify roles and contributions of significant people during the period of westward expansion.
SS.5.A.6.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacagawea, York, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Tecumseh, Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable.</p>
	Examine 19th century advancements (canals, roads, steamboats, flat boats, overland wagons, Pony Express, railroads) in transportation and communication.
SS.5.A.6.3:	<p>Clarifications: In addition to those listed in the benchmark, examples may include, but are not limited to, the telegraph, Morse Code.</p>
	Explain the importance of the explorations west of the Mississippi River.
SS.5.A.6.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, Zebulon Pike, John Fremont, the Mormon migration, the Forty-niners, the Oregon Trail.</p>
	Identify the causes and effects of the War of 1812.
SS.5.A.6.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, neutrality in trade, impressment, border forts.</p>
	Explain how westward expansion affected Native Americans.
SS.5.A.6.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Trail of Tears and Indian Removal Act.</p>
SS.5.A.6.7:	Discuss the concept of Manifest Destiny.
SS.5.A.6.8:	Describe the causes and effects of the Missouri Compromise.
	Describe the hardships of settlers along the overland trails to the west.
SS.5.A.6.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, location of routes, terrain, rivers, climate, vegetation, conflicts with Native Americans.</p>
SS.5.C.1.1:	Explain how and why the United States government was created.
SS.5.C.1.2:	Define a constitution, and discuss its purposes.
	Explain the definition and origin of rights.
SS.5.C.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are John Locke's "state of nature" philosophy, natural rights: rights to life, liberty, property.</p>
SS.5.C.1.4:	Identify the Declaration of Independence's grievances and Articles of Confederation's weaknesses.
SS.5.C.1.5:	Describe how concerns about individual rights led to the inclusion of the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution.
SS.5.C.1.6:	Compare Federalist and Anti-Federalist views of government.
SS.5.C.2.1:	Differentiate political ideas of Patriots, Loyalists, and "undecideds" during the American Revolution.
	Compare forms of political participation in the colonial period to today.
SS.5.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are who participated and how they participated.</p>

SS.5.C.2.3:	Analyze how the Constitution has expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to today. Evaluate the importance of civic responsibilities in American democracy.
SS.5.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are respecting the law, voting, serving on a jury, paying taxes, keeping informed on public issues, protesting.
SS.5.C.2.5:	Identify ways good citizens go beyond basic civic and political responsibilities to improve government and society. Clarifications: Examples are running for office, initiating changes in laws or public policy, working on political campaigns, working with others on civic issues.
SS.5.C.3.1:	Describe the organizational structure (legislative, executive, judicial branches) and powers of the federal government as defined in Articles I, II, and III of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.5.C.3.2:	Explain how popular sovereignty, rule of law, separation of powers, checks and balances, federalism, and individual rights limit the powers of the federal government as expressed in the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.5.C.3.3:	Give examples of powers granted to the federal government and those reserved for the states. Clarifications: Examples are coining money, declaring war, creating public schools, making traffic laws.
SS.5.C.3.4:	Describe the amendment process as defined in Article V of the Constitution and give examples. Clarifications: Examples are the Bill of Rights and 26th Amendment.
SS.5.C.3.5:	Identify the fundamental rights of all citizens as enumerated in the Bill of Rights.
SS.5.C.3.6:	Examine the foundations of the United States legal system by recognizing the role of the courts in interpreting law and settling conflicts.
SS.5.E.1.1:	Identify how trade promoted economic growth in North America from pre-Columbian times to 1850. Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade and tobacco.
SS.5.E.1.2:	Describe a market economy, and give examples of how the colonial and early American economy exhibited these characteristics.
SS.5.E.1.3:	Trace the development of technology and the impact of major inventions on business productivity during the early development of the United States. Clarifications: Examples are Franklin stove, bifocals, double sided needle, cotton gin, Turtle submarine.
SS.5.E.2.1:	Recognize the positive and negative effects of voluntary trade among Native Americans, European explorers, and colonists.
SS.5.G.1.1:	Interpret current and historical information using a variety of geographic tools. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, Geographic Information Systems (GIS).
SS.5.G.1.2:	Use latitude and longitude to locate places.
SS.5.G.1.3:	Identify major United States physical features on a map of North America. Clarifications: Examples are Rocky Mountains, Appalachian Mountains, Mississippi River, Great Lakes, Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, Rio Grande, Lake Okeechobee, Mojave Desert.
SS.5.G.1.4:	Construct maps, charts, and graphs to display geographic information.
SS.5.G.1.5:	Identify and locate the original thirteen colonies on a map of North America.
SS.5.G.1.6:	Locate and identify states, capitals, and United States Territories on a map.
SS.5.G.2.1:	Describe the push-pull factors (economy, natural hazards, tourism, climate, physical features) that influenced boundary changes within the United States.
SS.5.G.3.1:	Describe the impact that past natural events have had on human and physical environments in the United States through 1850. Clarifications: An example is the harsh winter in Jamestown.
SS.5.G.4.1:	Use geographic knowledge and skills when discussing current events. Clarifications: Examples are recognizing patterns, mapping, graphing.
SS.5.G.4.2:	Use geography concepts and skills such as recognizing patterns, mapping, graphing to find solutions for local, state, or national problems.
LAFS.5.RI.1.1:	Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LAFS.5.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more main ideas of a text and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize the text.
LAFS.5.RI.1.3:	Explain the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text based on specific information in the text.
LAFS.5.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade 5 topic or subject area</i> .
LAFS.5.RI.2.5:	Compare and contrast the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in two or more texts.
LAFS.5.RI.2.6:	Analyze multiple accounts of the same event or topic, noting important similarities and differences in the point of view they represent.
LAFS.5.RI.3.7:	Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently.
LAFS.5.RI.3.8:	Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s).
LAFS.5.RI.3.9:	Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.
LAFS.5.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the high end of the <i>grades 4–5 text complexity band independently and proficiently</i> . Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on <i>grade 5 topics and texts</i> , building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about

LAFS.5.SL.1.1:	<p>the topic to explore ideas under discussion.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles. Pose and respond to specific questions by making comments that contribute to the discussion and elaborate on the remarks of others. Review the key ideas expressed and draw conclusions in light of information and knowledge gained from the discussions.
LAFS.5.SL.1.2:	Summarize a written text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
LAFS.5.SL.1.3:	Summarize the points a speaker makes and explain how each claim is supported by reasons and evidence.
LAFS.5.SL.2.4:	Report on a topic or text or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.
LAFS.5.W.1.1:	<p>Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which ideas are logically grouped to support the writer's purpose. Provide logically ordered reasons that are supported by facts and details. Link opinion and reasons using words, phrases, and clauses (e.g., consequently, specifically). Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.
LAFS.5.W.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, provide a general observation and focus, and group related information logically; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic. Link ideas within and across categories of information using words, phrases, and clauses (e.g., in contrast, especially). Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.5.W.1.3:	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, description, and pacing, to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations. Use a variety of transitional words, phrases, and clauses to manage the sequence of events. Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.
LAFS.5.W.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)
LAFS.5.W.2.5:	With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
LAFS.5.W.2.6:	With some guidance and support from adults, use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of two pages in a single sitting.
LAFS.5.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects that use several sources to build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.
LAFS.5.W.3.8:	Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources.
LAFS.5.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Apply grade 5 Reading standards to literature (e.g., "Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or a drama, drawing on specific details in the text [e.g., how characters interact]"). Apply grade 5 Reading standards to informational texts (e.g., "Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point[s]").
LAFS.5.W.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.5.MD.2.2:	<p>Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$). Use operations on fractions for this grade to solve problems involving information presented in line plots. <i>For example, given different measurements of liquid in identical beakers, find the amount of liquid each beaker would contain if the total amount in all the beakers were redistributed equally.</i></p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies.</p>

Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

Use appropriate tools strategically.

MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:

Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

Give examples of school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.

HE.5.C.2.4:

Clarifications:

Head-lice guidelines, seat-belt and child-restraint laws, helmet laws, fire/severe weather/lockdown drills, school-bus rules, and immunization requirements.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Fifth Grade: United States History - The fifth grade Social Studies curriculum consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics, and Civics. Fifth grade students will study the development of our nation with emphasis on the people, places and events up to approximately 1850. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the initial inhabitation, exploration, colonization, and early national periods of American History. So that students can see clearly the relationship between cause and effect in history, students should also have the opportunity to understand how individuals and events of this period influenced later events in the development of our nation.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021070

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 5

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 5

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Studies Grade 5 (#5021070) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.5.A.1.1:	Use primary and secondary sources to understand history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, diaries, letters, newspapers, audio/video recordings, pictures, photographs, maps, graphs. Examples of all of these forms of primary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.5.A.1.2:	Utilize timelines to identify and discuss American History time periods.
SS.5.A.2.1:	Compare cultural aspects of ancient American civilizations (Aztecs/Mayas; Mound Builders/Anasazi/Inuit). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, those listed in the benchmark.
SS.5.A.2.2:	Identify Native American tribes from different geographic regions of North America (cliff dwellers and Pueblo people of the desert Southwest, coastal tribes of the Pacific Northwest, nomadic nations of the Great Plains, woodland tribes east of the Mississippi River). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, those listed in the benchmark.
SS.5.A.2.3:	Compare cultural aspects of Native American tribes from different geographic regions of North America including but not limited to clothing, shelter, food, major beliefs and practices, music, art, and interactions with the environment.
SS.5.A.3.1:	Describe technological developments that shaped European exploration. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, orienteering compass, sextant, astrolabe, seaworthy ships, and gunpowder.
SS.5.A.3.2:	Investigate (nationality, sponsoring country, motives, dates and routes of travel, accomplishments) the European explorers. Clarifications: In addition to those listed in the benchmark, examples may include, but are not limited to, Spanish, English, Dutch, Icelandic (Viking), and Swedish explorers.
SS.5.A.3.3:	Describe interactions among Native Americans, Africans, English, French, Dutch, and Spanish for control of North America. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, diseases, agriculture, slavery, fur trade, military alliances, treaties, cultural interchanges.
SS.5.A.4.1:	Identify the economic, political and socio-cultural motivation for colonial settlement. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Puritans, Quakers, and Catholics fleeing from religious persecution, debtor settlements in Georgia, military stronghold and protection of trade routes at St. Augustine, establishment of the Jamestown colony for profit, and French and Dutch competition for the fur trade..
SS.5.A.4.2:	Compare characteristics of New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, resources and economic systems, occupations, religion, education, and social patterns.
SS.5.A.4.3:	Identify significant individuals responsible for the development of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, William Penn, Pontiac, Olaudah Equiano, George Whitefield, Roger Williams, John Winthrop, John Smith, John Rolfe, James Oglethorpe, Anne Hutchinson, Lord Baltimore.
SS.5.A.4.4:	Demonstrate an understanding of political, economic, and social aspects of daily colonial life in the thirteen colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, town meetings, farming, occupation, slavery, bartering, education, games, science, technology, transportation, religion.
SS.5.A.4.5:	Explain the importance of Triangular Trade linking Africa, the West Indies, the British Colonies, and Europe.
SS.5.A.4.6:	Describe the introduction, impact, and role of slavery in the colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cultural contributions, skilled labor, the move away from indentured servitude, growth of plantations, differences in treatment of slaves by region and assigned job (house slave v. field slave).
SS.5.A.5.1:	Identify and explain significant events leading up to the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the French and Indian War, the Stamp Act, the Townshend Acts, the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, the Coercive Acts, the Powder Alarms.
SS.5.A.5.2:	Identify significant individuals and groups who played a role in the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, King George III, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, John Adams, John Hancock, Crispus Attucks, Ben Franklin, Paul Revere and Patriots, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, Continental Congress, James Armistead, Francis Marion.
	Explain the significance of historical documents including key political concepts, origins of these concepts, and their role in American independence.

SS.5.A.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, the Mayflower Compact, Common Sense, the Declaration of Independence.</p>
	Examine and explain the changing roles and impact of significant women during the American Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abigail Adams, Martha Washington, Phyllis Wheatley, Mercy Otis Warren, Molly Pitcher, Deborah Sampson, Margaret Gage.</p>
	Examine and compare major battles and military campaigns of the American Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lexington and Concord, Saratoga, Valley Forge, Yorktown, Savannah, Charleston, Trenton, Princeton, Bunker Hill.</p>
	Identify the contributions of foreign alliances and individuals to the outcome of the Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, France, Lafayette, Spain, de Galvez, von Stueben (aka de Steuben), Pulaski, Haiti.</p>
	Explain economic, military, and political factors which led to the end of the Revolutionary War.
SS.5.A.5.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, rising cost for England, Treaty of Paris.</p>
	Evaluate the personal and political hardships resulting from the American Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, financing the war effort, war time inflation, profiteering, loss of family and property, dissent within families and between colonies.</p>
	Discuss the impact and significance of land policies developed under the Confederation Congress (Northwest Ordinance of 1787).
SS.5.A.5.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, those listed in the benchmark.</p>
	Examine the significance of the Constitution including its key political concepts, origins of those concepts, and their role in American democracy.
SS.5.A.5.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, liberty, representative government, limited government, individual rights, "bundle of compromises."</p>
SS.5.A.6.1:	Describe the causes and effects of the Louisiana Purchase.
	Identify roles and contributions of significant people during the period of westward expansion.
SS.5.A.6.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacagawea, York, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Tecumseh, Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable.</p>
	Examine 19th century advancements (canals, roads, steamboats, flat boats, overland wagons, Pony Express, railroads) in transportation and communication.
SS.5.A.6.3:	<p>Clarifications: In addition to those listed in the benchmark, examples may include, but are not limited to, the telegraph, Morse Code.</p>
	Explain the importance of the explorations west of the Mississippi River.
SS.5.A.6.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, Zebulon Pike, John Fremont, the Mormon migration, the Forty-niners, the Oregon Trail.</p>
	Identify the causes and effects of the War of 1812.
SS.5.A.6.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, neutrality in trade, impressment, border forts.</p>
	Explain how westward expansion affected Native Americans.
SS.5.A.6.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Trail of Tears and Indian Removal Act.</p>
SS.5.A.6.7:	Discuss the concept of Manifest Destiny.
SS.5.A.6.8:	Describe the causes and effects of the Missouri Compromise.
	Describe the hardships of settlers along the overland trails to the west.
SS.5.A.6.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, location of routes, terrain, rivers, climate, vegetation, conflicts with Native Americans.</p>
SS.5.C.1.1:	Explain how and why the United States government was created.
SS.5.C.1.2:	Define a constitution, and discuss its purposes.
	Explain the definition and origin of rights.
SS.5.C.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are John Locke's "state of nature" philosophy, natural rights: rights to life, liberty, property.</p>
SS.5.C.1.4:	Identify the Declaration of Independence's grievances and Articles of Confederation's weaknesses.
SS.5.C.1.5:	Describe how concerns about individual rights led to the inclusion of the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution.
SS.5.C.1.6:	Compare Federalist and Anti-Federalist views of government.
SS.5.C.2.1:	Differentiate political ideas of Patriots, Loyalists, and "undecideds" during the American Revolution.
	Compare forms of political participation in the colonial period to today.
SS.5.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are who participated and how they participated.</p>

SS.5.C.2.3:	Analyze how the Constitution has expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to today. Evaluate the importance of civic responsibilities in American democracy.
SS.5.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are respecting the law, voting, serving on a jury, paying taxes, keeping informed on public issues, protesting.
SS.5.C.2.5:	Identify ways good citizens go beyond basic civic and political responsibilities to improve government and society. Clarifications: Examples are running for office, initiating changes in laws or public policy, working on political campaigns, working with others on civic issues.
SS.5.C.3.1:	Describe the organizational structure (legislative, executive, judicial branches) and powers of the federal government as defined in Articles I, II, and III of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.5.C.3.2:	Explain how popular sovereignty, rule of law, separation of powers, checks and balances, federalism, and individual rights limit the powers of the federal government as expressed in the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Give examples of powers granted to the federal government and those reserved for the states.
SS.5.C.3.3:	Clarifications: Examples are coining money, declaring war, creating public schools, making traffic laws.
SS.5.C.3.4:	Describe the amendment process as defined in Article V of the Constitution and give examples. Clarifications: Examples are the Bill of Rights and 26th Amendment.
SS.5.C.3.5:	Identify the fundamental rights of all citizens as enumerated in the Bill of Rights.
SS.5.C.3.6:	Examine the foundations of the United States legal system by recognizing the role of the courts in interpreting law and settling conflicts.
SS.5.E.1.1:	Identify how trade promoted economic growth in North America from pre-Columbian times to 1850. Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade and tobacco.
SS.5.E.1.2:	Describe a market economy, and give examples of how the colonial and early American economy exhibited these characteristics.
SS.5.E.1.3:	Trace the development of technology and the impact of major inventions on business productivity during the early development of the United States. Clarifications: Examples are Franklin stove, bifocals, double sided needle, cotton gin, Turtle submarine.
SS.5.E.2.1:	Recognize the positive and negative effects of voluntary trade among Native Americans, European explorers, and colonists. Interpret current and historical information using a variety of geographic tools.
SS.5.G.1.1:	Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, Geographic Information Systems (GIS).
SS.5.G.1.2:	Use latitude and longitude to locate places.
SS.5.G.1.3:	Identify major United States physical features on a map of North America. Clarifications: Examples are Rocky Mountains, Appalachian Mountains, Mississippi River, Great Lakes, Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, Rio Grande, Lake Okeechobee, Mojave Desert.
SS.5.G.1.4:	Construct maps, charts, and graphs to display geographic information.
SS.5.G.1.5:	Identify and locate the original thirteen colonies on a map of North America.
SS.5.G.1.6:	Locate and identify states, capitals, and United States Territories on a map.
SS.5.G.2.1:	Describe the push-pull factors (economy, natural hazards, tourism, climate, physical features) that influenced boundary changes within the United States. Describe the impact that past natural events have had on human and physical environments in the United States through 1850.
SS.5.G.3.1:	Clarifications: An example is the harsh winter in Jamestown.
SS.5.G.4.1:	Use geographic knowledge and skills when discussing current events. Clarifications: Examples are recognizing patterns, mapping, graphing.
SS.5.G.4.2:	Use geography concepts and skills such as recognizing patterns, mapping, graphing to find solutions for local, state, or national problems.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>efficiency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.5.C.2.4:	<p>Give examples of school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Head-lice guidelines, seat-belt and child-restraint laws, helmet laws, fire/severe weather/lockdown drills, school-bus rules, and immunization requirements.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Fifth Grade: United States History - The fifth grade Social Studies curriculum consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics, and Civics. Fifth grade students will study the development of our nation with emphasis on the people, places and events up to approximately 1850. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the initial habitation, exploration, colonization, and early national periods of American History. So that students can see clearly the relationship between cause and effect in history, students should also have the opportunity to understand how individuals and events of this period influenced later events in the development of our nation.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida’s Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida’s B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021070

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 5

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 5

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Studies Grade 5 (#5021070) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.5.A.1.1:	Use primary and secondary sources to understand history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, diaries, letters, newspapers, audio/video recordings, pictures, photographs, maps, graphs. Examples of all of these forms of primary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.5.A.1.2:	Utilize timelines to identify and discuss American History time periods.
SS.5.A.2.1:	Compare cultural aspects of ancient American civilizations (Aztecs/Mayas; Mound Builders/Anasazi/Inuit). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, those listed in the benchmark.
SS.5.A.2.2:	Identify Native American tribes from different geographic regions of North America (cliff dwellers and Pueblo people of the desert Southwest, coastal tribes of the Pacific Northwest, nomadic nations of the Great Plains, woodland tribes east of the Mississippi River). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, those listed in the benchmark.
SS.5.A.2.3:	Compare cultural aspects of Native American tribes from different geographic regions of North America including but not limited to clothing, shelter, food, major beliefs and practices, music, art, and interactions with the environment.
SS.5.A.3.1:	Describe technological developments that shaped European exploration. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, orienteering compass, sextant, astrolabe, seaworthy ships, and gunpowder.
SS.5.A.3.2:	Investigate (nationality, sponsoring country, motives, dates and routes of travel, accomplishments) the European explorers. Clarifications: In addition to those listed in the benchmark, examples may include, but are not limited to, Spanish, English, Dutch, Icelandic (Viking), and Swedish explorers.
SS.5.A.3.3:	Describe interactions among Native Americans, Africans, English, French, Dutch, and Spanish for control of North America. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, diseases, agriculture, slavery, fur trade, military alliances, treaties, cultural interchanges.
SS.5.A.4.1:	Identify the economic, political and socio-cultural motivation for colonial settlement. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Puritans, Quakers, and Catholics fleeing from religious persecution, debtor settlements in Georgia, military stronghold and protection of trade routes at St. Augustine, establishment of the Jamestown colony for profit, and French and Dutch competition for the fur trade..
SS.5.A.4.2:	Compare characteristics of New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, resources and economic systems, occupations, religion, education, and social patterns.
SS.5.A.4.3:	Identify significant individuals responsible for the development of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, William Penn, Pontiac, Olaudah Equiano, George Whitefield, Roger Williams, John Winthrop, John Smith, John Rolfe, James Oglethorpe, Anne Hutchinson, Lord Baltimore.
SS.5.A.4.4:	Demonstrate an understanding of political, economic, and social aspects of daily colonial life in the thirteen colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, town meetings, farming, occupation, slavery, bartering, education, games, science, technology, transportation, religion.
SS.5.A.4.5:	Explain the importance of Triangular Trade linking Africa, the West Indies, the British Colonies, and Europe.
SS.5.A.4.6:	Describe the introduction, impact, and role of slavery in the colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cultural contributions, skilled labor, the move away from indentured servitude, growth of plantations, differences in treatment of slaves by region and assigned job (house slave v. field slave).
SS.5.A.5.1:	Identify and explain significant events leading up to the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the French and Indian War, the Stamp Act, the Townshend Acts, the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, the Coercive Acts, the Powder Alarms.
SS.5.A.5.2:	Identify significant individuals and groups who played a role in the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, King George III, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, John Adams, John Hancock, Crispus Attucks, Ben Franklin, Paul Revere and Patriots, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, Continental Congress, James Armistead, Francis Marion.
	Explain the significance of historical documents including key political concepts, origins of these concepts, and their role in American independence.

SS.5.A.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, the Mayflower Compact, Common Sense, the Declaration of Independence.</p>
	Examine and explain the changing roles and impact of significant women during the American Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abigail Adams, Martha Washington, Phyllis Wheatley, Mercy Otis Warren, Molly Pitcher, Deborah Sampson, Margaret Gage.</p>
	Examine and compare major battles and military campaigns of the American Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lexington and Concord, Saratoga, Valley Forge, Yorktown, Savannah, Charleston, Trenton, Princeton, Bunker Hill.</p>
	Identify the contributions of foreign alliances and individuals to the outcome of the Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, France, Lafayette, Spain, de Galvez, von Stueben (aka de Steuben), Pulaski, Haiti.</p>
	Explain economic, military, and political factors which led to the end of the Revolutionary War.
SS.5.A.5.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, rising cost for England, Treaty of Paris.</p>
	Evaluate the personal and political hardships resulting from the American Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, financing the war effort, war time inflation, profiteering, loss of family and property, dissent within families and between colonies.</p>
	Discuss the impact and significance of land policies developed under the Confederation Congress (Northwest Ordinance of 1787).
SS.5.A.5.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, those listed in the benchmark.</p>
	Examine the significance of the Constitution including its key political concepts, origins of those concepts, and their role in American democracy.
SS.5.A.5.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, liberty, representative government, limited government, individual rights, "bundle of compromises."</p>
SS.5.A.6.1:	Describe the causes and effects of the Louisiana Purchase.
	Identify roles and contributions of significant people during the period of westward expansion.
SS.5.A.6.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacagawea, York, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Tecumseh, Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable.</p>
	Examine 19th century advancements (canals, roads, steamboats, flat boats, overland wagons, Pony Express, railroads) in transportation and communication.
SS.5.A.6.3:	<p>Clarifications: In addition to those listed in the benchmark, examples may include, but are not limited to, the telegraph, Morse Code.</p>
	Explain the importance of the explorations west of the Mississippi River.
SS.5.A.6.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, Zebulon Pike, John Fremont, the Mormon migration, the Forty-niners, the Oregon Trail.</p>
	Identify the causes and effects of the War of 1812.
SS.5.A.6.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, neutrality in trade, impressment, border forts.</p>
	Explain how westward expansion affected Native Americans.
SS.5.A.6.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Trail of Tears and Indian Removal Act.</p>
SS.5.A.6.7:	Discuss the concept of Manifest Destiny.
SS.5.A.6.8:	Describe the causes and effects of the Missouri Compromise.
	Describe the hardships of settlers along the overland trails to the west.
SS.5.A.6.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, location of routes, terrain, rivers, climate, vegetation, conflicts with Native Americans.</p>
	Recognize that the Declaration of Independence affirms that every U.S. citizen has certain unalienable rights.
SS.5.CG.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the grievances detailed in the Declaration of Independence. • Students will describe the idea of "unalienable rights" in the Declaration of Independence as it relates to each citizen. • Students will discuss the consequences of governments not recognizing that citizens have certain unalienable rights.
	Explain how and why the U.S. government was created by the U.S. Constitution.
SS.5.CG.1.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. • Students will explain the goals of the 1787 Constitutional Convention. • Students will describe why compromises were made during the writing of the Constitution and identify compromises (e.g., Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College). • Students will identify Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments supporting and opposing the ratification of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.5.CG.1.3:	<p>Discuss arguments for adopting a representative form of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain what is meant by a representative government.

SS.5.CG.1.4:	Describe the history, meaning and significance of the Bill of Rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe how concerns about individual rights led to the inclusion of the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution.
SS.5.CG.2.1:	Discuss the political ideas of Patriots, Loyalists and other colonists about the American Revolution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the political philosophy of American Patriots and why those ideas led them to declare independence from the British Empire. Students will explain why colonists would choose to side with the British during the American Revolution. Students will examine motivations for the decision to not take a side during the American Revolution.
SS.5.CG.2.2:	Compare forms of political participation in the colonial period to today. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe forms of political participation in the colonial period (e.g., serving on juries, militia service, participation in elections for government). Students will identify ways citizens participate in the political process today (e.g., serving on juries, participation in elections for government).
SS.5.CG.2.3:	Analyze how the U.S. Constitution expanded civic participation over time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe how the U.S. Constitution expanded voting rights through amendments and legislation including, but not limited to, the 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th Amendments, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.5.CG.2.4:	Evaluate the importance of civic duties and responsibilities to the preservation of the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain what it means for the United States to be a constitutional republic. Students will identify duties (e.g., obeying the law, paying taxes, serving on a jury) and responsibilities (e.g., voting, keeping informed on public issues) that citizens are expected to fulfill. Students will explain what could happen to the United States if citizens did not fulfill their civic duties and responsibilities.
SS.5.CG.2.5:	Identify individuals who represent the citizens of Florida at the national level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify Florida's U.S. senators and the U.S. representative for their district. Students will discuss the constitutional qualifications for office, term length, authority, duties, activities and compensation.
SS.5.CG.2.6:	Explain symbols and documents that represent the United States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the Great Seal of the United States and the Star-Spangled Banner as symbols that represent the United States. Students will recognize the U.S. Constitution (specifically the Bill of Rights) and the Emancipation Proclamation as documents that represent the United States.
SS.5.CG.3.1:	Describe the organizational structure and powers of the national government as defined in Articles I, II and III of the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify legislative, executive and judicial branch functions of the U.S. government as defined in Articles I, II and III of the U.S. Constitution. Students will explain why the Constitution divides the national government into three branches.
SS.5.CG.3.2:	Analyze how the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights limit the power of the national government and protect citizens from an oppressive government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize examples of what to include, but not be limited to, popular sovereignty, rule of law, separation of powers, checks and balances, federalism, the amendment process, and the fundamental rights of citizens in the Bill of Rights.
SS.5.CG.3.3:	Explain the role of the court system in interpreting law and settling conflicts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why the U.S. Supreme Court is the highest court in the system. Students will explain why both the United States and Florida have a Supreme Court.
SS.5.CG.3.4:	Describe the process for amending the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why the U.S. Constitution includes the amendment process. Students will identify amendments to the U.S. Constitution.
SS.5.CG.3.5:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution influenced the Florida Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the purpose of a constitution (e.g., provides a framework for government, limits government authority, protects the rights of the people). Students will recognize the basic outline of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions (both have articles, amendments and preambles).
SS.5.CG.3.6:	Explain the relationship between the state and national governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will define federalism as it applies to the United States. Students will provide examples of powers granted to the national government and those reserved to the states. Students will provide examples of cooperation between the U.S. and Florida governments.
SS.5.E.1.1:	Identify how trade promoted economic growth in North America from pre-Columbian times to 1850. <p>Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade and tobacco.</p>
SS.5.E.1.2:	Describe a market economy, and give examples of how the colonial and early American economy exhibited these characteristics.
SS.5.E.1.3:	Trace the development of technology and the impact of major inventions on business productivity during the early development of the United States. <p>Clarifications: Examples are Franklin stove, bifocals, double sided needle, cotton gin, Turtle submarine.</p>
SS.5.E.2.1:	Recognize the positive and negative effects of voluntary trade among Native Americans, European explorers, and colonists.
SS.5.G.1.1:	Interpret current and historical information using a variety of geographic tools. <p>Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, Geographic Information Systems (GIS).</p>
SS.5.G.1.2:	Use latitude and longitude to locate places.
SS.5.G.1.3:	Identify major United States physical features on a map of North America. <p>Clarifications: Examples are Rocky Mountains, Appalachian Mountains, Mississippi River, Great Lakes, Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, Rio Grande, Lake Okeechobee, Mojave Desert.</p>
SS.5.G.1.4:	Construct maps, charts, and graphs to display geographic information.
SS.5.G.1.5:	Identify and locate the original thirteen colonies on a map of North America.
SS.5.G.1.6:	Locate and identify states, capitals, and United States Territories on a map.
SS.5.G.2.1:	Describe the push-pull factors (economy, natural hazards, tourism, climate, physical features) that influenced boundary changes within the United States.

SS.5.G.3.1:	<p>Describe the impact that past natural events have had on human and physical environments in the United States through 1850.</p> <p>Clarifications: An example is the harsh winter in Jamestown.</p>
SS.5.G.4.1:	<p>Use geographic knowledge and skills when discussing current events.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are recognizing patterns, mapping, graphing.</p>
SS.5.G.4.2:	<p>Use geography concepts and skills such as recognizing patterns, mapping, graphing to find solutions for local, state, or national problems.</p>
SS.5.HE.1.1:	<p>Define the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will define antisemitism as prejudice against or hatred of the Jewish people. • Students will recognize the Holocaust as history's most extreme example of antisemitism. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews).
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p>

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p>

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Give examples of school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.5.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Head-lice guidelines, seat-belt and child-restraint laws, helmet laws, fire/severe weather/lockdown drills, school-bus rules, and immunization requirements.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Fifth Grade: United States History - The fifth grade Social Studies curriculum consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics, and Civics. Fifth grade students will study the development of our nation with emphasis on the people, places and events up to approximately 1850. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the initial inhabitation, exploration, colonization, and early national periods of American History. So that students can see clearly the relationship between cause and effect in history, students should also have the opportunity to understand how individuals and events of this period influenced later events in the development of our nation.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 5021070

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades PreK to 5 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
General >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES 5

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 5

Educator Certifications

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Social Studies (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

M/J United States History (#2100010) 2018 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.8.A.1.1:	Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf .
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect. Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
SS.8.A.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials. Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.
SS.8.A.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.8.A.1.6:	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts. Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.
SS.8.A.2.1:	Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.
SS.8.A.2.2:	Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.
SS.8.A.2.3:	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.
SS.8.A.2.4:	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.
SS.8.A.2.5:	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.
SS.8.A.2.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America. Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774.
SS.8.A.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.
SS.8.A.3.2:	Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.
SS.8.A.3.3:	Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts. Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.
	Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects

SS.8.A.3.4:	on the outcome of the war. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.
SS.8.A.3.5:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.
SS.8.A.3.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.
SS.8.A.3.7:	Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.
SS.8.A.3.8:	Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.
SS.8.A.3.9:	Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.
SS.8.A.3.10:	Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).
SS.8.A.3.11:	Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.8.A.3.12:	Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.
SS.8.A.3.13:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.
SS.8.A.3.14:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.
SS.8.A.3.15:	Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).
SS.8.A.3.16:	Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.
SS.8.A.4.1:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).
SS.8.A.4.2:	Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.
SS.8.A.4.3:	Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.
SS.8.A.4.4:	Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.
SS.8.A.4.5:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.
SS.8.A.4.6:	Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.
SS.8.A.4.7:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.
SS.8.A.4.8:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.
SS.8.A.4.9:	Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles

	Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history.
	Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.16:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.17:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.4.18:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate).
	Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.
	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency.
SS.8.A.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War.
	Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.
	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.
SS.8.A.5.6:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.5.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.C.1.1:	Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.
SS.8.C.1.2:	Compare views of self-government and the rights and responsibilities of citizens held by Patriots, Loyalists, and other colonists.
SS.8.C.1.3:	Recognize the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.4:	Identify the evolving forms of civic and political participation from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.5:	Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
SS.8.C.2.1:	Evaluate and compare the essential ideals and principles of American constitutional government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.
	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.
SS.8.E.1.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.
SS.8.E.2.1:	Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.
	Explain the economic impact of government policies.
SS.8.E.2.2:	Clarifications:

	Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.
SS.8.E.2.3:	Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.
	Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.
SS.8.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.
SS.8.G.1.1:	Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.
SS.8.G.1.2:	Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.
	Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.
SS.8.G.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.8.G.2.2:	Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.
SS.8.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.
SS.8.G.3.1:	Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.
SS.8.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.
SS.8.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.
SS.8.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.
SS.8.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.
SS.8.G.4.4:	Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.
SS.8.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.
SS.8.G.4.6:	Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.
SS.8.G.5.1:	Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.
	Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.
SS.8.G.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.
SS.8.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.
	Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.
SS.8.G.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.

LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.8.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.
LAFS.8.SL.1.2:	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
LAFS.8.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and

efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.8.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Instruction of U.S. History should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

A.V.E. for Success Collection: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100010

Course Path: **Section:** Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Abbreviated Title: M/J US HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J United States History (#2100010) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.8.A.1.1:	Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf .
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect. Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
SS.8.A.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials. Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.
SS.8.A.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.8.A.1.6:	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts. Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.
SS.8.A.2.1:	Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.
SS.8.A.2.2:	Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.
SS.8.A.2.3:	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.
SS.8.A.2.4:	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.
SS.8.A.2.5:	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.
SS.8.A.2.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America. Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774.
SS.8.A.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.
SS.8.A.3.2:	Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.
SS.8.A.3.3:	Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts. Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.
	Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects

SS.8.A.3.4:	<p>on the outcome of the war.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.</p>
SS.8.A.3.5:	<p>Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.</p>
SS.8.A.3.6:	<p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.</p>
SS.8.A.3.7:	<p>Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.</p>
SS.8.A.3.8:	<p>Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.</p>
SS.8.A.3.9:	<p>Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.</p>
SS.8.A.3.10:	<p>Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).</p>
SS.8.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.</p>
SS.8.A.3.12:	<p>Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.</p>
SS.8.A.3.13:	<p>Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.</p>
SS.8.A.3.14:	<p>Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.</p>
SS.8.A.3.15:	<p>Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).</p>
SS.8.A.3.16:	<p>Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.</p>
SS.8.A.4.1:	<p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).</p>
SS.8.A.4.2:	<p>Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.</p>
SS.8.A.4.3:	<p>Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.</p>
SS.8.A.4.4:	<p>Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.</p>
SS.8.A.4.5:	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.</p>
SS.8.A.4.6:	<p>Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.</p>
SS.8.A.4.7:	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.</p>
SS.8.A.4.8:	<p>Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.</p>
SS.8.A.4.9:	<p>Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles</p>

	Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history.
	Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.16:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.17:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.4.18:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate).
	Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.
	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency.
SS.8.A.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War.
	Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.
	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.
SS.8.A.5.6:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.5.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.C.1.1:	Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.
SS.8.C.1.2:	Compare views of self-government and the rights and responsibilities of citizens held by Patriots, Loyalists, and other colonists.
SS.8.C.1.3:	Recognize the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.4:	Identify the evolving forms of civic and political participation from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.5:	Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
SS.8.C.2.1:	Evaluate and compare the essential ideals and principles of American constitutional government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.
	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.
SS.8.E.1.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.
SS.8.E.2.1:	Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.
	Explain the economic impact of government policies.
SS.8.E.2.2:	Clarifications:

	Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.
SS.8.E.2.3:	Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.
	Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.
SS.8.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.
SS.8.G.1.1:	Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.
SS.8.G.1.2:	Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.
	Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.
SS.8.G.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.8.G.2.2:	Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.
SS.8.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.
SS.8.G.3.1:	Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.
SS.8.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.
SS.8.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.
SS.8.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.
SS.8.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.
SS.8.G.4.4:	Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.
SS.8.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.
SS.8.G.4.6:	Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.
SS.8.G.5.1:	Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.
	Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.
SS.8.G.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.
SS.8.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.
	Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.
SS.8.G.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.</p> <p>6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.</p> <p>9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.8.C.2.4:	<p>Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.

4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>
 A.V.E. for Success Collection: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100010

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > Grade Group: Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > Subject: Social Studies > **SubSubject:** American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Abbreviated Title: M/J US HIST
Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved
Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J United States History (#2100010) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.8.A.1.1:	<p>Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf.</p>
SS.8.A.1.2:	<p>Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.</p>
SS.8.A.1.3:	<p>Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.</p>
SS.8.A.1.4:	<p>Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials.</p>
SS.8.A.1.5:	<p>Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.</p>
SS.8.A.1.6:	<p>Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.</p>
SS.8.A.1.7:	<p>View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts.</p>
SS.8.A.2.1:	<p>Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.</p>
SS.8.A.2.2:	<p>Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.</p>
SS.8.A.2.3:	<p>Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.</p>
SS.8.A.2.4:	<p>Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.</p>
SS.8.A.2.5:	<p>Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.</p>
SS.8.A.2.6:	<p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.</p>
SS.8.A.2.7:	<p>Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America.</p>
SS.8.A.3.1:	<p>Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.</p>
SS.8.A.3.2:	<p>Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.</p>
	<p>Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas</p>

SS.8.A.3.3:	Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts. Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.
SS.8.A.3.4:	Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.
SS.8.A.3.5:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.
SS.8.A.3.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.
SS.8.A.3.7:	Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.
SS.8.A.3.8:	Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.
SS.8.A.3.9:	Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.
SS.8.A.3.10:	Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).
SS.8.A.3.11:	Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.8.A.3.12:	Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.
SS.8.A.3.13:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.
SS.8.A.3.14:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.
SS.8.A.3.15:	Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).
SS.8.A.3.16:	Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.
SS.8.A.4.1:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).
SS.8.A.4.2:	Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.
SS.8.A.4.3:	Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.
SS.8.A.4.4:	Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.
SS.8.A.4.5:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.
SS.8.A.4.6:	Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/Industrial Lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.
SS.8.A.4.7:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.
SS.8.A.4.8:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick

	Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.
SS.8.A.4.9:	Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.
SS.8.A.4.10:	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history. Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.
SS.8.A.4.16:	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.
SS.8.A.4.17:	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.
SS.8.A.4.18:	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate). Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.
SS.8.A.5.3:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War. Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.
SS.8.A.5.6:	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.
SS.8.A.5.7:	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.CG.1.1:	Compare the views of Patriots, Loyalists and other colonists on limits of government authority, inalienable rights and resistance to tyranny. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe colonial forms of government prior to the American Revolution. • Students will evaluate the Loyalists' and Patriots' arguments for remaining loyal to the British Crown or seeking independence from Britain.
SS.8.CG.1.2:	Compare and contrast the 1838 Florida Constitution and 1868 Florida Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the 1868 Florida Constitution conformed with the Reconstruction Era amendments to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., citizenship, equal protection, suffrage).
SS.8.CG.1.3:	Explain the importance of the rule of law in the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss the impact of the rule of law on U.S. citizens and government. • Students will recognize how the rule of law influences a society. • Students will identify how the rule of law protects citizens from arbitrary and abusive government. • Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, fair procedures, decisions based on the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, transparency of institutions).

SS.8.CG.2.1:	Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the 14th Amendment establishes citizenship.
SS.8.CG.2.2:	Compare the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize responsibilities of citizens (e.g., obeying the law, paying taxes, serving on a jury when summoned, registering with the Selective Service).
SS.8.CG.2.3:	Analyze the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the Colonial period through Reconstruction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will understand how the idea of civic virtue changes in response to the attitudes of citizens and leaders over time.
SS.8.CG.2.4:	Explain how forms of civic and political participation changed from the Colonial period through Reconstruction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe significant acts of civic and political participation from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.CG.2.5:	Analyze how the Bill of Rights guarantees civil rights and liberties to citizens. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the meaning and purpose of each amendment in the Bill of Rights. Students will describe how the Bill of Rights affects citizens and government.
SS.8.CG.2.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the U.S. Constitution expanded opportunities for civic participation through Reconstruction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify constitutional amendments that address voting rights. Students will describe how specific constitutional amendments expanded access to the political process for various groups over time.
SS.8.CG.3.1:	Trace the foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources (e.g., the Mayflower Compact (1620); Common Sense (1776); the Declaration of Independence (1776); the U.S. Constitution (1789); the Declaration of Rights and Sentiments (1848); the Gettysburg Address (1863); Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address (1865)).
SS.8.E.1.1:	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects. <p>Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.</p>
SS.8.E.2.1:	Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.
SS.8.E.2.2:	Explain the economic impact of government policies. <p>Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.</p>
SS.8.E.2.3:	Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.
SS.8.E.3.1:	Evaluate domestic and international interdependence. <p>Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.</p>
SS.8.G.1.1:	Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.
SS.8.G.1.2:	Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.
SS.8.G.2.1:	Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history. <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.</p>
SS.8.G.2.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. <p>Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.</p>
SS.8.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.
SS.8.G.3.1:	Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.
SS.8.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.
SS.8.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.
SS.8.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.
SS.8.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.
SS.8.G.4.4:	Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.
SS.8.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.
SS.8.G.4.6:	Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.
SS.8.G.5.1:	Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.
SS.8.G.5.2:	Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history. <p>Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.</p>
SS.8.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.
SS.8.G.6.2:	Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations. <p>Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.</p>
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p>
HE.8.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

A.V.E. for Success Collection: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100010

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J US HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J United States History & Career Planning (#2100015) 2019 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.8.A.1.1:	Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf .
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect. Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
SS.8.A.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials. Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.
SS.8.A.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.8.A.1.6:	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts. Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.
SS.8.A.2.1:	Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.
SS.8.A.2.2:	Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.
SS.8.A.2.3:	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.
SS.8.A.2.4:	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.
SS.8.A.2.5:	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.
SS.8.A.2.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America. Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774.
SS.8.A.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.
SS.8.A.3.2:	Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.
SS.8.A.3.3:	Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts. Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.

SS.8.A.3.4:	Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.
SS.8.A.3.5:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.
SS.8.A.3.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.
SS.8.A.3.7:	Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.
SS.8.A.3.8:	Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.
SS.8.A.3.9:	Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.
SS.8.A.3.10:	Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).
SS.8.A.3.11:	Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.8.A.3.12:	Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.
SS.8.A.3.13:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.
SS.8.A.3.14:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.
SS.8.A.3.15:	Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).
SS.8.A.3.16:	Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.
SS.8.A.4.1:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).
SS.8.A.4.2:	Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.
SS.8.A.4.3:	Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.
SS.8.A.4.4:	Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.
SS.8.A.4.5:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.
SS.8.A.4.6:	Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.
SS.8.A.4.7:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.
SS.8.A.4.8:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.
	Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements.

SS.8.A.4.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.</p>
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.</p>
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history. Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.16:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.</p>
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.</p>
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.4.18:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.</p>
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate). Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.</p>
	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency.
SS.8.A.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.</p>
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War. Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.</p>
	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.
SS.8.A.5.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.</p>
SS.8.A.5.7:	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.</p>
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.C.1.1:	Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.
SS.8.C.1.2:	Compare views of self-government and the rights and responsibilities of citizens held by Patriots, Loyalists, and other colonists.
SS.8.C.1.3:	Recognize the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.4:	Identify the evolving forms of civic and political participation from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.5:	Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
SS.8.C.2.1:	Evaluate and compare the essential ideals and principles of American constitutional government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.
	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.
SS.8.E.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.</p>
SS.8.E.2.1:	Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.

	Explain the economic impact of government policies.
SS.8.E.2.2:	Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.
SS.8.E.2.3:	Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.
	Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.
SS.8.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.
SS.8.G.1.1:	Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.
SS.8.G.1.2:	Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.
	Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.
SS.8.G.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.8.G.2.2:	Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.
SS.8.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.
SS.8.G.3.1:	Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.
SS.8.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.
SS.8.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.
SS.8.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.
SS.8.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.
SS.8.G.4.4:	Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.
SS.8.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.
SS.8.G.4.6:	Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.
SS.8.G.5.1:	Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.
	Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.
SS.8.G.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.
SS.8.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.
	Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.
SS.8.G.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.8.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.
LAFS.8.SL.1.2:	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
LAFS.8.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.8.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Instruction of U.S. History should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.html>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled

course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100015

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J US HIST&CAR PLAN

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J United States History & Career Planning (#2100015) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.8.A.1.1:	Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf .
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect. Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
SS.8.A.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials. Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.
SS.8.A.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.8.A.1.6:	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts. Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.
SS.8.A.2.1:	Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.
SS.8.A.2.2:	Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.
SS.8.A.2.3:	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.
SS.8.A.2.4:	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.
SS.8.A.2.5:	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.
SS.8.A.2.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America. Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774.
SS.8.A.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.
SS.8.A.3.2:	Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.
SS.8.A.3.3:	Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts. Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.

SS.8.A.3.4:	Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.
SS.8.A.3.5:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.
SS.8.A.3.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.
SS.8.A.3.7:	Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.
SS.8.A.3.8:	Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.
SS.8.A.3.9:	Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.
SS.8.A.3.10:	Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).
SS.8.A.3.11:	Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.8.A.3.12:	Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.
SS.8.A.3.13:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.
SS.8.A.3.14:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.
SS.8.A.3.15:	Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).
SS.8.A.3.16:	Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.
SS.8.A.4.1:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).
SS.8.A.4.2:	Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.
SS.8.A.4.3:	Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.
SS.8.A.4.4:	Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.
SS.8.A.4.5:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.
SS.8.A.4.6:	Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.
SS.8.A.4.7:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.
SS.8.A.4.8:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.
	Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements.

SS.8.A.4.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.</p>
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.</p>
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history. Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.16:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.</p>
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.</p>
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.4.18:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.</p>
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate). Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.</p>
	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency.
SS.8.A.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.</p>
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War. Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.</p>
	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.
SS.8.A.5.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.</p>
SS.8.A.5.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.</p>
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.C.1.1:	Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.
SS.8.C.1.2:	Compare views of self-government and the rights and responsibilities of citizens held by Patriots, Loyalists, and other colonists.
SS.8.C.1.3:	Recognize the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.4:	Identify the evolving forms of civic and political participation from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.5:	Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
SS.8.C.2.1:	Evaluate and compare the essential ideals and principles of American constitutional government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.
	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.
SS.8.E.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.</p>
SS.8.E.2.1:	Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.

	Explain the economic impact of government policies.
SS.8.E.2.2:	Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.
SS.8.E.2.3:	Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.
	Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.
SS.8.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.
SS.8.G.1.1:	Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.
SS.8.G.1.2:	Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.
	Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.
SS.8.G.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.8.G.2.2:	Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.
SS.8.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.
SS.8.G.3.1:	Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.
SS.8.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.
SS.8.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.
SS.8.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.
SS.8.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.
SS.8.G.4.4:	Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.
SS.8.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.
SS.8.G.4.6:	Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.
SS.8.G.5.1:	Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.
	Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.
SS.8.G.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.
SS.8.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.
	Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.
SS.8.G.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

ELA.K.12.EE.1.1:	<p>2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.</p> <p>4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.</p> <p>6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.</p> <p>9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.8.C.2.4:	<p>Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.

7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.

8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100015

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Abbreviated Title: M/J US HIST&CAR PLAN
Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Attributes:
• Class Size Core Required
Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J United States History & Career Planning (#2100015) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.8.A.1.1:	<p>Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf.</p>
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.
SS.8.A.1.3:	Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources. <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.</p>
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials.
SS.8.A.1.5:	Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents. <p>Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.</p>
SS.8.A.1.6:	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History. <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.</p>
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts.
SS.8.A.2.1:	Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America. <p>Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.</p>
SS.8.A.2.2:	Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.</p>
SS.8.A.2.3:	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources. <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.</p>
SS.8.A.2.4:	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies. <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.</p>
SS.8.A.2.5:	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations. <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.</p>
SS.8.A.2.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War. <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.</p>
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America.
SS.8.A.3.1:	Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774. <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.</p>
	Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774.

SS.8.A.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.</p>
SS.8.A.3.3:	<p>Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.</p>
SS.8.A.3.4:	<p>Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.</p>
SS.8.A.3.5:	<p>Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.</p>
SS.8.A.3.6:	<p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.</p>
SS.8.A.3.7:	<p>Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.</p>
SS.8.A.3.8:	<p>Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.</p>
SS.8.A.3.9:	<p>Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.</p>
SS.8.A.3.10:	<p>Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).</p>
SS.8.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.</p>
SS.8.A.3.12:	<p>Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.</p>
SS.8.A.3.13:	<p>Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.</p>
SS.8.A.3.14:	<p>Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.</p>
SS.8.A.3.15:	<p>Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).</p>
SS.8.A.3.16:	<p>Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.</p>
SS.8.A.4.1:	<p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).</p>
SS.8.A.4.2:	<p>Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.</p>
SS.8.A.4.3:	<p>Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.</p>
SS.8.A.4.4:	<p>Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.</p>
SS.8.A.4.5:	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.</p>
SS.8.A.4.6:	<p>Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.</p>
SS.8.A.4.7:	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.</p>

	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History.
SS.8.A.4.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.</p>
	Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements.
SS.8.A.4.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.</p>
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.</p>
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history.
	Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.16:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.</p>
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.</p>
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.4.18:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.</p>
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate).
	Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.</p>
	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency.
SS.8.A.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.</p>
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War.
	Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.</p>
	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.
SS.8.A.5.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.</p>
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.5.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.</p>
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.CG.1.1:	<p>Compare the views of Patriots, Loyalists and other colonists on limits of government authority, inalienable rights and resistance to tyranny.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe colonial forms of government prior to the American Revolution. • Students will evaluate the Loyalists' and Patriots' arguments for remaining loyal to the British Crown or seeking independence from Britain.
SS.8.CG.1.2:	<p>Compare and contrast the 1838 Florida Constitution and 1868 Florida Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the 1868 Florida Constitution conformed with the Reconstruction Era amendments to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., citizenship, equal protection, suffrage).
	Explain the importance of the rule of law in the United States' constitutional republic.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss the impact of the rule of law on U.S. citizens and government.

SS.8.CG.1.3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize how the rule of law influences a society. • Students will identify how the rule of law protects citizens from arbitrary and abusive government. • Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, fair procedures, decisions based on the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, transparency of institutions).
SS.8.CG.2.1:	<p>Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the 14th Amendment establishes citizenship.
SS.8.CG.2.2:	<p>Compare the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize responsibilities of citizens (e.g., obeying the law, paying taxes, serving on a jury when summoned, registering with the Selective Service).
SS.8.CG.2.3:	<p>Analyze the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will understand how the idea of civic virtue changes in response to the attitudes of citizens and leaders over time.
SS.8.CG.2.4:	<p>Explain how forms of civic and political participation changed from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe significant acts of civic and political participation from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze how the Bill of Rights guarantees civil rights and liberties to citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the meaning and purpose of each amendment in the Bill of Rights. • Students will describe how the Bill of Rights affects citizens and government.
SS.8.CG.2.6:	<p>Evaluate how amendments to the U.S. Constitution expanded opportunities for civic participation through Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify constitutional amendments that address voting rights. • Students will describe how specific constitutional amendments expanded access to the political process for various groups over time.
SS.8.CG.3.1:	<p>Trace the foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources (e.g., the Mayflower Compact (1620); Common Sense (1776); the Declaration of Independence (1776); the U.S. Constitution (1789); the Declaration of Rights and Sentiments (1848); the Gettysburg Address (1863); Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address (1865)).
SS.8.E.1.1:	<p>Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.</p>
SS.8.E.2.1:	<p>Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.</p>
SS.8.E.2.2:	<p>Explain the economic impact of government policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.</p>
SS.8.E.2.3:	<p>Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.</p>
SS.8.E.3.1:	<p>Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.</p>
SS.8.G.1.1:	<p>Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.</p>
SS.8.G.1.2:	<p>Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.</p>
SS.8.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.</p>
SS.8.G.2.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.</p>
SS.8.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.</p>
SS.8.G.3.1:	<p>Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.</p>
SS.8.G.3.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.</p>
SS.8.G.4.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.</p>
SS.8.G.4.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.</p>
SS.8.G.4.4:	<p>Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.5:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.6:	<p>Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.</p>
SS.8.G.5.1:	<p>Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.</p>
SS.8.G.5.2:	<p>Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.</p>
SS.8.G.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.</p>
SS.8.G.6.2:	<p>Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.</p>

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.

ELA.K12.EE.6.1:

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.

HE.8.C.2.4:

Clarifications:

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100015

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J US HIST&CAR PLAN

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J United States History Advanced (#2100020) 2018 - 2022

(current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.8.A.1.1:	Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf .
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.
SS.8.A.1.3:	Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials.
SS.8.A.1.5:	Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.8.A.1.6:	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts.
SS.8.A.2.1:	Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America. Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.
SS.8.A.2.2:	Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.
SS.8.A.2.3:	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.
SS.8.A.2.4:	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.
SS.8.A.2.5:	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.
SS.8.A.2.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America.
SS.8.A.3.1:	Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.
SS.8.A.3.2:	Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.
SS.8.A.3.3:	Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts. Clarifications:

	Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.
SS.8.A.3.4:	Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.
SS.8.A.3.5:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.
SS.8.A.3.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.
SS.8.A.3.7:	Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.
SS.8.A.3.8:	Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.
SS.8.A.3.9:	Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.
SS.8.A.3.10:	Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).
SS.8.A.3.11:	Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.8.A.3.12:	Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.
SS.8.A.3.13:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.
SS.8.A.3.14:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.
SS.8.A.3.15:	Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).
SS.8.A.3.16:	Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.
SS.8.A.4.1:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).
SS.8.A.4.2:	Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.
SS.8.A.4.3:	Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.
SS.8.A.4.4:	Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.
SS.8.A.4.5:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.
SS.8.A.4.6:	Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.
SS.8.A.4.7:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.
SS.8.A.4.8:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.
	Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements.

SS.8.A.4.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.</p>
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.</p>
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history.
	Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.16:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.</p>
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.</p>
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.4.18:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.</p>
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate).
	Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.</p>
	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency.
SS.8.A.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.</p>
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War.
	Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.</p>
	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.
SS.8.A.5.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.</p>
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.5.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.</p>
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.C.1.1:	Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.
SS.8.C.1.2:	Compare views of self-government and the rights and responsibilities of citizens held by Patriots, Loyalists, and other colonists.
SS.8.C.1.3:	Recognize the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.4:	Identify the evolving forms of civic and political participation from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.5:	Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
SS.8.C.2.1:	Evaluate and compare the essential ideals and principles of American constitutional government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.
	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.
SS.8.E.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.</p>
SS.8.E.2.1:	Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.

	Explain the economic impact of government policies.
SS.8.E.2.2:	Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.
SS.8.E.2.3:	Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.
	Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.
SS.8.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.
SS.8.G.1.1:	Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.
SS.8.G.1.2:	Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.
	Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.
SS.8.G.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.8.G.2.2:	Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.
SS.8.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.
SS.8.G.3.1:	Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.
SS.8.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.
SS.8.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.
SS.8.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.
SS.8.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.
SS.8.G.4.4:	Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.
SS.8.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.
SS.8.G.4.6:	Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.
SS.8.G.5.1:	Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.
	Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.
SS.8.G.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.
SS.8.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.
	Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.
SS.8.G.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.8.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.
LAFS.8.SL.1.2:	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
LAFS.8.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.8.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Instruction of U.S. History should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes: Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

QUALIFICATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J US HIST ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J United States History Advanced (#2100020) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.8.A.1.1:	Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf .
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect. Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
SS.8.A.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials. Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.
SS.8.A.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.8.A.1.6:	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts. Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.
SS.8.A.2.1:	Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.
SS.8.A.2.2:	Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.
SS.8.A.2.3:	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.
SS.8.A.2.4:	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.
SS.8.A.2.5:	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.
SS.8.A.2.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America. Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774.
SS.8.A.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.
SS.8.A.3.2:	Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.
SS.8.A.3.3:	Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts. Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.
	Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects

SS.8.A.3.4:	<p>on the outcome of the war.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.</p>
SS.8.A.3.5:	<p>Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.</p>
SS.8.A.3.6:	<p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.</p>
SS.8.A.3.7:	<p>Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.</p>
SS.8.A.3.8:	<p>Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.</p>
SS.8.A.3.9:	<p>Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.</p>
SS.8.A.3.10:	<p>Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).</p>
SS.8.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.</p>
SS.8.A.3.12:	<p>Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.</p>
SS.8.A.3.13:	<p>Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.</p>
SS.8.A.3.14:	<p>Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.</p>
SS.8.A.3.15:	<p>Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).</p>
SS.8.A.3.16:	<p>Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.</p>
SS.8.A.4.1:	<p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).</p>
SS.8.A.4.2:	<p>Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.</p>
SS.8.A.4.3:	<p>Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.</p>
SS.8.A.4.4:	<p>Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.</p>
SS.8.A.4.5:	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.</p>
SS.8.A.4.6:	<p>Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.</p>
SS.8.A.4.7:	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.</p>
SS.8.A.4.8:	<p>Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.</p>
SS.8.A.4.9:	<p>Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles</p>

	Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history.
	Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.16:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.17:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.4.18:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate).
	Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.
	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency.
SS.8.A.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War.
	Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.
	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.
SS.8.A.5.6:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.5.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.C.1.1:	Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.
SS.8.C.1.2:	Compare views of self-government and the rights and responsibilities of citizens held by Patriots, Loyalists, and other colonists.
SS.8.C.1.3:	Recognize the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.4:	Identify the evolving forms of civic and political participation from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.5:	Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
SS.8.C.2.1:	Evaluate and compare the essential ideals and principles of American constitutional government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.
	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.
SS.8.E.1.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.
SS.8.E.2.1:	Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.
	Explain the economic impact of government policies.
SS.8.E.2.2:	Clarifications:

	Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.
SS.8.E.2.3:	Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.
	Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.
SS.8.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.
SS.8.G.1.1:	Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.
SS.8.G.1.2:	Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.
	Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.
SS.8.G.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.8.G.2.2:	Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.
SS.8.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.
SS.8.G.3.1:	Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.
SS.8.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.
SS.8.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.
SS.8.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.
SS.8.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.
SS.8.G.4.4:	Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.
SS.8.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.
SS.8.G.4.6:	Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.
SS.8.G.5.1:	Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.
	Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.
SS.8.G.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.
SS.8.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.
	Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.
SS.8.G.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.</p> <p>6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.</p> <p>9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.8.C.2.4:	<p>Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes: Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

QUALIFICATIONS

added elem ed cert options, per commissioner approval on 1/23/18

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
 Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
 American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J US HIST ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J United States History Advanced (#2100020) 2023 - And

Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.8.A.1.1:	<p>Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf.</p>
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.
SS.8.A.1.3:	Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
SS.8.A.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.</p>
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials.
SS.8.A.1.5:	Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.
SS.8.A.1.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.</p>
SS.8.A.1.6:	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History.
SS.8.A.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.</p>
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts.
SS.8.A.2.1:	Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.
SS.8.A.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.</p>
SS.8.A.2.2:	Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies.
SS.8.A.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.</p>
SS.8.A.2.3:	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources.
SS.8.A.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.</p>
SS.8.A.2.4:	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies.
SS.8.A.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.</p>
SS.8.A.2.5:	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations.
SS.8.A.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.</p>
SS.8.A.2.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War.
SS.8.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.</p>
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America.
SS.8.A.3.1:	Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774.
SS.8.A.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.</p>
	Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774.

SS.8.A.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.</p>
SS.8.A.3.3:	<p>Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.</p>
SS.8.A.3.4:	<p>Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.</p>
SS.8.A.3.5:	<p>Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.</p>
SS.8.A.3.6:	<p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.</p>
SS.8.A.3.7:	<p>Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.</p>
SS.8.A.3.8:	<p>Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.</p>
SS.8.A.3.9:	<p>Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.</p>
SS.8.A.3.10:	<p>Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).</p>
SS.8.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.</p>
SS.8.A.3.12:	<p>Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.</p>
SS.8.A.3.13:	<p>Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.</p>
SS.8.A.3.14:	<p>Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.</p>
SS.8.A.3.15:	<p>Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).</p>
SS.8.A.3.16:	<p>Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.</p>
SS.8.A.4.1:	<p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).</p>
SS.8.A.4.2:	<p>Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.</p>
SS.8.A.4.3:	<p>Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.</p>
SS.8.A.4.4:	<p>Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.</p>
SS.8.A.4.5:	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.</p>
SS.8.A.4.6:	<p>Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.</p>
SS.8.A.4.7:	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.</p>

	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History.
SS.8.A.4.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.</p>
	Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements.
SS.8.A.4.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.</p>
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.</p>
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history.
	Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.16:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.</p>
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.</p>
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.4.18:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.</p>
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate).
	Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.</p>
	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency.
SS.8.A.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.</p>
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War.
	Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.</p>
	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.
SS.8.A.5.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.</p>
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.5.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.</p>
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.CG.1.1:	<p>Compare the views of Patriots, Loyalists and other colonists on limits of government authority, inalienable rights and resistance to tyranny.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe colonial forms of government prior to the American Revolution. • Students will evaluate the Loyalists' and Patriots' arguments for remaining loyal to the British Crown or seeking independence from Britain.
SS.8.CG.1.2:	<p>Compare and contrast the 1838 Florida Constitution and 1868 Florida Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the 1868 Florida Constitution conformed with the Reconstruction Era amendments to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., citizenship, equal protection, suffrage).
	Explain the importance of the rule of law in the United States' constitutional republic.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss the impact of the rule of law on U.S. citizens and government.

SS.8.CG.1.3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize how the rule of law influences a society. • Students will identify how the rule of law protects citizens from arbitrary and abusive government. • Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, fair procedures, decisions based on the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, transparency of institutions).
SS.8.CG.2.1:	<p>Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the 14th Amendment establishes citizenship.
SS.8.CG.2.2:	<p>Compare the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize responsibilities of citizens (e.g., obeying the law, paying taxes, serving on a jury when summoned, registering with the Selective Service).
SS.8.CG.2.3:	<p>Analyze the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will understand how the idea of civic virtue changes in response to the attitudes of citizens and leaders over time.
SS.8.CG.2.4:	<p>Explain how forms of civic and political participation changed from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe significant acts of civic and political participation from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze how the Bill of Rights guarantees civil rights and liberties to citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the meaning and purpose of each amendment in the Bill of Rights. • Students will describe how the Bill of Rights affects citizens and government.
SS.8.CG.2.6:	<p>Evaluate how amendments to the U.S. Constitution expanded opportunities for civic participation through Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify constitutional amendments that address voting rights. • Students will describe how specific constitutional amendments expanded access to the political process for various groups over time.
SS.8.CG.3.1:	<p>Trace the foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources (e.g., the Mayflower Compact (1620); Common Sense (1776); the Declaration of Independence (1776); the U.S. Constitution (1789); the Declaration of Rights and Sentiments (1848); the Gettysburg Address (1863); Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address (1865)).
SS.8.E.1.1:	<p>Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.</p>
SS.8.E.2.1:	<p>Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.</p>
SS.8.E.2.2:	<p>Explain the economic impact of government policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.</p>
SS.8.E.2.3:	<p>Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.</p>
SS.8.E.3.1:	<p>Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.</p>
SS.8.G.1.1:	<p>Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.</p>
SS.8.G.1.2:	<p>Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.</p>
SS.8.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.</p>
SS.8.G.2.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.</p>
SS.8.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.</p>
SS.8.G.3.1:	<p>Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.</p>
SS.8.G.3.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.</p>
SS.8.G.4.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.</p>
SS.8.G.4.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.</p>
SS.8.G.4.4:	<p>Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.5:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.6:	<p>Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.</p>
SS.8.G.5.1:	<p>Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.</p>
SS.8.G.5.2:	<p>Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.</p>
SS.8.G.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.</p>
SS.8.G.6.2:	<p>Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.</p>

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.

ELA.K12.EE.6.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.

HE.8.C.2.4:

Clarifications:

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes: Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

QUALIFICATIONS

added elem ed cert options, per commissioner approval on 1/23/18

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > Grade Group: Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > Subject: Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J US HIST ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J United States History Advanced & Career Planning (#2100025) 2019 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.8.A.1.1:	Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf .
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect. Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
SS.8.A.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials. Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.
SS.8.A.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.8.A.1.6:	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts. Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.
SS.8.A.2.1:	Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.
SS.8.A.2.2:	Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.
SS.8.A.2.3:	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.
SS.8.A.2.4:	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.
SS.8.A.2.5:	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.
SS.8.A.2.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America. Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774.
SS.8.A.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.
SS.8.A.3.2:	Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.
SS.8.A.3.3:	Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts. Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.

SS.8.A.3.4:	Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.
SS.8.A.3.5:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.
SS.8.A.3.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.
SS.8.A.3.7:	Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.
SS.8.A.3.8:	Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.
SS.8.A.3.9:	Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.
SS.8.A.3.10:	Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).
SS.8.A.3.11:	Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.8.A.3.12:	Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.
SS.8.A.3.13:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.
SS.8.A.3.14:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.
SS.8.A.3.15:	Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).
SS.8.A.3.16:	Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.
SS.8.A.4.1:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).
SS.8.A.4.2:	Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.
SS.8.A.4.3:	Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.
SS.8.A.4.4:	Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.
SS.8.A.4.5:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.
SS.8.A.4.6:	Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.
SS.8.A.4.7:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.
SS.8.A.4.8:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.
	Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements.

SS.8.A.4.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.</p>
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.</p>
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history. Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.16:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.</p>
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.</p>
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.4.18:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.</p>
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate). Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.</p>
SS.8.A.5.3:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War. Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.</p>
	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.
SS.8.A.5.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.</p>
SS.8.A.5.7:	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.C.1.1:	Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.
SS.8.C.1.2:	Compare views of self-government and the rights and responsibilities of citizens held by Patriots, Loyalists, and other colonists.
SS.8.C.1.3:	Recognize the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.4:	Identify the evolving forms of civic and political participation from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.5:	Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
SS.8.C.2.1:	Evaluate and compare the essential ideals and principles of American constitutional government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.
	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.
SS.8.E.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.</p>
SS.8.E.2.1:	Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.

SS.8.E.2.2:	<p>Explain the economic impact of government policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.</p>
SS.8.E.2.3:	<p>Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.</p> <p>Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.</p>
SS.8.E.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.</p>
SS.8.G.1.1:	Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.
SS.8.G.1.2:	Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.
SS.8.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.</p>
SS.8.G.2.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.</p>
SS.8.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.
SS.8.G.3.1:	Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.
SS.8.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.
SS.8.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.
SS.8.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.
SS.8.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.
SS.8.G.4.4:	Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.
SS.8.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.
SS.8.G.4.6:	Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.
SS.8.G.5.1:	Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.
SS.8.G.5.2:	<p>Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.</p>
SS.8.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.
SS.8.G.6.2:	<p>Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.</p>
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.8.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.
LAFS.8.SL.1.2:	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
LAFS.8.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.8.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Instruction of U.S. History should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.html>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.

5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100025

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J US HIS ADV & C/P

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J United States History Advanced & Career Planning (#2100025) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.8.A.1.1:	Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf .
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect. Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
SS.8.A.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials. Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.
SS.8.A.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.8.A.1.6:	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts. Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.
SS.8.A.2.1:	Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.
SS.8.A.2.2:	Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.
SS.8.A.2.3:	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.
SS.8.A.2.4:	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.
SS.8.A.2.5:	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.
SS.8.A.2.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America. Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774.
SS.8.A.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.
SS.8.A.3.2:	Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.
SS.8.A.3.3:	Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts. Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.

SS.8.A.3.4:	Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.
SS.8.A.3.5:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.
SS.8.A.3.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.
SS.8.A.3.7:	Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.
SS.8.A.3.8:	Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.
SS.8.A.3.9:	Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.
SS.8.A.3.10:	Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).
SS.8.A.3.11:	Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.8.A.3.12:	Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.
SS.8.A.3.13:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.
SS.8.A.3.14:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.
SS.8.A.3.15:	Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).
SS.8.A.3.16:	Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.
SS.8.A.4.1:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).
SS.8.A.4.2:	Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.
SS.8.A.4.3:	Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.
SS.8.A.4.4:	Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.
SS.8.A.4.5:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.
SS.8.A.4.6:	Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.
SS.8.A.4.7:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.
SS.8.A.4.8:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.
	Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements.

SS.8.A.4.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.</p>
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.</p>
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history. Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.16:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.</p>
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.</p>
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.4.18:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.</p>
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate). Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.</p>
	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency.
SS.8.A.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.</p>
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War. Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.</p>
	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.
SS.8.A.5.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.</p>
SS.8.A.5.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.</p>
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.C.1.1:	Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.
SS.8.C.1.2:	Compare views of self-government and the rights and responsibilities of citizens held by Patriots, Loyalists, and other colonists.
SS.8.C.1.3:	Recognize the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.4:	Identify the evolving forms of civic and political participation from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.5:	Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
SS.8.C.2.1:	Evaluate and compare the essential ideals and principles of American constitutional government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.
	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.
SS.8.E.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.</p>
SS.8.E.2.1:	Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.

SS.8.E.2.2:	<p>Explain the economic impact of government policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.</p>
SS.8.E.2.3:	<p>Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.</p> <p>Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.</p>
SS.8.E.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.</p>
SS.8.G.1.1:	<p>Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.</p>
SS.8.G.1.2:	<p>Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.</p> <p>Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.</p>
SS.8.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.</p>
SS.8.G.2.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.</p>
SS.8.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.</p>
SS.8.G.3.1:	<p>Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.</p>
SS.8.G.3.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.</p>
SS.8.G.4.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.</p>
SS.8.G.4.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.</p>
SS.8.G.4.4:	<p>Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.5:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.6:	<p>Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.</p>
SS.8.G.5.1:	<p>Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.</p> <p>Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.</p>
SS.8.G.5.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.</p>
SS.8.G.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.</p> <p>Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.</p>
SS.8.G.6.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

ELA.K.12.EE.1.1:	<p>2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.</p> <p>4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.</p> <p>6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.</p> <p>9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.8.C.2.4:	<p>Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.

- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100025

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** American and Western Hemispheric Histories > **Abbreviated Title:** M/J US HIS ADV & C/P
Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J United States History Advanced & Career Planning (#2100025) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.8.A.1.1:	<p>Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf.</p>
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.
SS.8.A.1.3:	Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
SS.8.A.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.</p>
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials.
SS.8.A.1.5:	Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.
SS.8.A.1.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.</p>
SS.8.A.1.6:	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History.
SS.8.A.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.</p>
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts.
SS.8.A.2.1:	Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.
SS.8.A.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.</p>
SS.8.A.2.2:	Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies.
SS.8.A.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.</p>
SS.8.A.2.3:	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources.
SS.8.A.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.</p>
SS.8.A.2.4:	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies.
SS.8.A.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.</p>
SS.8.A.2.5:	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations.
SS.8.A.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.</p>
SS.8.A.2.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War.
SS.8.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.</p>
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America.
SS.8.A.3.1:	Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774.
SS.8.A.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.</p>
	Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774.

SS.8.A.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.</p>
SS.8.A.3.3:	<p>Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.</p>
SS.8.A.3.4:	<p>Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.</p>
SS.8.A.3.5:	<p>Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.</p>
SS.8.A.3.6:	<p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.</p>
SS.8.A.3.7:	<p>Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.</p>
SS.8.A.3.8:	<p>Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.</p>
SS.8.A.3.9:	<p>Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.</p>
SS.8.A.3.10:	<p>Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).</p>
SS.8.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.</p>
SS.8.A.3.12:	<p>Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.</p>
SS.8.A.3.13:	<p>Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.</p>
SS.8.A.3.14:	<p>Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.</p>
SS.8.A.3.15:	<p>Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).</p>
SS.8.A.3.16:	<p>Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.</p>
SS.8.A.4.1:	<p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).</p>
SS.8.A.4.2:	<p>Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.</p>
SS.8.A.4.3:	<p>Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.</p>
SS.8.A.4.4:	<p>Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.</p>
SS.8.A.4.5:	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.</p>
SS.8.A.4.6:	<p>Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.</p>
SS.8.A.4.7:	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.</p>

	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History.
SS.8.A.4.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.</p>
	Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements.
SS.8.A.4.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.</p>
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.</p>
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history.
	Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.16:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.</p>
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.</p>
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.4.18:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.</p>
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate).
	Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.</p>
	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency.
SS.8.A.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.</p>
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War.
	Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.</p>
	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.
SS.8.A.5.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.</p>
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.5.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.</p>
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.CG.1.1:	<p>Compare the views of Patriots, Loyalists and other colonists on limits of government authority, inalienable rights and resistance to tyranny.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe colonial forms of government prior to the American Revolution. • Students will evaluate the Loyalists' and Patriots' arguments for remaining loyal to the British Crown or seeking independence from Britain.
SS.8.CG.1.2:	<p>Compare and contrast the 1838 Florida Constitution and 1868 Florida Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the 1868 Florida Constitution conformed with the Reconstruction Era amendments to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., citizenship, equal protection, suffrage).
	Explain the importance of the rule of law in the United States' constitutional republic.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss the impact of the rule of law on U.S. citizens and government.

SS.8.CG.1.3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize how the rule of law influences a society. • Students will identify how the rule of law protects citizens from arbitrary and abusive government. • Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, fair procedures, decisions based on the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, transparency of institutions).
SS.8.CG.2.1:	<p>Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the 14th Amendment establishes citizenship.
SS.8.CG.2.2:	<p>Compare the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize responsibilities of citizens (e.g., obeying the law, paying taxes, serving on a jury when summoned, registering with the Selective Service).
SS.8.CG.2.3:	<p>Analyze the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will understand how the idea of civic virtue changes in response to the attitudes of citizens and leaders over time.
SS.8.CG.2.4:	<p>Explain how forms of civic and political participation changed from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe significant acts of civic and political participation from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze how the Bill of Rights guarantees civil rights and liberties to citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the meaning and purpose of each amendment in the Bill of Rights. • Students will describe how the Bill of Rights affects citizens and government.
SS.8.CG.2.6:	<p>Evaluate how amendments to the U.S. Constitution expanded opportunities for civic participation through Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify constitutional amendments that address voting rights. • Students will describe how specific constitutional amendments expanded access to the political process for various groups over time.
SS.8.CG.3.1:	<p>Trace the foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources (e.g., the Mayflower Compact (1620); Common Sense (1776); the Declaration of Independence (1776); the U.S. Constitution (1789); the Declaration of Rights and Sentiments (1848); the Gettysburg Address (1863); Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address (1865)).
SS.8.E.1.1:	<p>Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.</p>
SS.8.E.2.1:	<p>Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.</p>
SS.8.E.2.2:	<p>Explain the economic impact of government policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.</p>
SS.8.E.2.3:	<p>Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.</p>
SS.8.E.3.1:	<p>Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.</p>
SS.8.G.1.1:	<p>Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.</p>
SS.8.G.1.2:	<p>Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.</p>
SS.8.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.</p>
SS.8.G.2.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.</p>
SS.8.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.</p>
SS.8.G.3.1:	<p>Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.</p>
SS.8.G.3.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.</p>
SS.8.G.4.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.</p>
SS.8.G.4.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.</p>
SS.8.G.4.4:	<p>Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.5:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.6:	<p>Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.</p>
SS.8.G.5.1:	<p>Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.</p>
SS.8.G.5.2:	<p>Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.</p>
SS.8.G.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.</p>
SS.8.G.6.2:	<p>Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.</p>

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.

ELA.K12.EE.6.1:

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.

HE.8.C.2.4:

Clarifications:

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard

should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100025

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J US HIS ADV & C/P

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J Florida History (#2100030) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.8.A.1.1:	Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf .
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect. Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
SS.8.A.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials. Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.
SS.8.A.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.8.A.1.6:	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts. Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.
SS.8.A.2.1:	Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.
SS.8.A.2.3:	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.
SS.8.A.2.4:	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.
SS.8.A.2.5:	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America.
SS.8.A.3.15:	Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class). Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.
SS.8.A.4.2:	Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.
SS.8.A.4.3:	Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.
SS.8.A.4.4:	Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations. Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy.
SS.8.A.4.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.
SS.8.A.4.6:	Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.
	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History.

SS.8.A.4.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.</p>
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.</p>
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.</p>
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.4.18:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.</p>
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate).
	Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.</p>
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.5.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.</p>
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.C.1.1:	Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.
SS.8.C.1.3:	Recognize the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.4:	Identify the evolving forms of civic and political participation from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
SS.8.C.2.1:	Evaluate and compare the essential ideals and principles of American constitutional government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.
	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.
SS.8.E.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.</p>
SS.8.E.2.1:	Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.
	Explain the economic impact of government policies.
SS.8.E.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.</p>
SS.8.E.2.3:	Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.
SS.8.G.1.1:	Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.
SS.8.G.1.2:	Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.
	Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.
SS.8.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.</p>
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.8.G.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.</p>
SS.8.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.
SS.8.G.3.1:	Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.
SS.8.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.
SS.8.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.
SS.8.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.
SS.8.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.
SS.8.G.4.4:	Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.

SS.8.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.
SS.8.G.4.6:	Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.
SS.8.G.5.1:	Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States. Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.
SS.8.G.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.
SS.8.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history. Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.
SS.8.G.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic. Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.8.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.
LAFS.8.SL.1.2:	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
LAFS.8.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: a. Reporting the number of observations.

MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	<p>b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement.</p> <p>c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered.</p> <p>d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.</p>
<p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>	
<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>	
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p>	
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p>	
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
<p>Attend to precision.</p>	
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.8.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J Florida - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: American History, Economics, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of the state of Florida by examining the political, economic, social, military and cultural events that affected the state. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the progression of Florida including, but not limited to, the evolution of Florida's diverse heritage through Spanish, French, British and American occupations, Florida's Native American population, United States annexation and territorial experience, statehood, Florida's role in sectionalism, Florida's system of slavery, Civil War and Reconstruction, Florida's diverse geographic regions and population groups, state government, modern day Florida's successes and challenges, and the projection of Florida's future development. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J FLORIDA HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J Florida History (#2100030) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.8.A.1.1:	Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf .
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect. Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
SS.8.A.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials. Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.
SS.8.A.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.8.A.1.6:	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts. Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.
SS.8.A.2.1:	Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.
SS.8.A.2.3:	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.
SS.8.A.2.4:	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.
SS.8.A.2.5:	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America.
SS.8.A.3.15:	Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class). Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.
SS.8.A.4.2:	Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.
SS.8.A.4.3:	Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.
SS.8.A.4.4:	Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations. Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy.
SS.8.A.4.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.
SS.8.A.4.6:	Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.
	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History.

SS.8.A.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.17:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.4.18:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate).
	Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.5.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.C.1.1:	Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.
SS.8.C.1.3:	Recognize the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.4:	Identify the evolving forms of civic and political participation from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
SS.8.C.2.1:	Evaluate and compare the essential ideals and principles of American constitutional government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.
	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.
SS.8.E.1.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.
SS.8.E.2.1:	Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.
	Explain the economic impact of government policies.
SS.8.E.2.2:	Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.
SS.8.E.2.3:	Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.
SS.8.G.1.1:	Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.
SS.8.G.1.2:	Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.
	Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.
SS.8.G.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.8.G.2.2:	Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.
SS.8.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.
SS.8.G.3.1:	Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.
SS.8.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.
SS.8.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.
SS.8.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.
SS.8.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.
SS.8.G.4.4:	Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.

SS.8.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.
SS.8.G.4.6:	Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.
SS.8.G.5.1:	Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States. Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.
SS.8.G.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.
SS.8.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history. Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.
SS.8.G.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.8.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J Florida - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: American History, Economics, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of the state of Florida by examining the political, economic, social, military and cultural events that affected the state. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the progression of Florida including, but not limited to, the evolution of Florida's diverse heritage through Spanish, French, British and American occupations, Florida's Native American population, United States annexation and territorial experience, statehood, Florida's role in sectionalism, Florida's system of slavery, Civil War and Reconstruction, Florida's diverse geographic regions and population groups, state government, modern day Florida's successes and challenges, and the projection of Florida's future development. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
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GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J FLORIDA HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J Florida History (#2100030) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.8.A.1.1:	<p>Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf.</p>
SS.8.A.1.2:	<p>Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.</p>
SS.8.A.1.3:	<p>Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.</p>
SS.8.A.1.4:	<p>Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials.</p>
SS.8.A.1.5:	<p>Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.</p>
SS.8.A.1.6:	<p>Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.</p>
SS.8.A.1.7:	<p>View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts.</p>
SS.8.A.2.1:	<p>Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.</p>
SS.8.A.2.3:	<p>Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.</p>
SS.8.A.2.4:	<p>Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.</p>
SS.8.A.2.5:	<p>Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.</p>
SS.8.A.2.7:	<p>Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America.</p>
SS.8.A.3.15:	<p>Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).</p>
SS.8.A.3.16:	<p>Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.</p>
SS.8.A.4.2:	<p>Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.</p>
SS.8.A.4.3:	<p>Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.</p>
SS.8.A.4.4:	<p>Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.</p>
SS.8.A.4.5:	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.</p>

	Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth.
SS.8.A.4.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.</p>
	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History.
SS.8.A.4.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.</p>
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.</p>
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.</p>
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.4.18:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.</p>
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate).
	Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.</p>
	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.5.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.</p>
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.CG.2.1:	<p>Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the 14th Amendment establishes citizenship.
SS.8.CG.2.3:	<p>Analyze the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will understand how the idea of civic virtue changes in response to the attitudes of citizens and leaders over time.
SS.8.CG.2.4:	<p>Explain how forms of civic and political participation changed from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe significant acts of civic and political participation from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.CG.2.6:	<p>Evaluate how amendments to the U.S. Constitution expanded opportunities for civic participation through Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify constitutional amendments that address voting rights. Students will describe how specific constitutional amendments expanded access to the political process for various groups over time.
SS.8.CG.3.1:	<p>Trace the foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources (e.g., the Mayflower Compact (1620); Common Sense (1776); the Declaration of Independence (1776); the U.S. Constitution (1789); the Declaration of Rights and Sentiments (1848); the Gettysburg Address (1863); Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address (1865)).
SS.8.E.1.1:	<p>Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.</p>
SS.8.E.2.1:	Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.
SS.8.E.2.2:	<p>Explain the economic impact of government policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.</p>
SS.8.E.2.3:	Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.
SS.8.G.1.1:	Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.
SS.8.G.1.2:	Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.
SS.8.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.</p>
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic,

SS.8.G.2.2:	physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.
SS.8.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.
SS.8.G.3.1:	Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.
SS.8.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.
SS.8.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.
SS.8.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.
SS.8.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.
SS.8.G.4.4:	Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.
SS.8.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.
SS.8.G.4.6:	Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.
SS.8.G.5.1:	Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States. Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.
SS.8.G.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.
SS.8.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history. Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.
SS.8.G.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.
MA.K.12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K.12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K.12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.8.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J Florida - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: American History, Economics, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of the state of Florida by examining the political, economic, social, military and cultural events that affected the state. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the progression of Florida including, but not limited to, the evolution of Florida's diverse heritage through Spanish, French, British and American occupations, Florida's Native American population, United States annexation and territorial experience, statehood, Florida's role in sectionalism, Florida's system of slavery, Civil War and Reconstruction, Florida's diverse geographic regions and population groups, state government, modern day Florida's successes and challenges, and the projection of Florida's future development. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J FLORIDA HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J International Baccalaureate MYP United States History (#2100040) 2014 - 2023 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at:
<http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100040

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP US HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J International Baccalaureate MYP United States History (#2100040) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe.• Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust.• Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at:
<http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100040

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP US HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J International Baccalaureate MYP United States History & Career Planning (#2100041) 2019 - 2023 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.html>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100041

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP USHIST/CP

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J International Baccalaureate MYP United States History & Career Planning (#2100041) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe.• Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust.• Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100041

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP USHIST/CP

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

M/J United States History & Civics (#2100045) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course</p>

	(EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Conduct a service project to further the public good.</p> <p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.
SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Explain the Constitutional amendment process.
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments.
SS.8.A.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf.</p>
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.
	Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
SS.8.A.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.</p>
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials.
	Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.
SS.8.A.1.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.</p>
	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History.
SS.8.A.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.</p>
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts.
	Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.
SS.8.A.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.</p>
	Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies.
SS.8.A.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.</p>
	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources.
SS.8.A.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.</p>
	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies.
SS.8.A.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.</p>
	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations.
SS.8.A.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.</p>
	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War.
SS.8.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.</p>
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America.

SS.8.A.3.1:	<p>Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.</p>
SS.8.A.3.2:	<p>Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.</p>
SS.8.A.3.3:	<p>Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.</p>
SS.8.A.3.4:	<p>Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.</p>
SS.8.A.3.5:	<p>Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.</p>
SS.8.A.3.6:	<p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.</p>
SS.8.A.3.7:	<p>Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.</p>
SS.8.A.3.8:	<p>Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.</p>
SS.8.A.3.9:	<p>Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.</p>
SS.8.A.3.10:	<p>Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).</p>
SS.8.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.</p>
SS.8.A.3.12:	<p>Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.</p>
SS.8.A.3.13:	<p>Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.</p>
SS.8.A.3.14:	<p>Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.</p>
SS.8.A.3.15:	<p>Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).</p>
SS.8.A.3.16:	<p>Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.</p>
SS.8.A.4.1:	<p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).</p>
SS.8.A.4.2:	<p>Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.</p>
SS.8.A.4.3:	<p>Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.</p>
SS.8.A.4.4:	<p>Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.</p>
SS.8.A.4.5:	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.</p>

SS.8.A.4.6:	Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.
SS.8.A.4.7:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry. Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History.
SS.8.A.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.
SS.8.A.4.9:	Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.
SS.8.A.4.10:	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history. Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.16:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.
SS.8.A.4.17:	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.
SS.8.A.4.18:	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate). Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.
SS.8.A.5.3:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War. Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.
SS.8.A.5.6:	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.
SS.8.A.5.7:	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.C.1.1:	Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.
SS.8.C.1.2:	Compare views of self-government and the rights and responsibilities of citizens held by Patriots, Loyalists, and other colonists.
SS.8.C.1.3:	Recognize the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the colonial period through Reconstruction.

SS.8.C.1.4:	Identify the evolving forms of civic and political participation from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.5:	Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
SS.8.C.2.1:	Evaluate and compare the essential ideals and principles of American constitutional government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.
SS.8.E.1.1:	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects. Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.
SS.8.E.2.1:	Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.
SS.8.E.2.2:	Explain the economic impact of government policies. Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.
SS.8.E.2.3:	Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.
SS.8.E.3.1:	Evaluate domestic and international interdependence. Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.
SS.8.G.1.1:	Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.
SS.8.G.1.2:	Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.
SS.8.G.2.1:	Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history. Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.
SS.8.G.2.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.
SS.8.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.
SS.8.G.3.1:	Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.
SS.8.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.
SS.8.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.
SS.8.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.
SS.8.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.
SS.8.G.4.4:	Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.
SS.8.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.
SS.8.G.4.6:	Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.
SS.8.G.5.1:	Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.
SS.8.G.5.2:	Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history. Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.
SS.8.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.
SS.8.G.6.2:	Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations. Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style.

e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

- a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:

LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:

Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:

With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.

LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.

LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:

Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.

LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:

Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:

Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:

Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

LAFS.8.SL.1.2:

Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.

LAFS.8.SL.1.3:

Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.

LAFS.8.SL.2.4:

Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.

MAFS.6.SP.2.4:

Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by:

- a. Reporting the number of observations.
- b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement.
- c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered.
- d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.

MAFS.6.SP.2.5:

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Use appropriate tools strategically.

Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are

MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:

	able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.8.C.2.4:	Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J U.S. History - The eighth grade social studies curriculum consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics and Civics. Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

M/J Civics - The primary content for this portion of the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Instruction of U.S. History should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes: This course is meant as a means of combining the required M/J United States History content with remediation of the required M/J Civics content.

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100045

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J US HIST & CIVICS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J United States History & Civics (#2100045) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.

SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Explain the Constitutional amendment process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments.
SS.8.A.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf.</p>
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.
	Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
SS.8.A.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.</p>
SS.8.A.1.4:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials.
	Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.
SS.8.A.1.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.</p>
	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History.
SS.8.A.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.</p>
SS.8.A.1.7:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts.
	Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.
SS.8.A.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.</p>
	Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies.
SS.8.A.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.</p>
	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources.
SS.8.A.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.</p>
	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies.
SS.8.A.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.</p>
	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations.
SS.8.A.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.</p>
	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War.
SS.8.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.</p>
SS.8.A.2.7:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America.
	Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774.

SS.8.A.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.</p>
	Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774.
SS.8.A.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.</p>
	Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts.
SS.8.A.3.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.</p>
	Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.
SS.8.A.3.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.</p>
	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era.
SS.8.A.3.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.</p>
	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.
SS.8.A.3.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.</p>
SS.8.A.3.7:	Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.
	Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution.
SS.8.A.3.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.</p>
SS.8.A.3.9:	Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.
SS.8.A.3.10:	Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).
SS.8.A.3.11:	Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.
	Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation.
SS.8.A.3.12:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.</p>
	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency.
SS.8.A.3.13:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.</p>
	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency.
SS.8.A.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.</p>
SS.8.A.3.15:	Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).
	Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.3.16:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.</p>
	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).
	Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida.
SS.8.A.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.</p>
	Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History.
SS.8.A.4.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.</p>
SS.8.A.4.4:	Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.
	Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy.
SS.8.A.4.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.</p>
	Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth.

SS.8.A.4.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.</p>
SS.8.A.4.7:	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry. Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History.</p>
SS.8.A.4.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.</p>
SS.8.A.4.9:	<p>Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.</p>
SS.8.A.4.10:	<p>Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.</p>
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history. Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.16:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.</p>
SS.8.A.4.17:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.</p>
SS.8.A.4.18:	<p>Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.</p>
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate). Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.</p>
SS.8.A.5.3:	<p>Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.</p>
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War. Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.</p>
SS.8.A.5.6:	<p>Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.</p>
SS.8.A.5.7:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.</p>
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.C.1.1:	Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.
SS.8.C.1.2:	Compare views of self-government and the rights and responsibilities of citizens held by Patriots, Loyalists, and other colonists.
SS.8.C.1.3:	Recognize the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.C.1.4:	Identify the evolving forms of civic and political participation from the colonial period through Reconstruction.

SS.8.C.1.5:	Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
SS.8.C.2.1:	Evaluate and compare the essential ideals and principles of American constitutional government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.
SS.8.E.1.1:	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects. Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.
SS.8.E.2.1:	Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.
SS.8.E.2.2:	Explain the economic impact of government policies. Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.
SS.8.E.2.3:	Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.
SS.8.E.3.1:	Evaluate domestic and international interdependence. Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.
SS.8.G.1.1:	Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.
SS.8.G.1.2:	Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.
SS.8.G.2.1:	Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history. Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.
SS.8.G.2.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.
SS.8.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.
SS.8.G.3.1:	Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.
SS.8.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.
SS.8.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.
SS.8.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.
SS.8.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.
SS.8.G.4.4:	Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.
SS.8.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.
SS.8.G.4.6:	Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.
SS.8.G.5.1:	Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.
SS.8.G.5.2:	Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history. Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.
SS.8.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.
SS.8.G.6.2:	Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations. Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems. Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>efficiency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.8.C.2.4:	<p>Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J U.S. History - The eighth grade social studies curriculum consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics and Civics. Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

M/J Civics - The primary content for this portion of the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system.

Special Notes: This course is meant as a means of combining the required M/J United States History content with remediation of the required M/J Civics content.

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100045

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Abbreviated Title: M/J US HIST & CIVICS
Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.7.CG.1.1:	<p>Analyze the influences of ancient Greece, ancient Rome and the Judeo-Christian tradition on America's constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the influence of ancient Greece on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, legislative bodies, polis, voting rights, written constitution). Students will explain the influence of ancient Rome on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, republicanism, representative government, rule of law, separation of powers). Students will compare and contrast the democratic principles of ancient Greece and ancient Rome with those of the United States. Students will explain how the Judeo-Christian ethical ideas of justice, individual worth, personal responsibility and the rule of law influenced America's constitutional republic.
SS.7.CG.1.2:	<p>Trace the principles underlying America's founding ideas on law and government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize principles contained in the founding documents (e.g., due process of law, equality of mankind, limited government, natural rights, the rule of law). Students will explain why religious liberty is a protected right.
SS.7.CG.1.3:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights and Thomas Paine's Common Sense had on colonists' views of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the important ideas contained in the Magna Carta (e.g., due process of law, limitation of government power, right to justice, right to fair trial), Mayflower Compact (e.g., consent of the governed, self-government), English Bill of Rights (e.g., right to life, liberty and property; no taxation without representation; right to a speedy and fair jury trial; no excessive punishments; habeas corpus) and Common Sense (representative self-government).
SS.7.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how Enlightenment ideas, including Montesquieu's view of separation of powers and John Locke's theories related to natural law and Locke's social contract, influenced the Founding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify and describe the Enlightenment ideas of separation of powers, natural law and social contract. Students will examine how Enlightenment ideas influenced the Founders' beliefs about individual liberties and government. Students will evaluate the influence of Montesquieu's and Locke's ideas on the Founding Fathers.
SS.7.CG.1.5:	<p>Describe how British policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will trace the causal relationships between British policies, British responses to colonial grievances and the writing of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts). Students will recognize the underlying themes of British colonial policies concerning taxation, representation and individual rights that formed the basis of the American colonists' desire for independence.
SS.7.CG.1.6:	<p>Analyze the ideas and grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the unalienable rights specifically expressed in the Preamble of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness). Students will explain the concept of natural rights as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize natural rights, social contract, limited government and the right of resistance to tyrannical government. Students will analyze the relationship between natural rights and the role of government: 1. People are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; 2. Governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; 3. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of governed; and 4. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government. Students will recognize the connection between specific grievances in the Declaration of Independence and natural rights violations. Students will recognize colonial grievances identified in the Declaration of Independence (e.g., imposing taxes without the consent of the people, suspending trial by jury, limiting judicial powers, quartering soldiers and dissolving legislatures).
SS.7.CG.1.7:	<p>Explain how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the weaknesses of the government under the Articles of Confederation (i.e., Congress had no power to tax, to regulate trade or to enforce its laws; the national government lacked a national court system [judicial branch] and central leadership [executive branch]; no national armed forces; and changes to the Articles required unanimous consent of the 13 states).
SS.7.CG.1.8:	<p>Explain the purpose of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the Preamble serves as an introduction to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., establishes the goals and purposes of government). Students will identify the goals and purposes of the national government as set forth in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution (i.e., form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity). Students will recognize that the intention of the phrase "We the People" means that government depends on the people for its power and exists to serve them.
	Describe how the U.S. Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers, checks and balances, individual rights, rule of law

	and due process of law.
SS.7.CG.1.9:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the concept of limited government in the U.S. Constitution. • Students will describe and distinguish between separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will analyze how government power is limited by separation of powers and/or checks and balances. • Students will recognize examples of separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will recognize the influence of the U.S. Constitution on the development of other governments.
SS.7.CG.1.10:	<p>Compare the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding ratification of the U.S. Constitution and including a bill of rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists about the ratification of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the Anti-Federalists' reasons for the inclusion of a bill of rights in the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.1.11:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of legal, political and governmental systems in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare and contrast the characteristics of a society that operates under the rule of law and one that does not. • Students will assess the importance of the rule of law in protecting citizens from arbitrary and abusive uses of government power. • Students will analyze the meaning and importance of due process in the United States legal system. • Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, decisions based on the law, fair procedures, transparency of institutions).
SS.7.CG.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and explain the constitutional means of becoming a U.S. citizen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will define citizenship as stated in the 14th Amendment. • Students will explain the process of becoming a naturalized citizen. • Students will define permanent residency and explain its role in obtaining citizenship. • Students will examine the impact of the naturalization process on society, government and the political process.
SS.7.CG.2.2:	<p>Differentiate between obligations and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship, and evaluate their impact on society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will distinguish between an obligation or duty and a responsibility as it relates to citizenship. Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, voting, attending civic meetings, petitioning government and running for office. • Students will recognize the concept of the common good as a reason for fulfilling the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship. • Students will evaluate the obligations and responsibilities of citizens as they relate to active participation in society and government. • Students will use scenarios to assess specific obligations of citizens. • Students will identify the consequences or predict the outcome on society if citizens do not fulfill their obligations and responsibilities.
SS.7.CG.2.3:	<p>Identify and apply the rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that the Bill of Rights comprises the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment. • Students will evaluate how the Bill of Rights and other amendments (e.g., 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, 26th) influence individual actions and social interactions. • Students will use scenarios to identify rights protected by the Bill of Rights. • Students will use scenarios to recognize violations of the Bill of Rights or other constitutional amendments.
SS.7.CG.2.4:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights safeguard individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that rights are protected but some rights are limited (e.g., property rights, civil disobedience). • Students will examine rationales for government-imposed limitations on individual rights (e.g., forced internment in wartime, limitations on speech, rationing during wartime, suspension of habeas corpus). • Students will use scenarios to examine the impact of limiting individual rights. • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch of government in protecting individual rights and freedoms.
SS.7.CG.2.5:	<p>Describe the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice at the state and federal levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the significance of juries in the American legal system. • Students will explain types of jury trials, how juries are selected and why jury trials are important.
SS.7.CG.2.6:	<p>Examine the election and voting process at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how elections and voting impact citizens at the local, state and national levels. • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will explain how free and fair elections promote trust in democratic institutions and preserve the republic.
SS.7.CG.2.7:	<p>Identify the constitutional qualifications required to hold state and national office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the qualifications to seek election to local and state political offices.
SS.7.CG.2.8:	<p>Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify methods used by the media to monitor and hold government accountable (e.g., acting as a watchdog, freedom of the press as contained in the 1st Amendment). • Students will identify methods used by individuals to monitor, hold accountable and influence the government (e.g., attending civic meetings, peacefully protesting, petitioning government, running for office, voting). • Students will identify methods used by interest groups to monitor and influence government.
SS.7.CG.2.9:	<p>Analyze media and political communications and identify examples of bias, symbolism and propaganda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will use scenarios to identify bias, symbolism and propaganda. • Students will evaluate how bias, symbolism and propaganda can impact public opinion.
SS.7.CG.2.10:	<p>Explain the process for citizens to address a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue and determining a course of action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the appropriate level of government to resolve specific problems. • Students will identify appropriate government agencies to address local or state problems. • Students will analyze public policy alternatives to resolve local and state problems.
SS.7.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze the advantages of the United States' constitutional republic over other forms of government in safeguarding liberty, freedom and a representative government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of various forms of government (e.g., republic, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy, autocracy). • Students will identify different forms of government based on their political philosophy or organizational structure. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various forms of government. • Students will explain how the application of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers distinguishes the United States'

	constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.7.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain the advantages of a federal system of government over other systems in balancing local sovereignty with national unity and protecting against authoritarianism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of federal, confederal and unitary systems of government. • Students will compare the organizational structures of systems of government. • Students will recognize examples of these systems of government. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various systems of government.
SS.7.CG.3.3:	<p>Describe the structure and function of the three branches of government established in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the structure of the legislative, executive and judicial branches. • Students will compare the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of the national government. • Students will identify the general powers described in Articles I, II and III of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.4:	<p>Explain the relationship between state and national governments as written in Article IV of the U.S. Constitution and the 10th Amendment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the system of federalism as established by the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze how federalism limits government power. • Students will compare concurrent powers, enumerated powers, reserved powers and delegated powers as they relate to state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.5:	<p>Explain the amendment process outlined in Article V of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the methods used to propose and ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will identify the correct sequence of each amendment process. • Students will identify the importance of a formal amendment process. • Students will recognize the significance of the difficulty of amending the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.6:	<p>Analyze how the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th Amendments broadened participation in the political process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize how these amendments expanded civil rights to African Americans, women and young people. • Students will evaluate the impact these amendments have had on American society. • Students will examine how these amendments increased participation in the political process.
SS.7.CG.3.7:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the legislative branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the legislative branch (e.g., how a bill becomes a law, appointment confirmation, committee selection). • Students will compare local, state and national lawmakers (e.g., city/county commissioners/council members; state legislators [representatives and senators]; and U.S. Congressmen/Congresswomen [representatives and senators]). • Students will compare and contrast the lawmaking process at the local, state and national levels.
SS.7.CG.3.8:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the executive branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the executive branch (e.g., executive order, veto, appointments). • Students will compare and contrast executive authority at the local, state and national levels. • Students will explain the function of administrative agencies (e.g., advise, make regulations, enforce law and regulations).
SS.7.CG.3.9:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the judicial branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the judicial branch (e.g., judicial review, court order, writ of certiorari, summary judgment). • Students will distinguish between the structure, functions and powers of courts at the state and federal levels. • Students will recognize that the powers and jurisdiction of the state and federal courts are derived from their respective constitutions. • Students will compare the trial and appellate processes.
SS.7.CG.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types of law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how historical codes of law influenced the United States. • Students will recognize natural, constitutional, statutory, case and common law as sources of law. • Students will compare civil, criminal, constitutional and/or military types of law.
SS.7.CG.3.11:	<p>Analyze the effects of landmark Supreme Court decisions on law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., Marbury v. Madison; Dred Scott v. Sandford; Plessy v. Ferguson; Brown v. Board of Education; Gideon v. Wainwright; Miranda v. Arizona; In re Gault; United States v. Nixon; Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier). • Students will use primary sources to assess the significance of each U.S. Supreme Court case. • Students will evaluate the impact of each case on society. • Students will recognize constitutional principles and individual rights in relevant U.S. Supreme Court decisions.
SS.7.CG.3.12:	<p>Compare the U.S. and Florida constitutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the purposes of a constitution (e.g., provides a framework for government, limits government authority, protects individual rights of the people). • Students will recognize the basic outline of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions (e.g., both have preambles, articles and amendments). • Students will compare the amendment process of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions. • Students will recognize the U.S. Constitution as the supreme law of the land.
SS.7.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain government obligations to its citizens and the services provided at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe and classify specific services provided by local, state and national governments. • Students will compare the powers and obligations of local, state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the purpose and function of the Electoral College in electing the President of the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origin of the Electoral College and the changes made to it by the 12th Amendment.
SS.7.CG.3.15:	<p>Analyze the advantages of capitalism and the free market in the United States over government-controlled economic systems (e.g., socialism and communism) in regard to economic freedom and raising the standard of living for citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will evaluate various economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, socialism). • Students will compare the economic prosperity and opportunity of current nations.
SS.7.CG.4.1:	<p>Explain the relationship between U.S. foreign and domestic policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the difference between domestic and foreign policy. • Students will identify issues that relate to U.S. domestic and foreign policy. • Students will define "national interest" and identify the means available to the national government to pursue the United States' national interest.
	Describe the United States' and citizen participation in international organizations.

SS.7.CG.4.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify major international organizations in which government plays a role (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations, International Court of Justice, World Trade Organization). Students will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of U.S. membership in international organizations.
SS.7.CG.4.3:	<p>Describe examples of the United States' actions and reactions in international conflicts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify specific examples of and the reasons for United States' involvement in international conflicts. Students will analyze primary source documents pertaining to international incidents to determine the course of action taken by the United States. Students will identify the different methods used by the United States to deal with international conflict (e.g., diplomacy, espionage, humanitarian efforts, peacekeeping operations, sanctions, war).
SS.8.A.1.1:	<p>Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf.</p>
SS.8.A.1.2:	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.
SS.8.A.1.3:	Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
SS.8.A.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, articles, editorials, journals, periodicals, reports, websites, videos, and podcasts.
SS.8.A.1.5:	Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials.
SS.8.A.1.6:	Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.
SS.8.A.1.7:	Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.8.A.2.1:	Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History.
SS.8.A.2.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, historiography.
SS.8.A.2.3:	View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts.
SS.8.A.2.4:	Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.
SS.8.A.2.5:	Clarifications: This benchmark implies a study of the ways that economic, political, cultural, and religious competition between these Atlantic powers shaped early colonial America.
SS.8.A.2.6:	Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies.
SS.8.A.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, colonial governments, geographic influences, occupations, religion, education, settlement patterns, and social patterns.
SS.8.A.3.1:	Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources.
SS.8.A.3.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, subsistence farming, cash crop farming, and maritime industries.
SS.8.A.3.3:	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies.
SS.8.A.3.4:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, John Smith, William Penn, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, William Bradford, Nathaniel Bacon, John Peter Zenger, and Lord Calvert.
SS.8.A.4.1:	Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations.
SS.8.A.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, war, disease, loss of land, westward displacement of tribes causing increased conflict between tribes, and dependence on trade for Western goods, including guns.
SS.8.A.4.3:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War.
SS.8.A.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, ongoing conflict between France and England, territorial disputes, trade competition, Ft. Duquesne, Ft. Quebec, Treaty of Paris, heavy British debt.
SS.8.A.4.5:	Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America.
SS.8.A.4.6:	Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 - 1774.
SS.8.A.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Quebec Act, and Coercive Acts.
SS.8.A.4.8:	Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 - 1774.
SS.8.A.4.9:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, written protests, boycotts, unrest leading to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, Stamp Act Congress, Committees of Correspondence.
SS.8.A.4.10:	Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts.
SS.8.A.4.11:	Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Peter Salem.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Clarifications:

	Examples may include, but are not limited to, foreign alliances, freedmen, Native Americans, slaves, women, soldiers, Hessians.
SS.8.A.3.5:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, James Otis, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Phyllis Wheatley.
SS.8.A.3.6:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Common Sense, Second Continental Congress, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Trenton, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, winter at Valley Forge, Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.
SS.8.A.3.7:	Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.
SS.8.A.3.8:	Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, the Black Regiment (in churches), Patrick Henry, Patriots, Loyalists, individual colonial militias, and undecideds.
SS.8.A.3.9:	Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.
SS.8.A.3.10:	Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).
SS.8.A.3.11:	Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, AntiFederalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.8.A.3.12:	Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal motivations, military experience, political influence, establishing Washington, D.C. as the nation's capital, rise of the party system, setting of precedents (e.g., the Cabinet), Farewell Address.
SS.8.A.3.13:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, XYZ Affairs, Alien and Sedition Acts, Land Act of 1800, the quasi-war, the Midnight Judges.
SS.8.A.3.14:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Election of 1800, birth of political parties, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, Judiciary Act of 1801, Louisiana Purchase, Barbary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Hamilton and Burr conflict/duel, Embargo of 1807.
SS.8.A.3.15:	Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).
SS.8.A.3.16:	Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Treaty of Paris, British rule, Second Spanish Period.
SS.8.A.4.1:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).
SS.8.A.4.2:	Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolitionist movement, Ft. Mose, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Compromise of 1850.
SS.8.A.4.3:	Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, York, Pike, Native Americans, Buffalo Soldiers, Mexicanos, Chinese immigrants, Irish immigrants, children, slaves, women, Alexis de Tocqueville, political parties.
SS.8.A.4.4:	Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations.
SS.8.A.4.5:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, roads, canals, bridges, steamboats, railroads.
SS.8.A.4.6:	Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fitch/steamboat, Slater/textile mill machinery, Whitney/cotton gin, interchangeable parts, McCoy/industrial lubrication, Fulton/commercial steamboat, Lowell/ mechanized cotton mill, Isaac Singer/sewing machine.
SS.8.A.4.7:	Explain the causes, course, and consequences (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.
SS.8.A.4.8:	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, John Marshall, James Madison, Dolly Madison, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Polk, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman.
SS.8.A.4.9:	Analyze the causes, course and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition, women's rights, temperance, education, prison and mental health reform, Charles Grandison Finney, the Beecher family.
	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.

SS.8.A.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cotton gin, steel plow, rapid growth of slave trade.
SS.8.A.4.11:	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12:	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13:	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Odgen [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15:	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history. Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.16:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, political participation, political parties, constitutional government, spoils system, National Bank veto, Maysville Road veto, tariff battles, Indian Removal Act, nullification crisis.
SS.8.A.4.17:	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Andrew Jackson's military expeditions to end Indian uprisings, developing relationships between the Seminole and runaway slaves, Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida becoming a United States territory, combining former East and West Floridas, establishing first state capital, Florida's constitution, Florida's admittance to the Union as 27th state.
SS.8.A.4.18:	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Osceola, white settlers, U.S. troops, Black Seminoles, southern plantation and slave owners, Seminole Wars, Treaty of Moultrie Creek, Seminole relocation, Chief Billy Bowlegs, Florida Crackers.
SS.8.A.5.1:	Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate). Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.
SS.8.A.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Abolition Movement, Nat Turner's Rebellion, Black Codes, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, raid on Harper's Ferry, Underground Railroad, Presidential Election of 1860, Southern secession.
SS.8.A.5.3:	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sectionalism, states' rights, slavery, Civil War, attempts at foreign alliances, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus, First and Second Inaugural Addresses.
SS.8.A.5.4:	Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War. Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, technology, resources, alliances, geography, military leaders-Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman.
SS.8.A.5.6:	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Monitor v. Merrimack, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Sherman's March, Lee's surrender at Appomattox.
SS.8.A.5.7:	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, influential planters, Florida's secession and Confederate membership, women, children, pioneer environment, Union occupation, Battle of Olustee and role of 54th Massachusetts regiment, Battle at Natural Bridge.
SS.8.A.5.8:	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).
SS.8.CG.1.1:	Compare the views of Patriots, Loyalists and other colonists on limits of government authority, inalienable rights and resistance to tyranny. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe colonial forms of government prior to the American Revolution. • Students will evaluate the Loyalists' and Patriots' arguments for remaining loyal to the British Crown or seeking independence from Britain.
SS.8.CG.1.2:	Compare and contrast the 1838 Florida Constitution and 1868 Florida Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the 1868 Florida Constitution conformed with the Reconstruction Era amendments to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., citizenship, equal protection, suffrage).
SS.8.CG.1.3:	Explain the importance of the rule of law in the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss the impact of the rule of law on U.S. citizens and government. • Students will recognize how the rule of law influences a society. • Students will identify how the rule of law protects citizens from arbitrary and abusive government. • Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, fair procedures, decisions based on the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, transparency of institutions).
SS.8.CG.2.1:	Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the 14th Amendment establishes citizenship.
SS.8.CG.2.2:	Compare the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize responsibilities of citizens (e.g., obeying the law, paying taxes, serving on a jury when summoned, registering with the Selective Service).
SS.8.CG.2.3:	Analyze the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the Colonial period through Reconstruction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will understand how the idea of civic virtue changes in response to the attitudes of citizens and leaders over time.

SS.8.CG.2.4:	<p>Explain how forms of civic and political participation changed from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe significant acts of civic and political participation from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.
SS.8.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze how the Bill of Rights guarantees civil rights and liberties to citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the meaning and purpose of each amendment in the Bill of Rights. • Students will describe how the Bill of Rights affects citizens and government.
SS.8.CG.2.6:	<p>Evaluate how amendments to the U.S. Constitution expanded opportunities for civic participation through Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify constitutional amendments that address voting rights. • Students will describe how specific constitutional amendments expanded access to the political process for various groups over time.
SS.8.CG.3.1:	<p>Trace the foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources (e.g., the Mayflower Compact (1620); Common Sense (1776); the Declaration of Independence (1776); the U.S. Constitution (1789); the Declaration of Rights and Sentiments (1848); the Gettysburg Address (1863); Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address (1865)).
SS.8.E.1.1:	<p>Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.</p>
SS.8.E.2.1:	<p>Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.</p>
SS.8.E.2.2:	<p>Explain the economic impact of government policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are mercantilism, colonial establishment, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, compromises over slavery.</p>
SS.8.E.2.3:	<p>Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.</p>
SS.8.E.3.1:	<p>Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are triangular trade routes and regional exchange of resources.</p>
SS.8.G.1.1:	<p>Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.</p>
SS.8.G.1.2:	<p>Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.</p>
SS.8.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical elements are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human elements are religion, government, economy, language, demography.</p>
SS.8.G.2.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cataclysmic natural disasters, shipwrecks.</p>
SS.8.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.</p>
SS.8.G.3.1:	<p>Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.</p>
SS.8.G.3.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history.</p>
SS.8.G.4.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.</p>
SS.8.G.4.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.</p>
SS.8.G.4.4:	<p>Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.5:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.</p>
SS.8.G.4.6:	<p>Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.</p>
SS.8.G.5.1:	<p>Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.</p>
SS.8.G.5.2:	<p>Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are deforestation, urbanization, agriculture.</p>
SS.8.G.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.</p>
SS.8.G.6.2:	<p>Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are maps, graphs, tables.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.

- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.8.C.2.4:	<p>Critique school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Speed-limit laws, immunization requirements, universal precautions, zero tolerance, report bullying, and cell phone/texting laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Civic education is essential in the development of informed citizenry who are equipped to participate in civic life and preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The Civics and Government (CG) standards in this class were revised in 2021 as a result of the House Bill (2019) civics standards review and reflect the

following priorities for K-12 Civics and Government teaching and learning in Florida schools.

- Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
- Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
- Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
- Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

GENERAL NOTES

M/J U.S. History - The eighth grade social studies curriculum consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics and Civics. Primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of American history from the Exploration and Colonization period to the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to explore those fundamental ideas and events which occurred after Reconstruction.

M/J Civics - The primary content for this portion of the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system.

Special Notes: This course is meant as a means of combining the required M/J United States History content with remediation of the required M/J Civics content.

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100045

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J US HIST & CIVICS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J Social Studies Transfer (#2100220) 2015 - 2022 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

SUBJECT AREA TRANSFER NUMBERS

Each course transferred into a Florida public school by an out-of-state or non-public school student should be matched with a course title and number when such course provides substantially the same content. However, a few transfer courses may not be close enough in content to be matched. For those courses a subject area transfer number is provided.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100220

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J SS TRAN

Course Length: Not Applicable

Course Type: Transfer Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

M/J Social Studies Transfer (#2100220) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

	do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

SUBJECT AREA TRANSFER NUMBERS

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Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100220

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
 Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
 World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Abbreviated Title: M/J SS TRAN
Course Length: Not Applicable

Course Type: Transfer Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

M/J World Geography (#2103010) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.

SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Interpret primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.

LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land

use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103010

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Geography >
Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD GEOG
Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Attributes:
• Class Size Core Required
Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Geography (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Geography (#2103010) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.

SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
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4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103010

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Geography >
Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD GEOG
Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Geography (#2103010) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
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SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.

SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
	Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate to discover possible solutions. Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. Check calculations when solving problems. Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>

ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like “Why is the girl smiling?” or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: “I think _____ because _____.” The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and

concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103010

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Geography >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD GEOG

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Geography (#2103015) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.

SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Interpret primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.

LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
Use appropriate tools strategically.	
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
Attend to precision.	
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land

use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103015

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Geography >
Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD GEOG
Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Attributes:
• Class Size Core Required
Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Geography (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Geography (#2103015) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps. Identify natural wonders of the ancient world.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.

SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103015

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Geography >
Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD GEOG
Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Geography (#2103015) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.

SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
	Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate to discover possible solutions. Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. Check calculations when solving problems. Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>

ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like “Why is the girl smiling?” or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: “I think _____ because _____.” The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and

concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103015

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Geography >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD GEOG

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Geography & Career Planning (#2103016) 2019 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world. Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.

	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.

LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Career and Education Planning - Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.stml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards - Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103016

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Geography >
Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD GEOG & C/P
Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Geography & Career Planning (#2103016) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
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SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world. Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.

	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.</p>
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.</p>
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.</p>
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.</p>
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.</p>
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
	Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Career and Education Planning - Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.stml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards - Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103016

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
 Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Geography >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD GEOG & C/P

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Geography (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Geography & Career Planning (#2103016) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world. Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world. Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.

	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.</p>
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.</p>
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.</p>
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.</p>
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.</p>
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
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	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
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MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
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Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
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- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
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Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

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- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
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Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

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9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

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General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103016

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Geography >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD GEOG & C/P

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Geography and Digital Technologies (#2103017) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world. Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.

	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.

LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Digital Technologies - The digital curriculum required by Section 1003.4203 (3), Florida Statutes, has been integrated into this course. Listed below are the competencies that must be met to satisfy the requirements of (Section 1003.4203 (3), Florida Statutes):

Communications Technologies

01.0 Demonstrate proficiency locating information on the Internet.

01.01 Identify and describe web terminology.

01.02 Define Universal Resource Locators (URLs) and associated protocols (e.g., http, ftp, telnet, mailto).

01.03 Compare and contrast the types of Internet domains (e.g., .com, .org, .edu, .gov, .net, .mil).

01.04 Adhere to cyberethics, copyright laws, and regulatory control.

01.05 Describe the human element of Internet security, specifically social engineering techniques for obtaining private or identification information.

01.06 Demonstrate proficiency using search engines, including Boolean search strategies.

01.07 Demonstrate proficiency using various web tools (e.g., downloading of files, transfer of files, telnet, PDF, etc.).

01.08 Compare and contrast the roles of web servers and web browsers.

02.0 Demonstrate proficiency gathering and preparing textual, graphical, and image-based web content.

02.01 Characterize effective writing styles and conventions for the web.

02.02 Use word processing software to create effective written content for the web.

02.03 Use graphics software to create message-driven graphical content for use on a webpage.

02.04 Access and digitize graphics through various resources (e.g., scanner, digital cameras, on-line graphics, clipart, CD-ROMs).

02.05 Create and edit images using image or graphic design software.

03.0 Perform e-mail activities.

03.01 Describe e-mail capabilities and functions.

03.02 Identify components of an e-mail message.

03.03 Identify the components of an e-mail address.

03.04 Attach a file to an e-mail message.

03.05 Forward an e-mail message to one or more addressees.

03.06 Use an address book.

03.07 Reply to an e-mail message.

03.08 Use the Internet to perform e-mail activities.

03.09 Identify the appropriate use of e-mail and demonstrate related e-mail etiquette.

04.0 Use Web 2.0 or Internet-based collaborative technology (e.g., Wikis, Wimba, Moodle, Facebook) to facilitate a web development project.

04.01 Create and use a wiki or similar collaborative environment for communicating and sharing among web development project team members.

04.02 Create and use a social media page (e.g., Facebook, Wimba, Moodle) to share and publish web components (e.g., content, images, graphics, videos) for gauging visitor reaction and obtaining feedback.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support,

students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103017

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Geography >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLDGEO & DIGTECH

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Geography and Digital Technologies (#2103017) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world. Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.

	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.</p>
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.</p>
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.</p>
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.</p>
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.</p>
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
	Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.</p> <p>In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Digital Technologies - The digital curriculum required by Section 1003.4203 (3), Florida Statutes, has been integrated into this course. Listed below are the competencies that must be met to satisfy the requirements of (Section 1003.4203 (3), Florida Statutes):

Communications Technologies

01.0 Demonstrate proficiency locating information on the Internet.

01.01 Identify and describe web terminology.

01.02 Define Universal Resource Locators (URLs) and associated protocols (e.g., http, ftp, telnet, mailto).

01.03 Compare and contrast the types of Internet domains (e.g., .com, .org, .edu, .gov, .net, .mil).

01.04 Adhere to cyberethics, copyright laws, and regulatory control.

01.05 Describe the human element of Internet security, specifically social engineering techniques for obtaining private or identification information.

01.06 Demonstrate proficiency using search engines, including Boolean search strategies.

01.07 Demonstrate proficiency using various web tools (e.g., downloading of files, transfer of files, telnet, PDF, etc.).

01.08 Compare and contrast the roles of web servers and web browsers.

02.0 Demonstrate proficiency gathering and preparing textual, graphical, and image-based web content.

02.01 Characterize effective writing styles and conventions for the web.

02.02 Use word processing software to create effective written content for the web.

02.03 Use graphics software to create message-driven graphical content for use on a webpage.

02.04 Access and digitize graphics through various resources (e.g., scanner, digital cameras, on-line graphics, clipart, CD-ROMs).

02.05 Create and edit images using image or graphic design software.

03.0 Perform e-mail activities.

03.01 Describe e-mail capabilities and functions.

03.02 Identify components of an e-mail message.

03.03 Identify the components of an e-mail address.

03.04 Attach a file to an e-mail message.

03.05 Forward an e-mail message to one or more addressees.

03.06 Use an address book.

03.07 Reply to an e-mail message.

03.08 Use the Internet to perform e-mail activities.

03.09 Identify the appropriate use of e-mail and demonstrate related e-mail etiquette.

04.0 Use Web 2.0 or Internet-based collaborative technology (e.g., Wikis, Wimba, Moodle, Facebook) to facilitate a web development project.

04.01 Create and use a wiki or similar collaborative environment for communicating and sharing among web development project team members.

04.02 Create and use a social media page (e.g., Facebook, Wimba, Moodle) to share and publish web components (e.g., content, images, graphics, videos) for gauging visitor reaction and obtaining feedback.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103017

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Geography >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLDGEO & DIGTECH

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Geography (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Geography and Digital Technologies (#2103017) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world. Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.

	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Digital Technologies - The digital curriculum required by Section 1003.4203 (3), Florida Statutes, has been integrated into this course. Listed below are the competencies that must be met to satisfy the requirements of (Section 1003.4203 (3), Florida Statutes):

Communications Technologies

- 01.0 Demonstrate proficiency locating information on the Internet.
- 01.01 Identify and describe web terminology.
- 01.02 Define Universal Resource Locators (URLs) and associated protocols (e.g., http, ftp, telnet, mailto).
- 01.03 Compare and contrast the types of Internet domains (e.g., .com, .org, .edu, .gov, .net, .mil).
- 01.04 Adhere to cyberethics, copyright laws, and regulatory control.
- 01.05 Describe the human element of Internet security, specifically social engineering techniques for obtaining private or identification information.
- 01.06 Demonstrate proficiency using search engines, including Boolean search strategies.
- 01.07 Demonstrate proficiency using various web tools (e.g., downloading of files, transfer of files, telnet, PDF, etc.).
- 01.08 Compare and contrast the roles of web servers and web browsers.
- 02.0 Demonstrate proficiency gathering and preparing textual, graphical, and image-based web content.
- 02.01 Characterize effective writing styles and conventions for the web.
- 02.02 Use word processing software to create effective written content for the web.
- 02.03 Use graphics software to create message-driven graphical content for use on a webpage.
- 02.04 Access and digitize graphics through various resources (e.g., scanner, digital cameras, on-line graphics, clipart, CD-ROMs).
- 02.05 Create and edit images using image or graphic design software.
- 03.0 Perform e-mail activities.
- 03.01 Describe e-mail capabilities and functions.
- 03.02 Identify components of an e-mail message.
- 03.03 Identify the components of an e-mail address.
- 03.04 Attach a file to an e-mail message.
- 03.05 Forward an e-mail message to one or more addressees.
- 03.06 Use an address book.

- 03.07 Reply to an e-mail message.
- 03.08 Use the Internet to perform e-mail activities.
- 03.09 Identify the appropriate use of e-mail and demonstrate related e-mail etiquette.

- 04.0 Use Web 2.0 or Internet-based collaborative technology (e.g., Wikis, Wimba, Moodle, Facebook) to facilitate a web development project.
- 04.01 Create and use a wiki or similar collaborative environment for communicating and sharing among web development project team members.
- 04.02 Create and use a social media page (e.g., Facebook, Wimba, Moodle) to share and publish web components (e.g., content, images, graphics, videos) for gauging visitor reaction and obtaining feedback.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103017

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
 Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
 Geography >
Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLDGEO & DIGTECH
Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Attributes:
 • Class Size Core Required
Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Geography (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J International Baccalaureate MYP World Geography & Career Planning (#2103018) 2019 - 2023 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL NOTES

In addition to the requirements set forth by the International Baccalaureate Organization, students enrolled in this course will also complete course requirements for Career and Education Planning.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

- 1.0 Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
- 2.0 Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
- 3.0 Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
- 4.0 Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
- 5.0 Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103018

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Geography >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP WRLDGEOCP

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J International Baccalaureate MYP World Geography & Career Planning (#2103018) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe.• Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust.• Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL NOTES

In addition to the requirements set forth by the International Baccalaureate Organization, students enrolled in this course will also complete course requirements for Career and Education Planning.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.html>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

- 1.0 Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
- 2.0 Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
- 3.0 Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
- 4.0 Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
- 5.0 Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103018

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Geography >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP WRLDGEOCP

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Geography, Advanced (#2103020) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications:

	Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.

LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary

content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Geography >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD GEOG ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J World Geography, Advanced (#2103020) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps. Identify natural wonders of the ancient world.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.

SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
	Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support,

students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Geography >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD GEOG ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Geography, Advanced (#2103020) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.

SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Interpret primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
SS.68.HE.1.1:	Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate to discover possible solutions. Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. Check calculations when solving problems. Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like “Why is the girl smiling?” or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: “I think _____ because _____.” The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns. Content should include, but not be limited to understanding world political regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, population and culture, historical change, economic activity, and land use. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Geography >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD GEOG ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J Geography: Asia, Oceania, Africa (#2103030) 2015 - 2022

(current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.

	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.5:	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
SS.6.W.2.1:	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.
SS.6.W.2.2:	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.
	Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.

LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	<p>Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	<p>Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting the number of observations. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered. <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>

	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about historical physical and human patterns in the regions of Asia, Oceania, and Africa. Content should include, but not be limited to the understanding of the impact of historical cultural and ethnic perspectives, societal roles and customs, law and politics, religion, and physical geography on the development of these regions. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

This course is one of the courses of a three year sequence in the Connections, Challenges, and Choices program. *M/J Geography: Asia, Oceania and Africa (2123030)* and *M/J Florida: Challenges and Choices (2103050)* complete the sequence.

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard

should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Geography >

Abbreviated Title: M/J GEOG: AS, OC, AF

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J Geography: Asia, Oceania, Africa (#2103030) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications:

	Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.5:	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
SS.6.W.2.1:	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.
SS.6.W.2.2:	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.
	Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about historical physical and human patterns in the regions of Asia, Oceania, and Africa. Content should include, but not be limited to the understanding of the impact of historical cultural and ethnic perspectives, societal roles and customs, law and politics, religion, and physical geography on the development of these regions. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Special Notes:

This course is one of the courses of a three year sequence in the Connections, Challenges, and Choices program. M/J Geography: Asia, Oceania and Africa (2123030) and M/J Florida: Challenges and Choices (2103050) complete the sequence.

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Geography >

Abbreviated Title: M/J GEOG: AS, OC, AF

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J Geography: Asia, Oceania, Africa (#2103030) 2023 - And

Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
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SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
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SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
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SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.

	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.5:	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
SS.6.W.2.1:	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.
SS.6.W.2.2:	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.
	Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
	Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.

- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J Geography - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary

content for this course pertains to the usage of geographic concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions about historical physical and human patterns in the regions of Asia, Oceania, and Africa. Content should include, but not be limited to the understanding of the impact of historical cultural and ethnic perspectives, societal roles and customs, law and politics, religion, and physical geography on the development of these regions. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of geography including economics and world history. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Special Notes:

This course is one of the courses of a three year sequence in the Connections, Challenges, and Choices program. M/J Geography: Asia, Oceania and Africa (2123030) and M/J Florida: Challenges and Choices (2103050) complete the sequence.

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 8 Geography assessment includes:

- regional patterns of function
- geographic factors contributing to conflict and cooperation in a variety of settings

The NAEP frameworks for Geography may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/gframework2010.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Geography >

Abbreviated Title: M/J GEOG: AS, OC, AF

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J Social Studies (#2104000) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.C.1.1:	Identify democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece that served as a foundation for American constitutional democracy. Clarifications: Examples are polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law.
SS.6.C.1.2:	Identify how the government of the Roman Republic contributed to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.C.2.1:	Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world. Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.

SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by:
MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered.

d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:

Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:

Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

Use appropriate tools strategically.

MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:

Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

HE.6.C.2.4:

Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.

Clarifications:

Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, Economics, Civics and Government. The primary content for this course pertains to the concepts and methodologies used in the social studies disciplines, and their applications in contemporary and historical contexts. Content should include, but not be limited to, the basic concepts and methodology of the social studies disciplines, interdisciplinary concepts of change, conflict, interdependence, choice, and impact of the environment, development of reasoning and information-processing skills, applications of the social studies to contemporary issues and concerns, applications of the social studies to the study of Florida. Students will be exposed to the multiple disciplines of social studies including history, geography, political science, economics, sociology, psychology, and anthropology. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104000

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
 Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
 Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J SS
Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved
Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J Social Studies (#2104000) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.C.1.1:	Identify democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece that served as a foundation for American constitutional democracy. Clarifications: Examples are polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law.
SS.6.C.1.2:	Identify how the government of the Roman Republic contributed to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.C.2.1:	Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world. Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.

SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.</p>
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.</p>
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems. </p>
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations. </p>
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used. </p>
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
	Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers. </p>
	Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
	Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to

	do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, Economics, Civics and Government. The primary content for this course pertains to the concepts and methodologies used in the social studies disciplines, and their applications in contemporary and historical contexts. Content should include, but not be limited to, the basic concepts and methodology of the social studies disciplines, interdisciplinary concepts of change, conflict, interdependence, choice, and impact of the environment, development of reasoning and information-processing skills, applications of the social studies to contemporary issues and concerns, applications of the social studies to the study of Florida. Students will be exposed to the multiple disciplines of social studies including history, geography, political science, economics, sociology, psychology, and anthropology. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104000

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J SS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J Social Studies (#2104000) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.CG.1.1:	Analyze how democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece served as a foundation for the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify and explain the democratic principles of government in ancient Greece. • Students will compare and contrast the political systems of ancient Greece and modern-day United States. • Students will recognize the influence of ancient Greece on the American political process.
SS.6.CG.1.2:	Analyze the influence of ancient Rome on the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare and contrast the political systems in ancient Rome and modern-day United States. • Students will recognize the influence of ancient Rome on the American political process.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.

SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.</p>
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.</p>
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
	Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
	Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, Economics, Civics and Government. The primary content for this course pertains to the concepts and methodologies used in the social studies disciplines, and their applications in contemporary and historical contexts. Content should include, but not be limited to, the basic concepts and methodology of the social studies disciplines, interdisciplinary concepts of change, conflict, interdependence, choice, and impact of the environment, development of reasoning and information-processing skills, applications of the social studies to contemporary issues and concerns, applications of the social studies to the study of Florida. Students will be exposed to the multiple disciplines of social studies including history, geography, political science, economics, sociology, psychology, and anthropology. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104000

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/I SS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J Engaged Citizenship through Service Learning 1 (#2104010) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting the number of observations.

MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	<p>b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement.</p> <p>c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered.</p> <p>d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Conduct a service project to further the public good.</p> <p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course</p>

	(EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
HE.6.B.4.3:	Demonstrate effective conflict-management and/or resolution strategies. Clarifications: Talk to an adult, anger management, and conflict mediation.
HE.6.B.5.4:	Distinguish between the need for individual or collaborative decision-making. Clarifications: Consider the severity of the situation, consider personal skills, and consider when someone is a danger to self or others.
HE.6.C.1.8:	Examine the likelihood of injury or illness if engaging in unhealthy/risky behaviors. Clarifications: Obesity related to poor nutrition and inactivity, cancer and chronic lung disease related to tobacco use, injuries caused from failure to use seat restraint, and sexually transmitted diseases caused by sexual activity.
PE.6.M.1.12:	Use proper safety practices. Clarifications: Some examples of safety practices are the use of sun screen, hydration, selection of clothing and correct biomechanics.
PE.6.R.5.1:	List ways that peer pressure can be positive and negative.
PE.6.R.5.2:	Demonstrate acceptance and respect for persons of diverse backgrounds and abilities in physical-activity settings.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course provides an introduction to service-learning and civic responsibility. Academic, personal, and career skills needed for effective service-learning project implementation will be taught and applied through structured service projects that meet real school and/or community needs. Students will actively participate in meaningful service-learning experiences of at least 20 hours' duration.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Students, working individually or in small or large groups, will investigate, quantify, and choose among issues and needs that can be addressed.
2. Students will design and then implement one or more service-learning projects to address identified needs through direct, indirect, advocacy, or research-focused action. Projects will involve meaningful partnerships.
3. Students will conduct reflection activities to measure and record information about the service-learning activities and their impacts.
4. Students will demonstrate KSAs (knowledge, skills, or abilities) gained from projects through project-developed products and public presentations that educate others about the needs/issues addressed, activities conducted, impacts measured, and/or how others can also meet needs through service.

All of the above activities may be counted toward the service-learning 20-hour requirement. Activities can range widely and occur within or beyond the school and regular school hours. For more information about service-learning, see the Florida Department of Education Web site at www.fl DOE.org/Family/learnserv.asp.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Language Arts benchmarks are addressed as students read, write, create documents, and make public presentations about needs and activities to address them. Social Studies benchmarks include analyzing community issues, coming up with solutions, and conducting service projects. Math benchmarks are met as students chart and graph data as part of issue investigation, project design, demonstration, and/or reflection. Health and Physical Education are addressed as projects include discussion and learning related to safety, liability, interpersonal skills, conflict avoidance, appraising outcomes and impacts on others, maintaining appropriate behavior, etc., in the students' interaction with others.

After successfully completing this course, the student will:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of service-learning, the types of service-learning, and its importance in a participatory democracy.
2. Demonstrate the ability to identify school/community needs and propose solutions that can be implemented through service-learning.
3. Demonstrate the ability to identify and analyze different points of view to gain an understanding of diverse backgrounds and perspectives and their value.
4. Demonstrate the ability to investigate significant needs, plan and implement service-learning projects to address them, evaluate project effectiveness, and present the information to an authentic audience.
5. Demonstrate use of effective self-assessment and reflection strategies (e.g., verbal, written, artistic, and non-verbal activities to demonstrate learning, understanding, and changes in students' knowledge, skills and/or abilities).
6. Demonstrate effective use of facilitative communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening, questioning, paraphrasing, non-verbal communication, non-judgmental response).
7. Provide documentation of activities and the minimum 20 hours of participation in an approved service-learning project.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support,

students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any field when certification reflects a bachelor or higher degree.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104010

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J ENG CIT SERVLRN1

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

M/J Engaged Citizenship through Service Learning 1 (#2104010) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p> <p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
SS.7.C.2.3:	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels. Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.7.C.2.13:	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.2.14:	Conduct a service project to further the public good. Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.
SS.7.C.3.14:	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.4.2:	Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations. Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
HE.6.B.4.3:	Demonstrate effective conflict-management and/or resolution strategies. Clarifications: Talk to an adult, anger management, and conflict mediation.
HE.6.B.5.4:	Distinguish between the need for individual or collaborative decision-making. Clarifications: Consider the severity of the situation, consider personal skills, and consider when someone is a danger to self or others.
HE.6.C.1.8:	Examine the likelihood of injury or illness if engaging in unhealthy/risky behaviors. Clarifications: Obesity related to poor nutrition and inactivity, cancer and chronic lung disease related to tobacco use, injuries caused from failure to use seat restraint, and sexually transmitted diseases caused by sexual activity.
PE.6.M.1.12:	Use proper safety practices. Clarifications: Some examples of safety practices are the use of sun screen, hydration, selection of clothing and correct biomechanics.
PE.6.R.5.1:	List ways that peer pressure can be positive and negative.
PE.6.R.5.2:	Demonstrate acceptance and respect for persons of diverse backgrounds and abilities in physical-activity settings.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course provides an introduction to service-learning and civic responsibility. Academic, personal, and career skills needed for effective service-learning project implementation will be taught and applied through structured service projects that meet real school and/or community needs. Students will actively participate in meaningful service-learning experiences of at least 20 hours' duration.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Students, working individually or in small or large groups, will investigate, quantify, and choose among issues and needs that can be addressed.
2. Students will design and then implement one or more service-learning projects to address identified needs through direct, indirect, advocacy, or research-focused action. Projects will involve meaningful partnerships.
3. Students will conduct reflection activities to measure and record information about the service-learning activities and their impacts.
4. Students will demonstrate KSAs (knowledge, skills, or abilities) gained from projects through project-developed products and public presentations that educate others

about the needs/issues addressed, activities conducted, impacts measured, and/or how others can also meet needs through service.

All of the above activities may be counted toward the service-learning 20-hour requirement. Activities can range widely and occur within or beyond the school and regular school hours. For more information about service-learning, see the Florida Department of Education Web site at www.fldoe.org/Family/learnserve.asp.

Language Arts benchmarks are addressed as students read, write, create documents, and make public presentations about needs and activities to address them. Social Studies benchmarks include analyzing community issues, coming up with solutions, and conducting service projects. Math benchmarks are met as students chart and graph data as part of issue investigation, project design, demonstration, and/or reflection. Health and Physical Education are addressed as projects include discussion and learning related to safety, liability, interpersonal skills, conflict avoidance, appraising outcomes and impacts on others, maintaining appropriate behavior, etc., in the students' interaction with others.

After successfully completing this course, the student will:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of service-learning, the types of service-learning, and its importance in a participatory democracy.
2. Demonstrate the ability to identify school/community needs and propose solutions that can be implemented through service-learning.
3. Demonstrate the ability to identify and analyze different points of view to gain an understanding of diverse backgrounds and perspectives and their value.
4. Demonstrate the ability to investigate significant needs, plan and implement service-learning projects to address them, evaluate project effectiveness, and present the information to an authentic audience.
5. Demonstrate use of effective self-assessment and reflection strategies (e.g., verbal, written, artistic, and non-verbal activities to demonstrate learning, understanding, and changes in students' knowledge, skills and/or abilities).
6. Demonstrate effective use of facilitative communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening, questioning, paraphrasing, non-verbal communication, non-judgmental response).
7. Provide documentation of activities and the minimum 20 hours of participation in an approved service-learning project.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any field when certification reflects a bachelor or higher degree.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104010

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J ENG CIT SERVLRN1

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

M/J Engaged Citizenship through Service Learning 1 (#2104010) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p> <p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

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PE.6.M.1.12:	Use proper safety practices. Clarifications: Some examples of safety practices are the use of sun screen, hydration, selection of clothing and correct biomechanics.
PE.6.R.5.1:	List ways that peer pressure can be positive and negative.
PE.6.R.5.2:	Demonstrate acceptance and respect for persons of diverse backgrounds and abilities in physical-activity settings.
SS.68.HE.1.1:	Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.7.CG.3.13:	Explain government obligations to its citizens and the services provided at the local, state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe and classify specific services provided by local, state and national governments. • Students will compare the powers and obligations of local, state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.4.2:	Describe the United States' and citizen participation in international organizations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify major international organizations in which government plays a role (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations, International Court of Justice, World Trade Organization). • Students will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of U.S. membership in international organizations.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

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Language Arts benchmarks are addressed as students read, write, create documents, and make public presentations about needs and activities to address them. Social Studies benchmarks include analyzing community issues, coming up with solutions, and conducting service projects. Math benchmarks are met as students chart and graph data as part of issue investigation, project design, demonstration, and/or reflection. Health and Physical Education are addressed as projects include discussion and learning related to safety, liability, interpersonal skills, conflict avoidance, appraising outcomes and impacts on others, maintaining appropriate behavior, etc., in the students' interaction with others.

After successfully completing this course, the student will:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of service-learning, the types of service-learning, and its importance in a participatory democracy.
2. Demonstrate the ability to identify school/community needs and propose solutions that can be implemented through service-learning.

3. Demonstrate the ability to identify and analyze different points of view to gain an understanding of diverse backgrounds and perspectives and their value.
4. Demonstrate the ability to investigate significant needs, plan and implement service-learning projects to address them, evaluate project effectiveness, and present the information to an authentic audience.
5. Demonstrate use of effective self-assessment and reflection strategies (e.g., verbal, written, artistic, and non-verbal activities to demonstrate learning, understanding, and changes in students' knowledge, skills and/or abilities).
6. Demonstrate effective use of facilitative communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening, questioning, paraphrasing, non-verbal communication, non-judgmental response).
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This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

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QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any field when certification reflects a bachelor or higher degree.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104010	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 6 to 8 Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >
	Abbreviated Title: M/J ENG CIT SERVLRN1
	Course Length: Semester (S)
	Course Level: 2
Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval	
Grade Level(s): 6,7,8	

M/J Engaged Citizenship through Service Learning 2 (#2104020) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	<p>Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting the number of observations.

MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	<p>b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement.</p> <p>c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered.</p> <p>d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
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HE.7.C.1.8:	Explain the likelihood of injury or illness if engaging in unhealthy/risky behaviors. Clarifications: Abuse of over-the-counter medications, sexually transmitted diseases and sexually transmitted infections from sexual relationships, injury, or death from unsupervised handling of firearms, and physical/emotional injury, or impact from abusive dating partner.
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The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Students, working individually or in small or large groups, will investigate, quantify, and choose among issues and needs that can be addressed.
2. Students will design and then implement one or more service-learning projects to address identified needs through direct, indirect, advocacy, or research-focused action. Projects will involve meaningful partnerships.
3. Students will conduct reflection activities to measure and record information about the service-learning activities and their impacts.
4. Students will demonstrate KSAs (knowledge, skills, or abilities) gained from projects through project-developed products and public presentations that educate others about the needs/issues addressed, activities conducted, impacts measured, and/or how others can also meet needs through service.

All of the above activities may be counted toward the service-learning 25-hour requirement. Activities can range widely and occur within or beyond the school and regular school hours. For more information about service-learning, see the Florida Department of Education Web site at www.fldoe.org/Family/learnserve.asp.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Language Arts benchmarks are addressed as students read, write, create documents, and make public presentations about needs and activities to address them. Social Studies benchmarks include analyzing community issues, coming up with solutions, and conducting service projects. Math benchmarks are met as students chart and graph data as part of issue investigation, project design, demonstration, and/or reflection. Health and Physical Education are addressed as projects include discussion and learning related to safety, liability, interpersonal skills, conflict avoidance, appraising outcomes and impacts on others, maintaining appropriate behavior, etc., in the students' interaction with others.

After successfully completing this course, the student will:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of service-learning, the types of service-learning, and its importance in a participatory democracy.
2. Demonstrate the ability to identify school/community needs and propose solutions that can be implemented through service-learning.
3. Demonstrate the ability to identify and analyze different points of view to gain an understanding of diverse backgrounds and perspectives and their value.
4. Demonstrate the ability to investigate significant needs, plan and implement service-learning projects to address them, evaluate project effectiveness, and present the information to an authentic audience.
5. Demonstrate use of effective self-assessment and reflection strategies (e.g., verbal, written, artistic, and non-verbal activities to demonstrate learning, understanding, and changes in students' knowledge, skills and/or abilities).
6. Demonstrate effective use of facilitative communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening, questioning, paraphrasing, non-verbal communication, non-judgmental response).
7. Provide documentation of activities and the minimum 25 hours of participation in one or more approved service-learning project.

For this second-level middle school course, the expectation is that students will not only conduct more service-learning hours than students in the first level but will also demonstrate responsibility and leadership in project investigation, design, and implementation.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any field when certification reflects a bachelor or higher degree.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J ENG CIT SERVLRN2

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

M/J Engaged Citizenship through Service Learning 2 (#2104020) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p> <p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
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Language Arts benchmarks are addressed as students read, write, create documents, and make public presentations about needs and activities to address them. Social Studies benchmarks include analyzing community issues, coming up with solutions, and conducting service projects. Math benchmarks are met as students chart and graph data as part of issue investigation, project design, demonstration, and/or reflection. Health and Physical Education are addressed as projects include discussion and learning related to safety, liability, interpersonal skills, conflict avoidance, appraising outcomes and impacts on others, maintaining appropriate behavior, etc., in the students' interaction with others.

After successfully completing this course, the student will:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of service-learning, the types of service-learning, and its importance in a participatory democracy.
2. Demonstrate the ability to identify school/community needs and propose solutions that can be implemented through service-learning.
3. Demonstrate the ability to identify and analyze different points of view to gain an understanding of diverse backgrounds and perspectives and their value.
4. Demonstrate the ability to investigate significant needs, plan and implement service-learning projects to address them, evaluate project effectiveness, and present the information to an authentic audience.
5. Demonstrate use of effective self-assessment and reflection strategies (e.g., verbal, written, artistic, and non-verbal activities to demonstrate learning, understanding, and changes in students' knowledge, skills and/or abilities).
6. Demonstrate effective use of facilitative communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening, questioning, paraphrasing, non-verbal communication, non-judgmental response).
7. Provide documentation of activities and the minimum 25 hours of participation in one or more approved service-learning project.

For this second-level middle school course, the expectation is that students will not only conduct more service-learning hours than students in the first level but will also demonstrate responsibility and leadership in project investigation, design, and implementation.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any field when certification reflects a bachelor or higher degree.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J ENG CIT SERVLRN2

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

M/J Engaged Citizenship through Service Learning 2 (#2104020) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p> <p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
HE.7.B.4.2:	Demonstrate refusal, negotiation, and collaboration skills to enhance health and reduce health risks. Clarifications: Working together, compromise, direct statement, peer mediation, personal boundaries, and reflective listening.
HE.7.B.4.3:	Articulate the possible causes of conflict among youth in schools and communities. Clarifications: Ethnic prejudice and diversity, substance use, group dynamics, relationship issues/dating violence, gossip/rumors, and sexual identity.
HE.7.B.5.4:	Determine when individual or collaborative decision-making is appropriate. Clarifications: Over-the-counter drug use, harassment, gang involvement; and can the outcome result in harm or loss of life?
HE.7.C.1.8:	Explain the likelihood of injury or illness if engaging in unhealthy/risky behaviors. Clarifications: Abuse of over-the-counter medications, sexually transmitted diseases and sexually transmitted infections from sexual relationships, injury, or death from unsupervised handling of firearms, and physical/emotional injury, or impact from abusive dating partner.
PE.7.M.1.7:	Utilize proper equipment and implement appropriate safety procedures for participation in a variety of sports or activities.
PE.7.R.5.1:	Identify situations in which peer pressure could negatively impact one's own behavior choices.
PE.7.R.5.2:	Demonstrate acceptance and respect for persons of diverse backgrounds and abilities in physical-activity settings.
SS.68.HE.1.1:	Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.7.CG.3.13:	Explain government obligations to its citizens and the services provided at the local, state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe and classify specific services provided by local, state and national governments. • Students will compare the powers and obligations of local, state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.4.2:	Describe the United States' and citizen participation in international organizations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify major international organizations in which government plays a role (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations, International Court of Justice, World Trade Organization). • Students will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of U.S. membership in international organizations.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course provides an introduction and applications to service-learning and civic responsibility. Academic, personal, and career skills needed for effective service-learning project implementation will be taught and applied through structured service projects that meet real school and/or community needs. Students will actively participate in meaningful service-learning experiences of at least 25 hours' duration.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Students, working individually or in small or large groups, will investigate, quantify, and choose among issues and needs that can be addressed.
2. Students will design and then implement one or more service-learning projects to address identified needs through direct, indirect, advocacy, or research-focused action. Projects will involve meaningful partnerships.
3. Students will conduct reflection activities to measure and record information about the service-learning activities and their impacts.
4. Students will demonstrate KSAs (knowledge, skills, or abilities) gained from projects through project-developed products and public presentations that educate others about the needs/issues addressed, activities conducted, impacts measured, and/or how others can also meet needs through service.

All of the above activities may be counted toward the service-learning 25-hour requirement. Activities can range widely and occur within or beyond the school and regular school hours. For more information about service-learning, see the Florida Department of Education Web site at www.fldoe.org/Family/learnserve.asp.

Language Arts benchmarks are addressed as students read, write, create documents, and make public presentations about needs and activities to address them. Social Studies benchmarks include analyzing community issues, coming up with solutions, and conducting service projects. Math benchmarks are met as students chart and graph data as part of issue investigation, project design, demonstration, and/or reflection. Health and Physical Education are addressed as projects include discussion and learning related to safety, liability, interpersonal skills, conflict avoidance, appraising outcomes and impacts on others, maintaining appropriate behavior, etc., in the students' interaction with others.

After successfully completing this course, the student will:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of service-learning, the types of service-learning, and its importance in a participatory democracy.

2. Demonstrate the ability to identify school/community needs and propose solutions that can be implemented through service-learning.
3. Demonstrate the ability to identify and analyze different points of view to gain an understanding of diverse backgrounds and perspectives and their value.
4. Demonstrate the ability to investigate significant needs, plan and implement service-learning projects to address them, evaluate project effectiveness, and present the information to an authentic audience.
5. Demonstrate use of effective self-assessment and reflection strategies (e.g., verbal, written, artistic, and non-verbal activities to demonstrate learning, understanding, and changes in students' knowledge, skills and/or abilities).
6. Demonstrate effective use of facilitative communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening, questioning, paraphrasing, non-verbal communication, non-judgmental response).
7. Provide documentation of activities and the minimum 25 hours of participation in one or more approved service-learning project.

For this second-level middle school course, the expectation is that students will not only conduct more service-learning hours than students in the first level but will also demonstrate responsibility and leadership in project investigation, design, and implementation.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any field when certification reflects a bachelor or higher degree.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
 Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
 Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >
Abbreviated Title: M/J ENG CIT SERVLRN2
Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

M/J Emerging Leaders (#2104040) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Conduct a service project to further the public good.</p> <p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.B.5.2:	<p>Select healthy alternatives over unhealthy alternatives when making a decision.</p> <p>Clarifications: Proper prescription-drug use, using safety equipment, Internet safety, and managing stress.</p>
HE.7.B.5.4:	<p>Determine when individual or collaborative decision-making is appropriate.</p> <p>Clarifications: Over-the-counter drug use, harassment, gang involvement; and can the outcome result in harm or loss of life?</p>
MAFS.7.SP.1.1:	<p>Understand that statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining a sample of the population: generalizations about a population from a sample are valid only if the sample is representative of that population. Understand that random sampling tends to produce representative samples and support valid inferences.</p> <p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving</p>

complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

PE.7.R.5.1: Identify situations in which peer pressure could negatively impact one's own behavior choices.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This course provides an introduction to service-learning and civic responsibility. Academic, personal, and career skills needed for effective service-learning project implementation will be taught and applied through structured service projects that meet real school or community needs. Students will actively participate in meaningful service-learning experiences of at least 20 hours in duration.

GENERAL NOTES

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104040

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J EMERGING LEADERS

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: Course Approved

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J Emerging Leaders (#2104040) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.

SS.7.C.2.3:

Clarifications:

Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.

Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.

SS.7.C.2.12:

Clarifications:

This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.

SS.7.C.2.13:

Clarifications:

This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

Conduct a service project to further the public good.

SS.7.C.2.14:

Clarifications:

The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.

Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.

SS.7.C.3.14:

Clarifications:

This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.

SS.7.C.4.2:

Clarifications:

Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.

This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit. Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.B.5.2:	Select healthy alternatives over unhealthy alternatives when making a decision. Clarifications: Proper prescription-drug use, using safety equipment, Internet safety, and managing stress.
HE.7.B.5.4:	Determine when individual or collaborative decision-making is appropriate. Clarifications: Over-the-counter drug use, harassment, gang involvement; and can the outcome result in harm or loss of life?
PE.7.R.5.1:	Identify situations in which peer pressure could negatively impact one's own behavior choices.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This course provides an introduction to service-learning and civic responsibility. Academic, personal, and career skills needed for effective service-learning project implementation will be taught and applied through structured service projects that meet real school or community needs. Students will actively participate in meaningful service-learning experiences of at least 20 hours in duration.

GENERAL NOTES

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit

https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104040

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >
Abbreviated Title: M/J EMERGING LEADERS
Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: State Board Approved

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J Emerging Leaders (#2104040) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

	do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
SS.68.HE.1.1:	Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.7.CG.2.10:	Explain the process for citizens to address a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue and determining a course of action. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the appropriate level of government to resolve specific problems. • Students will identify appropriate government agencies to address local or state problems. • Students will analyze public policy alternatives to resolve local and state problems.
SS.7.CG.3.13:	Explain government obligations to its citizens and the services provided at the local, state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe and classify specific services provided by local, state and national governments. • Students will compare the powers and obligations of local, state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.4.2:	Describe the United States' and citizen participation in international organizations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify major international organizations in which government plays a role (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations, International Court of Justice, World Trade Organization). • Students will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of U.S. membership in international organizations.
SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.B.5.2:	Select healthy alternatives over unhealthy alternatives when making a decision. Clarifications: Proper prescription-drug use, using safety equipment, Internet safety, and managing stress.
HE.7.B.5.4:	Determine when individual or collaborative decision-making is appropriate. Clarifications: Over-the-counter drug use, harassment, gang involvement; and can the outcome result in harm or loss of life?
PE.7.R.5.1:	Identify situations in which peer pressure could negatively impact one's own behavior choices.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This course provides an introduction to service-learning and civic responsibility. Academic, personal, and career skills needed for effective service-learning project implementation will be taught and applied through structured service projects that meet real school or community needs. Students will actively participate in meaningful service-learning experiences of at least 20 hours in duration.

GENERAL NOTES

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Course Number: 2104040

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J EMERGING LEADERS

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J Introduction to Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) (#2104050) 2017 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.4:	Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.1.6:	Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.1.7:	Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.2.2:	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.2.3:	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels. Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.7.C.2.4:	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.8:	Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.4.3:	Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RST.2.4:	Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 6–8 texts and topics.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis reflection, and research.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<p>a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.</p> <p>b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.</p> <p>c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed.</p> <p>d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.</p>
PE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Describe the long-term benefits of regular physical activity.</p> <p>Clarifications: Some examples of types of long-term benefits are physical, cognitive and emotional.</p>
PE.6.M.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate movements designed to improve and maintain cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular strength and endurance, flexibility and proper body composition.</p>
PE.6.M.1.12:	<p>Use proper safety practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Some examples of safety practices are the use of sun screen, hydration, selection of clothing and correct biomechanics.</p>
PE.6.R.5.2:	<p>Demonstrate acceptance and respect for persons of diverse backgrounds and abilities in physical-activity settings.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The purpose of this course is to enable students to develop knowledge of the history, customs, traditions and function of the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) as well as to stimulate an enthusiasm for scholarship as a foundation for higher citizenship and leadership goals. The course includes the development of basic leadership skills including leadership principles, values, and attributes. Students also develop knowledge of self-control, citizenship, wellness and fitness. A study of the United States Constitution, Bill of Rights, responsibilities of United States citizens and the federal justice system is also provided.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from a well-written, grade-level textbook enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Additional Benchmarks Related to Career and Technical Education:

(Principles of Public Service)

- 04.0 Demonstrate leadership and teamwork skills needed to accomplish team goals and objectives.
- 04.01 Employ leadership skills to accomplish organizational goals and objectives.
- 04.02 Establish and maintain effective working relationships with others in order to accomplish objectives and tasks.
- 04.03 Conduct and participate in meetings to accomplish work tasks.
- 04.04 Employ mentoring skills to inspire and teach others.
- 04.05 Employ critical thinking skills independently and in teams to solve problems and make decisions.
- 04.06 Employ critical thinking and interpersonal skills to resolve conflicts.
- 04.07 Identify and document workplace performance goals and monitor progress toward these goals.
- 04.08 Conduct technical research to gather information necessary for decision-making.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104050

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J INTRO TO JROTC

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) (Career & Technical)

Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) (District-issued Employment Certificate)

M/J Introduction to Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) (#2104050) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.

- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
PE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Describe the long-term benefits of regular physical activity.</p> <p>Clarifications: Some examples of types of long-term benefits are physical, cognitive and emotional.</p>
PE.6.M.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate movements designed to improve and maintain cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular strength and endurance, flexibility and proper body composition.</p>
PE.6.M.1.12:	<p>Use proper safety practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Some examples of safety practices are the use of sun screen, hydration, selection of clothing and correct biomechanics.</p>
PE.6.R.5.2:	<p>Demonstrate acceptance and respect for persons of diverse backgrounds and abilities in physical-activity settings.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>

GENERAL NOTES

The purpose of this course is to enable students to develop knowledge of the history, customs, traditions and function of the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) as well as to stimulate an enthusiasm for scholarship as a foundation for higher citizenship and leadership goals. The course includes the development of basic leadership skills including leadership principles, values, and attributes. Students also develop knowledge of self-control, citizenship, wellness and fitness. A study of the United States Constitution, Bill of Rights, responsibilities of United States citizens and the federal justice system is also provided.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from a well-written, grade-level textbook enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Additional Benchmarks Related to Career and Technical Education:

(Principles of Public Service)

- 04.0 Demonstrate leadership and teamwork skills needed to accomplish team goals and objectives.
- 04.01 Employ leadership skills to accomplish organizational goals and objectives.
- 04.02 Establish and maintain effective working relationships with others in order to accomplish objectives and tasks.
- 04.03 Conduct and participate in meetings to accomplish work tasks.
- 04.04 Employ mentoring skills to inspire and teach others.
- 04.05 Employ critical thinking skills independently and in teams to solve problems and make decisions.
- 04.06 Employ critical thinking and interpersonal skills to resolve conflicts.
- 04.07 Identify and document workplace performance goals and monitor progress toward these goals.
- 04.08 Conduct technical research to gather information necessary for decision-making.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104050

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >
Abbreviated Title: M/J INTRO TO JROTC
Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) (Career & Technical)
Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) (District-issued Employment Certificate)

M/J Introduction to Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) (#2104050) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.7.CG.1.6:	<p>Analyze the ideas and grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the unalienable rights specifically expressed in the Preamble of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness). Students will explain the concept of natural rights as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize natural rights, social contract, limited government and the right of resistance to tyrannical government. Students will analyze the relationship between natural rights and the role of government: 1. People are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; 2. Governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; 3. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of governed; and 4. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government. Students will recognize the connection between specific grievances in the Declaration of Independence and natural rights violations. Students will recognize colonial grievances identified in the Declaration of Independence (e.g., imposing taxes without the consent of the people, suspending trial by jury, limiting judicial powers, quartering soldiers and dissolving legislatures).
SS.7.CG.1.8:	<p>Explain the purpose of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the Preamble serves as an introduction to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., establishes the goals and purposes of government). Students will identify the goals and purposes of the national government as set forth in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution (i.e., form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity). Students will recognize that the intention of the phrase "We the People" means that government depends on the people for its power and exists to serve them.
SS.7.CG.1.9:	<p>Describe how the U.S. Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers, checks and balances, individual rights, rule of law and due process of law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the concept of limited government in the U.S. Constitution. Students will describe and distinguish between separation of powers and checks and balances. Students will analyze how government power is limited by separation of powers and/or checks and balances. Students will recognize examples of separation of powers and checks and balances. Students will recognize the influence of the U.S. Constitution on the development of other governments.
SS.7.CG.2.2:	<p>Differentiate between obligations and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship, and evaluate their impact on society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will distinguish between an obligation or duty and a responsibility as it relates to citizenship. Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, voting, attending civic meetings, petitioning government and running for office. Students will recognize the concept of the common good as a reason for fulfilling the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship. Students will evaluate the obligations and responsibilities of citizens as they relate to active participation in society and government. Students will use scenarios to assess specific obligations of citizens. Students will identify the consequences or predict the outcome on society if citizens do not fulfill their obligations and responsibilities.
SS.7.CG.2.3:	<p>Identify and apply the rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Bill of Rights comprises the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Students will recognize the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment. Students will evaluate how the Bill of Rights and other amendments (e.g., 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, 26th) influence individual actions and social interactions. Students will use scenarios to identify rights protected by the Bill of Rights. Students will use scenarios to recognize violations of the Bill of Rights or other constitutional amendments.
SS.7.CG.3.7:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the legislative branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the processes of the legislative branch (e.g., how a bill becomes a law, appointment confirmation, committee selection). Students will compare local, state and national lawmakers (e.g., city/county commissioners/council members; state legislators [representatives and senators]; and U.S. Congressmen/Congresswomen [representatives and senators]). Students will compare and contrast the lawmaking process at the local, state and national levels.
SS.7.CG.4.3:	<p>Describe examples of the United States' actions and reactions in international conflicts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify specific examples of and the reasons for United States' involvement in international conflicts. Students will analyze primary source documents pertaining to international incidents to determine the course of action taken by the United States. Students will identify the different methods used by the United States to deal with international conflict (e.g., diplomacy, espionage, humanitarian

efforts, peacekeeping operations, sanctions, war).

Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
PE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Describe the long-term benefits of regular physical activity.</p> <p>Clarifications: Some examples of types of long-term benefits are physical, cognitive and emotional.</p>

PE.6.M.1.1:	Demonstrate movements designed to improve and maintain cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular strength and endurance, flexibility and proper body composition.
	Use proper safety practices.
PE.6.M.1.12:	Clarifications: Some examples of safety practices are the use of sun screen, hydration, selection of clothing and correct biomechanics.
PE.6.R.5.2:	Demonstrate acceptance and respect for persons of diverse backgrounds and abilities in physical-activity settings.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The purpose of this course is to enable students to develop knowledge of the history, customs, traditions and function of the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) as well as to stimulate an enthusiasm for scholarship as a foundation for higher citizenship and leadership goals. The course includes the development of basic leadership skills including leadership principles, values, and attributes. Students also develop knowledge of self-control, citizenship, wellness and fitness. A study of the United States Constitution, Bill of Rights, responsibilities of United States citizens and the federal justice system is also provided.

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1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Additional Benchmarks Related to Career and Technical Education:

(Principles of Public Service)

- 04.0 Demonstrate leadership and teamwork skills needed to accomplish team goals and objectives.
- 04.01 Employ leadership skills to accomplish organizational goals and objectives.
- 04.02 Establish and maintain effective working relationships with others in order to accomplish objectives and tasks.
- 04.03 Conduct and participate in meetings to accomplish work tasks.
- 04.04 Employ mentoring skills to inspire and teach others.
- 04.05 Employ critical thinking skills independently and in teams to solve problems and make decisions.
- 04.06 Employ critical thinking and interpersonal skills to resolve conflicts.
- 04.07 Identify and document workplace performance goals and monitor progress toward these goals.
- 04.08 Conduct technical research to gather information necessary for decision-making.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104050

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J INTRO TO JROTC

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) (Career & Technical)

Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) (District-issued Employment Certificate)

M/J Introduction to Personal Financial Literacy (#2104060) 2019 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.6:	Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process. Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
SS.7.E.2.2:	Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply. Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.
SS.8.E.1.1:	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects. Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.
SS.8.FL.1.1:	Explain that careers are based on working at jobs in the same occupation or profession for many years. Describe the different types of education and training required by various careers. Clarifications: Interview individuals and create a timeline that shows the education, training, and job experiences that occurred as the individuals progressed through different stages of their careers.
SS.8.FL.1.2:	Identify the many decisions people must make over a lifetime about their education, jobs, and careers that affect their incomes and job opportunities. Clarifications: Conduct research on a specific career. Describe the education, job, or career decisions individuals in this field might make over their lifetime and explain how this could affect their incomes and job opportunities.
SS.8.FL.1.3:	Explain that getting more education and learning new job skills can increase a person's human capital and productivity. Clarifications: Explain how taking a babysitting class or getting lifeguard training can improve a young person's human capital or productivity.
SS.8.FL.1.4:	Examine the fact that people with less education and fewer job skills tend to earn lower incomes than people with more education and greater job skills. Clarifications: Gather data on the average wage or salary for different jobs and explain how they differ by the level of education, job skill, or years of experience.
SS.8.FL.1.5:	Examine the fact that investment in education and training generally has a positive rate of return in terms of the income that people earn over a lifetime, with some education or training having a higher rate of return than others. Clarifications: Using data on the lifetime earnings of workers with different levels of education, explain why adults with a college education typically earn more than adults with only a high school education.
SS.8.FL.1.6:	Identify the opportunity costs that education, training, and development of job skills have in the terms of time, effort, and money. Clarifications: Describe the opportunity costs of attending a training course on babysitting, lifeguarding, or first aid.
SS.8.FL.1.7:	Identify that interest, dividends, and capital appreciation (gains) are forms of income earned from financial investments. Clarifications: Find the interest rate a bank pays on a savings account.
SS.8.FL.1.8:	Discuss the fact that some people receive income support from government because they have low incomes or qualify in other ways for government assistance. Clarifications: Look up government programs, including but not limited to, Medicaid or SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) and explain the financial situation the programs are addressing.
SS.8.FL.2.1:	Explain why when deciding what to buy, consumers may choose to gather information from a variety of sources. Describe how the quality and usefulness of information provided by sources can vary greatly from source to source. Explain that, while many sources provide valuable information, other sources provide information that is deliberately misleading. Clarifications: Gather information for an electronic good from sources such as manufacturers' websites, retail websites, and consumer review websites.

	Explain what information is most helpful in making their decision. Search the Internet and print materials and identify deceptive selling practices.
SS.8.FL.2.2:	Analyze a source's incentives in providing information about a good or service, and how a consumer can better assess the quality and usefulness of the information. Clarifications: Explain why advice from a source such as a salesperson may or may not be useful when deciding which product to buy.
SS.8.FL.2.3:	Describe the variety of payment methods people can use in order to buy goods and services. Clarifications: Explain how they would use the following payment methods to purchase a good or service: cash, check, debit card, credit card, mobile phone, online payment, prepaid card, layaway, and rent to own.
SS.8.FL.2.4:	Examine choosing a payment method, by weighing the costs and benefits of the different payment options. Clarifications: Choose the best payment method for the following purchases by weighing the costs and benefits of various payment options: ticket to a concert, food at a convenience store, airline ticket, cell phone bill, beverage at a middle school basketball game, and car payment.
SS.8.FL.2.5:	Discuss the fact that people may revise their budget based on unplanned expenses and changes in income. Clarifications: Offer ways to balance a family's budget given unplanned expenses such as health care costs, car repairs, or change in income.
SS.8.FL.3.1:	Explain that banks and other financial institutions loan funds received from depositors to borrowers and that part of the interest received from these loans is used to pay interest to depositors for the use of their money. Clarifications: Draw and label a diagram showing the role that financial institutions play in channeling funds from savers to borrowers. Conduct research into the interest rate paid on savings and charged for loans by financial institutions in their community and create a classroom bulletin board summarizing their findings.
SS.8.FL.3.2:	Explain that, for the saver, an interest rate is the price a financial institution pays for using a saver's money and is normally expressed as an annual percentage of the amount saved. Clarifications: Define an interest rate as the price paid for using someone else's money, expressed as a percentage of the amount saved.
SS.8.FL.3.3:	Discuss that interest rates paid on savings and charged on loans, like all prices, are determined in a market. Clarifications: Explain why banks that experience an increase in the number of people who want loans may decide to pay higher interest rates on deposits.
SS.8.FL.3.4:	Explain that, when interest rates increase, people earn more on their savings and their savings grow more quickly. Clarifications: Calculate the total amount of interest earned on two certificates of deposit—one with a higher rate of interest than the other—and explain how the certificate of deposit with the higher interest rate can help a saver reach his or her savings goal faster.
SS.8.FL.3.5:	Identify principal as the initial amount of money upon which interest is paid. Clarifications: Differentiate between principal and interest.
SS.8.FL.3.6:	Identify the value of a person's savings in the future as determined by the amount saved and the interest rate. Explain why the earlier people begin to save, the more savings they will be able to accumulate, all other things equal, as a result of the power of compound interest. Clarifications: Use the Rule of 72 to determine the number of years it will take for their savings to double in value. Using a formula for compound interest, calculate how much two different savers, one who starts to save at age 21 and one who starts to save at age 35, will have at retirement.
SS.8.FL.3.7:	Discuss the different reasons that people save money, including large purchases (such as higher education, autos, and homes), retirement, and unexpected events. Discuss how people's tastes and preferences influence their choice of how much to save and for what to save. Clarifications: Write a short story comparing the savings choices of a young college graduate to those of a married couple who recently celebrated their 40th birthdays and who have two children.
SS.8.FL.3.8:	Explain that, to assure savers that their deposits are safe from bank failures, federal agencies guarantee depositors' savings in most commercial banks, savings banks, and savings associations up to a set limit. Clarifications: Identify the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) as the government agencies responsible for insuring depositors' savings and state the limit of FDIC and NCUA coverage. Explain why the bank-run scene in the movie <i>It's a Wonderful Life</i> , for example, is less likely to occur in today's world of insured banks.
SS.8.FL.4.1:	Explain that people who apply for loans are told what the interest rate on the loan will be. An interest rate is the price of using someone else's money expressed as an annual percentage of the loan principal. Clarifications: Explain that repayment of a loan includes repayment of the principal plus the interest charged. Compute the interest rate when given a principal and an amount of interest. Compute the amount of interest when given the loan principal and the interest rate.
SS.8.FL.4.2:	Identify a credit card purchase as a loan from the financial institution that issued the card. Explain that credit card interest rates tend to be higher than rates for other loans. In addition, financial institutions may charge significant fees related to a credit card and its use. Clarifications: Examine a credit card statement and identify the interest rate and fees charged.
SS.8.FL.4.3:	Examine the fact that borrowers who use credit cards for purchases and who do not pay the full balance when it is due pay much higher costs for their purchases because interest is charged monthly. Explain how a credit card user can avoid interest charges by paying the entire balance within the grace period specified by the financial institution. Clarifications:

	For an expensive good purchased using credit, find the total interest paid and the amount still owed after one year when only the minimum payment is made each month. Give advice to a friend explaining what happens to the total cost of borrowing on a credit card when only the minimum payment is made each month.
SS.8.FL.4.4:	<p>Explain that lenders charge different interest rates based on the risk of nonpayment by borrowers. Describe why the higher the risk of nonpayment, the higher the interest rate charged by financial institutions, and the lower the risk of nonpayment, the lower the interest rate charged.</p> <p>Clarifications: As a banker, decide for each of three potential borrowers with different credit backgrounds whether to extend credit, and if so, what the interest rate should be. Write a decision letter to the borrower justifying the banker's decision.</p>
SS.8.FL.5.1:	<p>Describe the differences among the different types of financial assets, including a wide variety of financial instruments such as bank deposits, stocks, bonds, and mutual funds. Explain that real estate and commodities are also often viewed as financial assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Find the prices of a variety of current possible investments.</p>
SS.8.FL.5.2:	Calculate the amount of interest income received from depositing a certain amount of money in a bank account paying 1 percent per year and from owning a bond paying 5 percent per year in order to analyze that interest is received from money deposited in bank accounts as well as by owning a corporate or government bond or making a loan.
SS.8.FL.5.3:	<p>Discuss that when people buy corporate stock, they are purchasing ownership shares in a business that if the business is profitable, they will expect to receive income in the form of dividends and/or from the increase in the stock's value, that the increase in the value of an asset (like a stock) is called a capital gain, and if the business is not profitable, investors could lose the money they have invested.</p> <p>Clarifications: Determine the amount of dividends paid from a selected stock and how much the price of the stock has appreciated or depreciated over the year.</p>
SS.8.FL.5.4:	<p>Explain that the price of a financial asset is determined by the interaction of buyers and sellers in a financial market.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why the price of a stock might change if more individuals decide to purchase the stock. Explain why the price of a stock might change if more companies issue new shares of stock to raise new investment funds.</p>
SS.8.FL.5.5:	<p>Explain that the rate of return earned from investments will vary according to the amount of risk and, in general, a trade-off exists between the security of an investment and its expected rate of return.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare rates of return of a variety of different investments and speculate on the amount of risk each of the investments entails.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.1:	<p>Analyze the fact that personal financial risk exists when unexpected events can damage health, income, property, wealth, or future opportunities.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a scenario describing how a storm blowing a tree onto a roof can impact a family's financial situation.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.2:	<p>Identify insurance as a product that allows people to pay a fee (called a premium) now to transfer the costs of a potential loss to a third party.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why homeowners buy flood insurance for \$300 a year when the likelihood of a flood in their area is extremely low.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.3:	<p>Describe how a person may self-insure by accepting a risk and saving money on a regular basis to cover a potential loss.</p> <p>Clarifications: List examples of potential events and costs against which people might self-insure.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.4:	<p>Discuss why insurance policies that guarantee higher levels of payment in the event of a loss (coverage) have higher prices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how a deductible affects the payout on an auto insurance claim, and how the individual's choice of deductible affects the price of the policy at the time it is purchased.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.5:	<p>Discuss that insurance companies charge higher premiums to cover higher-risk individuals and events because the risk of monetary loss is greater for these individuals and events.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why drivers who receive repeated speeding tickets will see their insurance premiums increase.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.6:	<p>Explain that individuals can choose to accept some risk, to take steps to avoid or reduce risk, or to transfer risk to others through the purchase of insurance and that each option has different costs and benefits.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify ways in which an automobile driver can avoid, reduce, or transfer the risk of being in an automobile accident. Explain why people may prefer to purchase insurance against fire in their apartment, but self-insure to handle the cost of tooth cavities.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.7:	<p>Evaluate social networking sites and other online activity from the perspective of making individuals vulnerable to harm caused by identity theft or misuse of their personal information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify ways that identity thieves can obtain someone's personal information. List actions an individual can take to protect personal information.</p>
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.

LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.8.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.
LAFS.8.SL.1.2:	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
LAFS.8.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.8.SL.2.5:	Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This course consists for the following content areas and literacy strands: Financial Literacy, Economics, Mathematics, Language Arts for Literacy in History/Social Studies and Speaking and Listening. Content standards are geared toward deepening students' understanding of personal financial literacy through an economic perspective. A basic understanding of economics provides a critical framework to make informed decisions about budgeting, saving, and investing. In learning basic economics, students come to appreciate that choices have costs and benefits, and that it is often necessary to sort through complex information and weigh multiple costs and benefits before arriving at a decision. Emphasis will be placed on economic decision-making and real-life applications using real data.

The primary content for the course pertains to the study of learning the ideas, concepts, knowledge, and skills that will enable students to make sound personal finance decisions; to become wise, successful, and informed consumers, savers, borrowers, investors, risk managers, and future employees or employers; and to be participating and informed members of the global economy.

The content for the course is primarily developed around six standards from the NGSSS Financial Literacy Strand:

- Earning Income
- Buying Goods and Services
- Saving
- Using Credit
- Financial Investing
- Protecting and Insuring

Content included in these standards includes, but may not be limited to:

- analyzing cost/benefit of economic decisions
- identifying different types of education and training required by various careers
- understanding the effect of acquiring education and skills on future income
- measuring the opportunity cost that education and training have in terms of time, effort, and money
- exploring the variety of payment method options
- classifying expenses in a budget
- assessing the quality and usefulness of information from marketers
- understanding the role of financial institutions as intermediaries between savers and borrowers
- understanding the role of government agencies in protecting savings deposits
- examining the difference between principal and interest
- identifying the time value of money
- explaining how people's tastes and preferences influence their choice of how much and what to save for
- understanding why people use credit
- identifying a credit card purchase as a loan from the issuer of the card
- explaining why interest rates vary across borrowers
- examining how a credit card user can avoid interest charges
- understanding the variety of possible financial investments
- calculating the rates of return on an investment and understanding why it may vary among financial products
- identifying insurance as the transfer of risk through risk pooling
- understanding each option for managing risk (assume it, reduce it, insure it) entails a cost
- preventing identify theft and fraud

Special Notes

Instructional Practices: Teaching using real world materials, examples, and simulations enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend concepts related to personal financial literacy. Using the following instructional practices will also help student learning.

1. Incorporating current event articles on economic developments related to personal financial literacy.
2. Having students create economic models that reflect key concepts and economic decisions.
3. Use real world data and evidence to answer complex, high-level questions that are based on real world scenarios.
4. Require students to make and support personal financial decisions using evidence and trends.
5. Provided extended learning opportunities that simulate economic scenarios including, but not limited to:
 - opening a bank account
 - searching for and being offered a new job
 - planning and managing a household budget
 - analyzing the motivation and techniques of marketers
 - making a major purchase such as a home or automobile
 - applying for a credit card
 - planning for college expenses
 - filing a tax return
 - managing an investment portfolio

English Language Development (ELD) Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Open Educational Resources (OEL)

There are a number of free financial literacy resources designed for middle school students that are available, providing both full service lesson plans and online digital modules. Please review the curriculum to determine if it is suitable for your educational needs before using.

- Next Gen Personal Finance - <https://www.ngpf.org>
- Take Charge Today - <https://takechargetoday.arizona.edu>
- FoolProof Financial Literacy - <https://www.foolproofme.org/academy/middle-schools>
- Finance Your Future - <http://finaceyourfuture.myfloridacfo.com/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104060

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > Grade Group: Grades 6 to 8 Education
 Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject:

Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J INTRO PERSFINLIT

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Business Education (Grades 6-12)

Family and Consumer Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J Introduction to Personal Financial Literacy (#2104060) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.6:	Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process. Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
SS.7.E.2.2:	Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply. Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.
SS.8.E.1.1:	Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects. Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.
SS.8.FL.1.1:	Explain that careers are based on working at jobs in the same occupation or profession for many years. Describe the different types of education and training required by various careers. Clarifications: Interview individuals and create a timeline that shows the education, training, and job experiences that occurred as the individuals progressed through different stages of their careers.
SS.8.FL.1.2:	Identify the many decisions people must make over a lifetime about their education, jobs, and careers that affect their incomes and job opportunities. Clarifications: Conduct research on a specific career. Describe the education, job, or career decisions individuals in this field might make over their lifetime and explain how this could affect their incomes and job opportunities.
SS.8.FL.1.3:	Explain that getting more education and learning new job skills can increase a person's human capital and productivity. Clarifications: Explain how taking a babysitting class or getting lifeguard training can improve a young person's human capital or productivity.
SS.8.FL.1.4:	Examine the fact that people with less education and fewer job skills tend to earn lower incomes than people with more education and greater job skills. Clarifications: Gather data on the average wage or salary for different jobs and explain how they differ by the level of education, job skill, or years of experience.
SS.8.FL.1.5:	Examine the fact that investment in education and training generally has a positive rate of return in terms of the income that people earn over a lifetime, with some education or training having a higher rate of return than others. Clarifications: Using data on the lifetime earnings of workers with different levels of education, explain why adults with a college education typically earn more than adults with only a high school education.
SS.8.FL.1.6:	Identify the opportunity costs that education, training, and development of job skills have in the terms of time, effort, and money. Clarifications: Describe the opportunity costs of attending a training course on babysitting, lifeguarding, or first aid.
SS.8.FL.1.7:	Identify that interest, dividends, and capital appreciation (gains) are forms of income earned from financial investments. Clarifications: Find the interest rate a bank pays on a savings account.
SS.8.FL.1.8:	Discuss the fact that some people receive income support from government because they have low incomes or qualify in other ways for government assistance. Clarifications: Look up government programs, including but not limited to, Medicaid or SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) and explain the financial situation the programs are addressing.
SS.8.FL.2.1:	Explain why when deciding what to buy, consumers may choose to gather information from a variety of sources. Describe how the quality and usefulness of information provided by sources can vary greatly from source to source. Explain that, while many sources provide valuable information, other sources provide information that is deliberately misleading. Clarifications: Gather information for an electronic good from sources such as manufacturers' websites, retail websites, and consumer review websites.

	Explain what information is most helpful in making their decision. Search the Internet and print materials and identify deceptive selling practices.
SS.8.FL.2.2:	Analyze a source's incentives in providing information about a good or service, and how a consumer can better assess the quality and usefulness of the information. Clarifications: Explain why advice from a source such as a salesperson may or may not be useful when deciding which product to buy.
SS.8.FL.2.3:	Describe the variety of payment methods people can use in order to buy goods and services. Clarifications: Explain how they would use the following payment methods to purchase a good or service: cash, check, debit card, credit card, mobile phone, online payment, prepaid card, layaway, and rent to own.
SS.8.FL.2.4:	Examine choosing a payment method, by weighing the costs and benefits of the different payment options. Clarifications: Choose the best payment method for the following purchases by weighing the costs and benefits of various payment options: ticket to a concert, food at a convenience store, airline ticket, cell phone bill, beverage at a middle school basketball game, and car payment.
SS.8.FL.2.5:	Discuss the fact that people may revise their budget based on unplanned expenses and changes in income. Clarifications: Offer ways to balance a family's budget given unplanned expenses such as health care costs, car repairs, or change in income.
SS.8.FL.3.1:	Explain that banks and other financial institutions loan funds received from depositors to borrowers and that part of the interest received from these loans is used to pay interest to depositors for the use of their money. Clarifications: Draw and label a diagram showing the role that financial institutions play in channeling funds from savers to borrowers. Conduct research into the interest rate paid on savings and charged for loans by financial institutions in their community and create a classroom bulletin board summarizing their findings.
SS.8.FL.3.2:	Explain that, for the saver, an interest rate is the price a financial institution pays for using a saver's money and is normally expressed as an annual percentage of the amount saved. Clarifications: Define an interest rate as the price paid for using someone else's money, expressed as a percentage of the amount saved.
SS.8.FL.3.3:	Discuss that interest rates paid on savings and charged on loans, like all prices, are determined in a market. Clarifications: Explain why banks that experience an increase in the number of people who want loans may decide to pay higher interest rates on deposits.
SS.8.FL.3.4:	Explain that, when interest rates increase, people earn more on their savings and their savings grow more quickly. Clarifications: Calculate the total amount of interest earned on two certificates of deposit—one with a higher rate of interest than the other—and explain how the certificate of deposit with the higher interest rate can help a saver reach his or her savings goal faster.
SS.8.FL.3.5:	Identify principal as the initial amount of money upon which interest is paid. Clarifications: Differentiate between principal and interest.
SS.8.FL.3.6:	Identify the value of a person's savings in the future as determined by the amount saved and the interest rate. Explain why the earlier people begin to save, the more savings they will be able to accumulate, all other things equal, as a result of the power of compound interest. Clarifications: Use the Rule of 72 to determine the number of years it will take for their savings to double in value. Using a formula for compound interest, calculate how much two different savers, one who starts to save at age 21 and one who starts to save at age 35, will have at retirement.
SS.8.FL.3.7:	Discuss the different reasons that people save money, including large purchases (such as higher education, autos, and homes), retirement, and unexpected events. Discuss how people's tastes and preferences influence their choice of how much to save and for what to save. Clarifications: Write a short story comparing the savings choices of a young college graduate to those of a married couple who recently celebrated their 40th birthdays and who have two children.
SS.8.FL.3.8:	Explain that, to assure savers that their deposits are safe from bank failures, federal agencies guarantee depositors' savings in most commercial banks, savings banks, and savings associations up to a set limit. Clarifications: Identify the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) as the government agencies responsible for insuring depositors' savings and state the limit of FDIC and NCUA coverage. Explain why the bank-run scene in the movie <i>It's a Wonderful Life</i> , for example, is less likely to occur in today's world of insured banks.
SS.8.FL.4.1:	Explain that people who apply for loans are told what the interest rate on the loan will be. An interest rate is the price of using someone else's money expressed as an annual percentage of the loan principal. Clarifications: Explain that repayment of a loan includes repayment of the principal plus the interest charged. Compute the interest rate when given a principal and an amount of interest. Compute the amount of interest when given the loan principal and the interest rate.
SS.8.FL.4.2:	Identify a credit card purchase as a loan from the financial institution that issued the card. Explain that credit card interest rates tend to be higher than rates for other loans. In addition, financial institutions may charge significant fees related to a credit card and its use. Clarifications: Examine a credit card statement and identify the interest rate and fees charged.
SS.8.FL.4.3:	Examine the fact that borrowers who use credit cards for purchases and who do not pay the full balance when it is due pay much higher costs for their purchases because interest is charged monthly. Explain how a credit card user can avoid interest charges by paying the entire balance within the grace period specified by the financial institution. Clarifications:

	For an expensive good purchased using credit, find the total interest paid and the amount still owed after one year when only the minimum payment is made each month. Give advice to a friend explaining what happens to the total cost of borrowing on a credit card when only the minimum payment is made each month.
SS.8.FL.4.4:	<p>Explain that lenders charge different interest rates based on the risk of nonpayment by borrowers. Describe why the higher the risk of nonpayment, the higher the interest rate charged by financial institutions, and the lower the risk of nonpayment, the lower the interest rate charged.</p> <p>Clarifications: As a banker, decide for each of three potential borrowers with different credit backgrounds whether to extend credit, and if so, what the interest rate should be. Write a decision letter to the borrower justifying the banker's decision.</p>
SS.8.FL.5.1:	<p>Describe the differences among the different types of financial assets, including a wide variety of financial instruments such as bank deposits, stocks, bonds, and mutual funds. Explain that real estate and commodities are also often viewed as financial assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Find the prices of a variety of current possible investments.</p>
SS.8.FL.5.2:	<p>Calculate the amount of interest income received from depositing a certain amount of money in a bank account paying 1 percent per year and from owning a bond paying 5 percent per year in order to analyze that interest is received from money deposited in bank accounts as well as by owning a corporate or government bond or making a loan.</p>
SS.8.FL.5.3:	<p>Discuss that when people buy corporate stock, they are purchasing ownership shares in a business that if the business is profitable, they will expect to receive income in the form of dividends and/or from the increase in the stock's value, that the increase in the value of an asset (like a stock) is called a capital gain, and if the business is not profitable, investors could lose the money they have invested.</p> <p>Clarifications: Determine the amount of dividends paid from a selected stock and how much the price of the stock has appreciated or depreciated over the year.</p>
SS.8.FL.5.4:	<p>Explain that the price of a financial asset is determined by the interaction of buyers and sellers in a financial market.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why the price of a stock might change if more individuals decide to purchase the stock. Explain why the price of a stock might change if more companies issue new shares of stock to raise new investment funds.</p>
SS.8.FL.5.5:	<p>Explain that the rate of return earned from investments will vary according to the amount of risk and, in general, a trade-off exists between the security of an investment and its expected rate of return.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare rates of return of a variety of different investments and speculate on the amount of risk each of the investments entails.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.1:	<p>Analyze the fact that personal financial risk exists when unexpected events can damage health, income, property, wealth, or future opportunities.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a scenario describing how a storm blowing a tree onto a roof can impact a family's financial situation.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.2:	<p>Identify insurance as a product that allows people to pay a fee (called a premium) now to transfer the costs of a potential loss to a third party.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why homeowners buy flood insurance for \$300 a year when the likelihood of a flood in their area is extremely low.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.3:	<p>Describe how a person may self-insure by accepting a risk and saving money on a regular basis to cover a potential loss.</p> <p>Clarifications: List examples of potential events and costs against which people might self-insure.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.4:	<p>Discuss why insurance policies that guarantee higher levels of payment in the event of a loss (coverage) have higher prices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how a deductible affects the payout on an auto insurance claim, and how the individual's choice of deductible affects the price of the policy at the time it is purchased.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.5:	<p>Discuss that insurance companies charge higher premiums to cover higher-risk individuals and events because the risk of monetary loss is greater for these individuals and events.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why drivers who receive repeated speeding tickets will see their insurance premiums increase.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.6:	<p>Explain that individuals can choose to accept some risk, to take steps to avoid or reduce risk, or to transfer risk to others through the purchase of insurance and that each option has different costs and benefits.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify ways in which an automobile driver can avoid, reduce, or transfer the risk of being in an automobile accident. Explain why people may prefer to purchase insurance against fire in their apartment, but self-insure to handle the cost of tooth cavities.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.7:	<p>Evaluate social networking sites and other online activity from the perspective of making individuals vulnerable to harm caused by identity theft or misuse of their personal information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify ways that identity thieves can obtain someone's personal information. List actions an individual can take to protect personal information.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.

- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This course consists for the following content areas and literacy strands: Financial Literacy, Economics, Mathematics, Language Arts for Literacy in History/Social Studies and Speaking and Listening. Content standards are geared toward deepening students' understanding of personal financial literacy through an economic perspective. A basic understanding of economics provides a critical framework to make informed decisions about budgeting, saving, and investing. In learning basic economics, students come to appreciate that choices have costs and benefits, and that it is often necessary to sort through complex information and weigh multiple costs and benefits before arriving at a decision. Emphasis will be placed on economic decision-making and real-life applications using real data.

The primary content for the course pertains to the study of learning the ideas, concepts, knowledge, and skills that will enable students to make sound personal finance

decisions; to become wise, successful, and informed consumers, savers, borrowers, investors, risk managers, and future employees or employers; and to be participating and informed members of the global economy.

The content for the course is primarily developed around six standards from the NGSSS Financial Literacy Strand:

- Earning Income
- Buying Goods and Services
- Saving
- Using Credit
- Financial Investing
- Protecting and Insuring

Content included in these standards includes, but may not be limited to:

- analyzing cost/benefit of economic decisions
- identifying different types of education and training required by various careers
- understanding the effect of acquiring education and skills on future income
- measuring the opportunity cost that education and training have in terms of time, effort, and money
- exploring the variety of payment method options
- classifying expenses in a budget
- assessing the quality and usefulness of information from marketers
- understanding the role of financial institutions as intermediaries between savers and borrowers
- understanding the role of government agencies in protecting savings deposits
- examining the difference between principal and interest
- identifying the time value of money
- explaining how people's tastes and preferences influence their choice of how much and what to save for
- understanding why people use credit
- identifying a credit card purchase as a loan from the issuer of the card
- explaining why interest rates vary across borrowers
- examining how a credit card user can avoid interest charges
- understanding the variety of possible financial investments
- calculating the rates of return on an investment and understanding why it may vary among financial products
- identifying insurance as the transfer of risk through risk pooling
- understanding each option for managing risk (assume it, reduce it, insure it) entails a cost
- preventing identify theft and fraud

Special Notes

Instructional Practices: Teaching using real world materials, examples, and simulations enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend concepts related to personal financial literacy. Using the following instructional practices will also help student learning.

1. Incorporating current event articles on economic developments related to personal financial literacy.
2. Having students create economic models that reflect key concepts and economic decisions.
3. Use real world data and evidence to answer complex, high-level questions that are based on real world scenarios.
4. Require students to make and support personal financial decisions using evidence and trends.
5. Provided extended learning opportunities that simulate economic scenarios including, but not limited to:
 - opening a bank account
 - searching for and being offered a new job
 - planning and managing a household budget
 - analyzing the motivation and techniques of marketers
 - making a major purchase such as a home or automobile
 - applying for a credit card
 - planning for college expenses
 - filing a tax return
 - managing an investment portfolio

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development (ELD) Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Open Educational Resources (OEL)

There are a number of free financial literacy resources designed for middle school students that are available, providing both full service lesson plans and online digital modules. Please review the curriculum to determine if it is suitable for your educational needs before using.

- Next Gen Personal Finance - <https://www.ngpf.org>
- Take Charge Today - <https://takechargetoday.arizona.edu>

- FoolProof Financial Literacy - <https://www.foolproofme.org/academy/middle-schools>
- Finance Your Future - <http://financeyourfuture.myfloridacfo.com/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104060

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > Grade Group: Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > Subject: Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
 Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J INTRO PERSFINLIT

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Business Education (Grades 6-12)
Family and Consumer Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J Introduction to Personal Financial Literacy (#2104060) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.6:	<p>Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process.</p> <p>Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.</p>
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
SS.7.E.2.2:	<p>Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.</p>
SS.8.E.1.1:	<p>Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Triangular Trade, colonial development - New England, Middle, and Southern colonies - Revolutionary War, Manifest Destiny, compromises over slavery issues, the Civil War, Reconstruction.</p>
SS.8.FL.1.1:	<p>Explain that careers are based on working at jobs in the same occupation or profession for many years. Describe the different types of education and training required by various careers.</p> <p>Clarifications: Interview individuals and create a timeline that shows the education, training, and job experiences that occurred as the individuals progressed through different stages of their careers.</p>
SS.8.FL.1.2:	<p>Identify the many decisions people must make over a lifetime about their education, jobs, and careers that affect their incomes and job opportunities.</p> <p>Clarifications: Conduct research on a specific career. Describe the education, job, or career decisions individuals in this field might make over their lifetime and explain how this could affect their incomes and job opportunities.</p>
SS.8.FL.1.3:	<p>Explain that getting more education and learning new job skills can increase a person's human capital and productivity.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how taking a babysitting class or getting lifeguard training can improve a young person's human capital or productivity.</p>
SS.8.FL.1.4:	<p>Examine the fact that people with less education and fewer job skills tend to earn lower incomes than people with more education and greater job skills.</p> <p>Clarifications: Gather data on the average wage or salary for different jobs and explain how they differ by the level of education, job skill, or years of experience.</p>
SS.8.FL.1.5:	<p>Examine the fact that investment in education and training generally has a positive rate of return in terms of the income that people earn over a lifetime, with some education or training having a higher rate of return than others.</p> <p>Clarifications: Using data on the lifetime earnings of workers with different levels of education, explain why adults with a college education typically earn more than adults with only a high school education.</p>
SS.8.FL.1.6:	<p>Identify the opportunity costs that education, training, and development of job skills have in the terms of time, effort, and money.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe the opportunity costs of attending a training course on babysitting, lifeguarding, or first aid.</p>
SS.8.FL.1.7:	<p>Identify that interest, dividends, and capital appreciation (gains) are forms of income earned from financial investments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Find the interest rate a bank pays on a savings account.</p>
SS.8.FL.1.8:	<p>Discuss the fact that some people receive income support from government because they have low incomes or qualify in other ways for government assistance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Look up government programs, including but not limited to, Medicaid or SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) and explain the</p>

	financial situation the programs are addressing.
SS.8.FL.2.1:	<p>Explain why when deciding what to buy, consumers may choose to gather information from a variety of sources. Describe how the quality and usefulness of information provided by sources can vary greatly from source to source. Explain that, while many sources provide valuable information, other sources provide information that is deliberately misleading.</p> <p>Clarifications: Gather information for an electronic good from sources such as manufacturers' websites, retail websites, and consumer review websites. Explain what information is most helpful in making their decision. Search the Internet and print materials and identify deceptive selling practices.</p>
SS.8.FL.2.2:	<p>Analyze a source's incentives in providing information about a good or service, and how a consumer can better assess the quality and usefulness of the information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why advice from a source such as a salesperson may or may not be useful when deciding which product to buy.</p>
SS.8.FL.2.3:	<p>Describe the variety of payment methods people can use in order to buy goods and services.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how they would use the following payment methods to purchase a good or service: cash, check, debit card, credit card, mobile phone, online payment, prepaid card, layaway, and rent to own.</p>
SS.8.FL.2.4:	<p>Examine choosing a payment method, by weighing the costs and benefits of the different payment options.</p> <p>Clarifications: Choose the best payment method for the following purchases by weighing the costs and benefits of various payment options: ticket to a concert, food at a convenience store, airline ticket, cell phone bill, beverage at a middle school basketball game, and car payment.</p>
SS.8.FL.2.5:	<p>Discuss the fact that people may revise their budget based on unplanned expenses and changes in income.</p> <p>Clarifications: Offer ways to balance a family's budget given unplanned expenses such as health care costs, car repairs, or change in income.</p>
SS.8.FL.3.1:	<p>Explain that banks and other financial institutions loan funds received from depositors to borrowers and that part of the interest received from these loans is used to pay interest to depositors for the use of their money.</p> <p>Clarifications: Draw and label a diagram showing the role that financial institutions play in channeling funds from savers to borrowers. Conduct research into the interest rate paid on savings and charged for loans by financial institutions in their community and create a classroom bulletin board summarizing their findings.</p>
SS.8.FL.3.2:	<p>Explain that, for the saver, an interest rate is the price a financial institution pays for using a saver's money and is normally expressed as an annual percentage of the amount saved.</p> <p>Clarifications: Define an interest rate as the price paid for using someone else's money, expressed as a percentage of the amount saved.</p>
SS.8.FL.3.3:	<p>Discuss that interest rates paid on savings and charged on loans, like all prices, are determined in a market.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why banks that experience an increase in the number of people who want loans may decide to pay higher interest rates on deposits.</p>
SS.8.FL.3.4:	<p>Explain that, when interest rates increase, people earn more on their savings and their savings grow more quickly.</p> <p>Clarifications: Calculate the total amount of interest earned on two certificates of deposit—one with a higher rate of interest than the other—and explain how the certificate of deposit with the higher interest rate can help a saver reach his or her savings goal faster.</p>
SS.8.FL.3.5:	<p>Identify principal as the initial amount of money upon which interest is paid.</p> <p>Clarifications: Differentiate between principal and interest.</p>
SS.8.FL.3.6:	<p>Identify the value of a person's savings in the future as determined by the amount saved and the interest rate. Explain why the earlier people begin to save, the more savings they will be able to accumulate, all other things equal, as a result of the power of compound interest.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use the Rule of 72 to determine the number of years it will take for their savings to double in value. Using a formula for compound interest, calculate how much two different savers, one who starts to save at age 21 and one who starts to save at age 35, will have at retirement.</p>
SS.8.FL.3.7:	<p>Discuss the different reasons that people save money, including large purchases (such as higher education, autos, and homes), retirement, and unexpected events. Discuss how people's tastes and preferences influence their choice of how much to save and for what to save.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a short story comparing the savings choices of a young college graduate to those of a married couple who recently celebrated their 40th birthdays and who have two children.</p>
SS.8.FL.3.8:	<p>Explain that, to assure savers that their deposits are safe from bank failures, federal agencies guarantee depositors' savings in most commercial banks, savings banks, and savings associations up to a set limit.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) as the government agencies responsible for insuring depositors' savings and state the limit of FDIC and NCUA coverage. Explain why the bank-run scene in the movie <i>It's a Wonderful Life</i>, for example, is less likely to occur in today's world of insured banks.</p>
SS.8.FL.4.1:	<p>Explain that people who apply for loans are told what the interest rate on the loan will be. An interest rate is the price of using someone else's money expressed as an annual percentage of the loan principal.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain that repayment of a loan includes repayment of the principal plus the interest charged. Compute the interest rate when given a principal and an amount of interest. Compute the amount of interest when given the loan principal and the interest rate.</p>
	Identify a credit card purchase as a loan from the financial institution that issued the card. Explain that credit card interest rates tend to be higher

SS.8.FL.4.2:	<p>than rates for other loans. In addition, financial institutions may charge significant fees related to a credit card and its use.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examine a credit card statement and identify the interest rate and fees charged.</p>
SS.8.FL.4.3:	<p>Examine the fact that borrowers who use credit cards for purchases and who do not pay the full balance when it is due pay much higher costs for their purchases because interest is charged monthly. Explain how a credit card user can avoid interest charges by paying the entire balance within the grace period specified by the financial institution.</p> <p>Clarifications: For an expensive good purchased using credit, find the total interest paid and the amount still owed after one year when only the minimum payment is made each month. Give advice to a friend explaining what happens to the total cost of borrowing on a credit card when only the minimum payment is made each month.</p>
SS.8.FL.4.4:	<p>Explain that lenders charge different interest rates based on the risk of nonpayment by borrowers. Describe why the higher the risk of nonpayment, the higher the interest rate charged by financial institutions, and the lower the risk of nonpayment, the lower the interest rate charged.</p> <p>Clarifications: As a banker, decide for each of three potential borrowers with different credit backgrounds whether to extend credit, and if so, what the interest rate should be. Write a decision letter to the borrower justifying the banker's decision.</p>
SS.8.FL.5.1:	<p>Describe the differences among the different types of financial assets, including a wide variety of financial instruments such as bank deposits, stocks, bonds, and mutual funds. Explain that real estate and commodities are also often viewed as financial assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Find the prices of a variety of current possible investments.</p>
SS.8.FL.5.2:	<p>Calculate the amount of interest income received from depositing a certain amount of money in a bank account paying 1 percent per year and from owning a bond paying 5 percent per year in order to analyze that interest is received from money deposited in bank accounts as well as by owning a corporate or government bond or making a loan.</p>
SS.8.FL.5.3:	<p>Discuss that when people buy corporate stock, they are purchasing ownership shares in a business that if the business is profitable, they will expect to receive income in the form of dividends and/or from the increase in the stock's value, that the increase in the value of an asset (like a stock) is called a capital gain, and if the business is not profitable, investors could lose the money they have invested.</p> <p>Clarifications: Determine the amount of dividends paid from a selected stock and how much the price of the stock has appreciated or depreciated over the year.</p>
SS.8.FL.5.4:	<p>Explain that the price of a financial asset is determined by the interaction of buyers and sellers in a financial market.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why the price of a stock might change if more individuals decide to purchase the stock. Explain why the price of a stock might change if more companies issue new shares of stock to raise new investment funds.</p>
SS.8.FL.5.5:	<p>Explain that the rate of return earned from investments will vary according to the amount of risk and, in general, a trade-off exists between the security of an investment and its expected rate of return.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare rates of return of a variety of different investments and speculate on the amount of risk each of the investments entails.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.1:	<p>Analyze the fact that personal financial risk exists when unexpected events can damage health, income, property, wealth, or future opportunities.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a scenario describing how a storm blowing a tree onto a roof can impact a family's financial situation.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.2:	<p>Identify insurance as a product that allows people to pay a fee (called a premium) now to transfer the costs of a potential loss to a third party.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why homeowners buy flood insurance for \$300 a year when the likelihood of a flood in their area is extremely low.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.3:	<p>Describe how a person may self-insure by accepting a risk and saving money on a regular basis to cover a potential loss.</p> <p>Clarifications: List examples of potential events and costs against which people might self-insure.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.4:	<p>Discuss why insurance policies that guarantee higher levels of payment in the event of a loss (coverage) have higher prices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how a deductible affects the payout on an auto insurance claim, and how the individual's choice of deductible affects the price of the policy at the time it is purchased.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.5:	<p>Discuss that insurance companies charge higher premiums to cover higher-risk individuals and events because the risk of monetary loss is greater for these individuals and events.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why drivers who receive repeated speeding tickets will see their insurance premiums increase.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.6:	<p>Explain that individuals can choose to accept some risk, to take steps to avoid or reduce risk, or to transfer risk to others through the purchase of insurance and that each option has different costs and benefits.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify ways in which an automobile driver can avoid, reduce, or transfer the risk of being in an automobile accident. Explain why people may prefer to purchase insurance against fire in their apartment, but self-insure to handle the cost of tooth cavities.</p>
SS.8.FL.6.7:	<p>Evaluate social networking sites and other online activity from the perspective of making individuals vulnerable to harm caused by identity theft or misuse of their personal information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify ways that identity thieves can obtain someone's personal information. List actions an individual can take to protect personal information.</p>

Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking. </div>
	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

This course consists for the following content areas and literacy strands: Financial Literacy, Economics, Mathematics, Language Arts for Literacy in History/Social Studies and Speaking and Listening. Content standards are geared toward deepening students' understanding of personal financial literacy through an economic perspective. A basic understanding of economics provides a critical framework to make informed decisions about budgeting, saving, and investing. In learning basic economics, students come to appreciate that choices have costs and benefits, and that it is often necessary to sort through complex information and weigh multiple costs and benefits before arriving at a decision. Emphasis will be placed on economic decision-making and real-life applications using real data.

The primary content for the course pertains to the study of learning the ideas, concepts, knowledge, and skills that will enable students to make sound personal finance decisions; to become wise, successful, and informed consumers, savers, borrowers, investors, risk managers, and future employees or employers; and to be participating and informed members of the global economy.

The content for the course is primarily developed around six standards from the NGSSS Financial Literacy Strand:

- Earning Income
- Buying Goods and Services
- Saving
- Using Credit
- Financial Investing
- Protecting and Insuring

Content included in these standards includes, but may not be limited to:

- analyzing cost/benefit of economic decisions
- identifying different types of education and training required by various careers
- understanding the effect of acquiring education and skills on future income
- measuring the opportunity cost that education and training have in terms of time, effort, and money
- exploring the variety of payment method options
- classifying expenses in a budget
- assessing the quality and usefulness of information from marketers
- understanding the role of financial institutions as intermediaries between savers and borrowers
- understanding the role of government agencies in protecting savings deposits
- examining the difference between principal and interest
- identifying the time value of money
- explaining how people's tastes and preferences influence their choice of how much and what to save for
- understanding why people use credit
- identifying a credit card purchase as a loan from the issuer of the card
- explaining why interest rates vary across borrowers
- examining how a credit card user can avoid interest charges
- understanding the variety of possible financial investments
- calculating the rates of return on an investment and understanding why it may vary among financial products
- identifying insurance as the transfer of risk through risk pooling
- understanding each option for managing risk (assume it, reduce it, insure it) entails a cost
- preventing identify theft and fraud

Special Notes

Instructional Practices: Teaching using real world materials, examples, and simulations enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend concepts related to personal financial literacy. Using the following instructional practices will also help student learning.

1. Incorporating current event articles on economic developments related to personal financial literacy.
2. Having students create economic models that reflect key concepts and economic decisions.
3. Use real world data and evidence to answer complex, high-level questions that are based on real world scenarios.
4. Require students to make and support personal financial decisions using evidence and trends.
5. Provided extended learning opportunities that simulate economic scenarios including, but not limited to:
 - opening a bank account
 - searching for and being offered a new job
 - planning and managing a household budget
 - analyzing the motivation and techniques of marketers
 - making a major purchase such as a home or automobile
 - applying for a credit card
 - planning for college expenses
 - filing a tax return
 - managing an investment portfolio

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development (ELD) Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

Open Educational Resources (OEL)

There are a number of free financial literacy resources designed for middle school students that are available, providing both full service lesson plans and online digital modules. Please review the curriculum to determine if it is suitable for your educational needs before using.

- Next Gen Personal Finance - <https://www.ngpf.org>
- Take Charge Today - <https://takechargetoday.arizona.edu>
- FoolProof Financial Literacy - <https://www.foolproofme.org/academy/middle-schools>
- Finance Your Future - <http://financemyfuture.myfloridacfo.com/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104060

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J INTRO PERSFINLIT

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Business Education (Grades 6-12)

Family and Consumer Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J World Cultures (#2105020) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Interpret primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.

SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character. Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece. Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period. Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.13:	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization. Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization. Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires. Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties. Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.

SS.6.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.
MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Cultures - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the study of the significant contributions of world cultural groups. Students will use social studies concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions regarding the varied characteristics of cultural groups. Content should include, but is not limited to the characteristics of a cultural group, the development of cultural societies, and the complexity of global issues. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled

course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Multicultural Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD CLTRS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Cultures (#2105020) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Interpret primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.

SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character. Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece. Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period. Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.13:	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization. Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India. Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia. Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi. Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.

SS.6.W.4.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.</p>
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
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General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Cultures - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the study of the significant contributions of world cultural groups. Students will use social studies concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions regarding the varied characteristics of cultural groups. Content should include, but is not limited to the characteristics of a cultural group, the development of cultural societies, and the complexity of global issues. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

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Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
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This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105020

Course Path: **Section:** Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Multicultural Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD CLTRS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Cultures (#2105020) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Interpret primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.

SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character. Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece. Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period. Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.13:	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization. Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization. Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires. Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties. Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.

SS.6.W.4.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.</p>
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p>

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
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Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Multicultural Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD CLTRS

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Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

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Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Cultures & Career Planning (#2105025) 2019 -

2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.

SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events. Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character. Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece. Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period. Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.13:	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization. Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India. Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia. Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties. Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.

SS.6.W.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
SS.6.W.4.8:	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China. Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement.

MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	<p>c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered.</p> <p>d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Cultures - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the study of the significant contributions of world cultural groups. Students will use social studies concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions regarding the varied characteristics of cultural groups. Content should include, but is not limited to the characteristics of a cultural group, the development of cultural societies, and the complexity of global issues. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Career and Education Planning - Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.html>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards - Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.

- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105025

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Multicultural Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD CLTRS C/P

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Cultures & Career Planning (#2105025) 2022 -

2023

Course Standards

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SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
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SS.6.W.2.10:	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece. Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period. Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.13:	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization. Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India. Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia. Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties. Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.

SS.6.W.4.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.</p>
SS.6.W.4.8:	<p>Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.</p>
SS.6.W.4.10:	<p>Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.</p>
SS.6.W.4.11:	<p>Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.</p>
SS.6.W.4.12:	<p>Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:
 Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
 Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:
 Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
 Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:
 Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:
 K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:
 See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:
 Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:
 In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.
 In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.
 In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:
 Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they

	must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Cultures - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the study of the significant contributions of world cultural groups. Students will use social studies concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions regarding the varied characteristics of cultural groups. Content should include, but is not limited to the characteristics of a cultural group, the development of cultural societies, and the complexity of global issues. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Career and Education Planning - Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.stml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards - Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105025

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Multicultural Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD CLTRS C/P

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World Cultures & Career Planning (#2105025) 2023 -

And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.

SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events. Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character. Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
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SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
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SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties. Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.

SS.6.W.4.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.</p>
SS.6.W.4.8:	<p>Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.</p>
SS.6.W.4.10:	<p>Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.</p>
SS.6.W.4.11:	<p>Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.</p>
SS.6.W.4.12:	<p>Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.</p>
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.

- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Cultures - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the study of the significant contributions of world cultural groups. Students will use social studies concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions regarding the varied characteristics of cultural groups. Content should include, but is not limited to the characteristics of a cultural group, the development of cultural societies, and the complexity of global issues. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.html>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard

should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105025

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Multicultural Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD CLTRS C/P

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J Advanced World Cultures (#2105030) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Interpret primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.

SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character. Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
SS.6.W.2.6:	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt. Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
SS.6.W.2.8:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece. Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period. Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.13:	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization. Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India. Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia. Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization. Clarifications:

	Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
	Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers. <i>For example,</i>

MAFS.6.SP.1.1:	<p><i>"How old am I?" is not a statistical question, but "How old are the students in my school?" is a statistical question because one anticipates variability in students' ages.</i></p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.6.SP.1.2:	<p>Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.6.SP.1.3:	<p>Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
	<p>Attend to precision.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Cultures - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the study of the significant contributions of world cultural groups. Students will use social studies concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions regarding the varied characteristics of cultural groups. Content should include, but not be limited to the characteristics of a cultural group, the development of cultural societies, the impact of geography on cultural development, the evaluation of the interdependence between humans and the environment, and the complexity of global issues. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines.

Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Multicultural Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J ADV WORLD CLTRS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J Advanced World Cultures (#2105030) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Interpret primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.

SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character. Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
SS.6.W.2.6:	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt. Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
SS.6.W.2.8:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece. Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period. Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.13:	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization. Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India. Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia. Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization. Clarifications:

	Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Cultures - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the study of the significant contributions of world cultural groups. Students will use social studies concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions regarding the varied characteristics of cultural groups. Content should include, but not be limited to the characteristics of a cultural group, the development of cultural societies, the impact of geography on cultural development, the evaluation of the interdependence between humans and the environment, and the complexity of global issues. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

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Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Multicultural Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J ADV WORLD CLTRS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: State Board Approved

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J Advanced World Cultures (#2105030) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Interpret primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.

SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character. Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
SS.6.W.2.6:	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt. Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
SS.6.W.2.8:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece. Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece. Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period. Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty). Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization. Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization. Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires. Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization. Clarifications:

	Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
	Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
	Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1: Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1: Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1: Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1: Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:
K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1: Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:
See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1: Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:
Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J World Cultures - The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography, and Economics. The primary content for this course pertains to the study of the significant contributions of world cultural groups. Students will use social studies concepts, tools, and skills to draw conclusions regarding the varied characteristics of cultural groups. Content should include, but not be limited to the characteristics of a cultural group, the development of cultural societies, the impact of geography on cultural development, the evaluation of the interdependence between humans and the environment, and the complexity of global issues. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > Grade Group: Grades 6 to 8 Education
 Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject:

Multicultural Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J ADV WORLD CLTRS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J International Baccalaureate MYP World Cultures & Career Planning (#2105040) 2019 - 2023 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at:
<http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105040

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Multicultural Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP WLDCLTRCP

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J International Baccalaureate MYP World Cultures & Career Planning (#2105040) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe.• Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust.• Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at:
<http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105040

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Multicultural Studies >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP WLDCLTRCP

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J Civics (#2106010) 2019 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.

SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Explain the Constitutional amendment process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.E.1.1:	Explain how the principles of a market and mixed economy helped to develop the United States into a democratic nation.
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.3:	Review the concepts of supply and demand, choice, scarcity, and opportunity cost as they relate to the development of the mixed market economy in the United States.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.5:	Assess how profits, incentives, and competition motivate individuals, households, and businesses in a free market economy.
	Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process.
SS.7.E.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.</p>
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
	Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply.
SS.7.E.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.</p>
SS.7.E.2.3:	Identify and describe United States laws and regulations adopted to promote economic competition.
SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
	Explain how economic institutions impact the national economy.
SS.7.E.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the stock market, banks, credit unions.</p>
SS.7.E.3.1:	Explain how international trade requires a system for exchanging currency between and among nations.
SS.7.E.3.2:	Assess how the changing value of currency affects trade of goods and services between nations.
SS.7.E.3.3:	Compare and contrast a single resource economy with a diversified economy.
SS.7.E.3.4:	Compare and contrast the standard of living in various countries today to that of the United States using gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as an indicator.
SS.7.G.1.1:	Locate the fifty states and their capital cities in addition to the nation's capital on a map.
	Locate on a world map the territories and protectorates of the United States of America.
SS.7.G.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
SS.7.G.1.3:	Interpret maps to identify geopolitical divisions and boundaries of places in North America.
	Locate major cultural landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Statue of Liberty, White House, Mount Rushmore, Capitol, Empire State Building, Gateway Arch, Independence Hall, Alamo, Hoover Dam.</p>
	Locate major physical landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Grand Canyon, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Great Salt Lake, Mississippi River, Great Plains.</p>
SS.7.G.2.3:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative location have influenced settlement, economies, and inter-governmental relations in North America.
	Describe current major cultural regions of North America.
SS.7.G.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the South, Rust-belt, Silicon Valley.</p>
SS.7.G.3.1:	Use maps to describe the location, abundance, and variety of natural resources in North America.

SS.7.G.4.1:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout North America.
SS.7.G.4.2:	Use maps and other geographic tools to examine the importance of demographics within political divisions of the United States.
	Use a choropleth or other map to geographically represent current information about issues of conservation or ecology in the local community.
SS.7.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are tri-county mangrove decimation, beach erosion.
	Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.
SS.7.G.6.1:	Clarifications: Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
MAFS.6.SP.1.1:	Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers. <i>For example, "How old am I?" is not a statistical question, but "How old are the students in my school?" is a statistical question because one anticipates variability in students' ages.</i> Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.1.2:	Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.1.3:	Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting	
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.P.8.2:	<p>Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106010

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J Civics (#2106010) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.

SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Explain the Constitutional amendment process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.E.1.1:	Explain how the principles of a market and mixed economy helped to develop the United States into a democratic nation.
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.3:	Review the concepts of supply and demand, choice, scarcity, and opportunity cost as they relate to the development of the mixed market economy in the United States.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.5:	Assess how profits, incentives, and competition motivate individuals, households, and businesses in a free market economy.
	Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process.
SS.7.E.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.</p>
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
	Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply.
SS.7.E.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.</p>
SS.7.E.2.3:	Identify and describe United States laws and regulations adopted to promote economic competition.
SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
	Explain how economic institutions impact the national economy.
SS.7.E.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the stock market, banks, credit unions.</p>
SS.7.E.3.1:	Explain how international trade requires a system for exchanging currency between and among nations.
SS.7.E.3.2:	Assess how the changing value of currency affects trade of goods and services between nations.
SS.7.E.3.3:	Compare and contrast a single resource economy with a diversified economy.
SS.7.E.3.4:	Compare and contrast the standard of living in various countries today to that of the United States using gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as an indicator.
SS.7.G.1.1:	Locate the fifty states and their capital cities in addition to the nation's capital on a map.
	Locate on a world map the territories and protectorates of the United States of America.
SS.7.G.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
SS.7.G.1.3:	Interpret maps to identify geopolitical divisions and boundaries of places in North America.
	Locate major cultural landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Statue of Liberty, White House, Mount Rushmore, Capitol, Empire State Building, Gateway Arch, Independence Hall, Alamo, Hoover Dam.</p>
	Locate major physical landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Grand Canyon, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Great Salt Lake, Mississippi River, Great Plains.</p>
SS.7.G.2.3:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative location have influenced settlement, economies, and inter-governmental relations in North America.
	Describe current major cultural regions of North America.
SS.7.G.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the South, Rust-belt, Silicon Valley.</p>
SS.7.G.3.1:	Use maps to describe the location, abundance, and variety of natural resources in North America.

SS.7.G.4.1:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout North America.
SS.7.G.4.2:	Use maps and other geographic tools to examine the importance of demographics within political divisions of the United States.
	Use a choropleth or other map to geographically represent current information about issues of conservation or ecology in the local community.
SS.7.G.5.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are tri-county mangrove decimation, beach erosion.</p>
	Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.
SS.7.G.6.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.</p>
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information. Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106010

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.7.CG.1.1:	<p>Analyze the influences of ancient Greece, ancient Rome and the Judeo-Christian tradition on America's constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the influence of ancient Greece on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, legislative bodies, polis, voting rights, written constitution). Students will explain the influence of ancient Rome on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, republicanism, representative government, rule of law, separation of powers). Students will compare and contrast the democratic principles of ancient Greece and ancient Rome with those of the United States. Students will explain how the Judeo-Christian ethical ideas of justice, individual worth, personal responsibility and the rule of law influenced America's constitutional republic.
SS.7.CG.1.2:	<p>Trace the principles underlying America's founding ideas on law and government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize principles contained in the founding documents (e.g., due process of law, equality of mankind, limited government, natural rights, the rule of law). Students will explain why religious liberty is a protected right.
SS.7.CG.1.3:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights and Thomas Paine's Common Sense had on colonists' views of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the important ideas contained in the Magna Carta (e.g., due process of law, limitation of government power, right to justice, right to fair trial), Mayflower Compact (e.g., consent of the governed, self-government), English Bill of Rights (e.g., right to life, liberty and property; no taxation without representation; right to a speedy and fair jury trial; no excessive punishments; habeas corpus) and Common Sense (representative self-government).
SS.7.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how Enlightenment ideas, including Montesquieu's view of separation of powers and John Locke's theories related to natural law and Locke's social contract, influenced the Founding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify and describe the Enlightenment ideas of separation of powers, natural law and social contract. Students will examine how Enlightenment ideas influenced the Founders' beliefs about individual liberties and government. Students will evaluate the influence of Montesquieu's and Locke's ideas on the Founding Fathers.
SS.7.CG.1.5:	<p>Describe how British policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will trace the causal relationships between British policies, British responses to colonial grievances and the writing of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts). Students will recognize the underlying themes of British colonial policies concerning taxation, representation and individual rights that formed the basis of the American colonists' desire for independence.
SS.7.CG.1.6:	<p>Analyze the ideas and grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the unalienable rights specifically expressed in the Preamble of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness). Students will explain the concept of natural rights as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize natural rights, social contract, limited government and the right of resistance to tyrannical government. Students will analyze the relationship between natural rights and the role of government: 1. People are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; 2. Governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; 3. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of governed; and 4. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government. Students will recognize the connection between specific grievances in the Declaration of Independence and natural rights violations. Students will recognize colonial grievances identified in the Declaration of Independence (e.g., imposing taxes without the consent of the people, suspending trial by jury, limiting judicial powers, quartering soldiers and dissolving legislatures).
SS.7.CG.1.7:	<p>Explain how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the weaknesses of the government under the Articles of Confederation (i.e., Congress had no power to tax, to regulate trade or to enforce its laws; the national government lacked a national court system [judicial branch] and central leadership [executive branch]; no national armed forces; and changes to the Articles required unanimous consent of the 13 states).
SS.7.CG.1.8:	<p>Explain the purpose of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the Preamble serves as an introduction to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., establishes the goals and purposes of government). Students will identify the goals and purposes of the national government as set forth in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution (i.e., form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity). Students will recognize that the intention of the phrase "We the People" means that government depends on the people for its power and exists to serve them.
	<p>Describe how the U.S. Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers, checks and balances, individual rights, rule of law and due process of law.</p>

SS.7.CG.1.9:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the concept of limited government in the U.S. Constitution. • Students will describe and distinguish between separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will analyze how government power is limited by separation of powers and/or checks and balances. • Students will recognize examples of separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will recognize the influence of the U.S. Constitution on the development of other governments.
SS.7.CG.1.10:	<p>Compare the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding ratification of the U.S. Constitution and including a bill of rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists about the ratification of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the Anti-Federalists' reasons for the inclusion of a bill of rights in the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.1.11:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of legal, political and governmental systems in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare and contrast the characteristics of a society that operates under the rule of law and one that does not. • Students will assess the importance of the rule of law in protecting citizens from arbitrary and abusive uses of government power. • Students will analyze the meaning and importance of due process in the United States legal system. • Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, decisions based on the law, fair procedures, transparency of institutions).
SS.7.CG.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and explain the constitutional means of becoming a U.S. citizen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will define citizenship as stated in the 14th Amendment. • Students will explain the process of becoming a naturalized citizen. • Students will define permanent residency and explain its role in obtaining citizenship. • Students will examine the impact of the naturalization process on society, government and the political process.
SS.7.CG.2.2:	<p>Differentiate between obligations and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship, and evaluate their impact on society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will distinguish between an obligation or duty and a responsibility as it relates to citizenship. Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, voting, attending civic meetings, petitioning government and running for office. • Students will recognize the concept of the common good as a reason for fulfilling the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship. • Students will evaluate the obligations and responsibilities of citizens as they relate to active participation in society and government. • Students will use scenarios to assess specific obligations of citizens. • Students will identify the consequences or predict the outcome on society if citizens do not fulfill their obligations and responsibilities.
SS.7.CG.2.3:	<p>Identify and apply the rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that the Bill of Rights comprises the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment. • Students will evaluate how the Bill of Rights and other amendments (e.g., 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, 26th) influence individual actions and social interactions. • Students will use scenarios to identify rights protected by the Bill of Rights. • Students will use scenarios to recognize violations of the Bill of Rights or other constitutional amendments.
SS.7.CG.2.4:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights safeguard individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that rights are protected but some rights are limited (e.g., property rights, civil disobedience). • Students will examine rationales for government-imposed limitations on individual rights (e.g., forced internment in wartime, limitations on speech, rationing during wartime, suspension of habeas corpus). • Students will use scenarios to examine the impact of limiting individual rights. • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch of government in protecting individual rights and freedoms.
SS.7.CG.2.5:	<p>Describe the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice at the state and federal levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the significance of juries in the American legal system. • Students will explain types of jury trials, how juries are selected and why jury trials are important.
SS.7.CG.2.6:	<p>Examine the election and voting process at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how elections and voting impact citizens at the local, state and national levels. • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will explain how free and fair elections promote trust in democratic institutions and preserve the republic.
SS.7.CG.2.7:	<p>Identify the constitutional qualifications required to hold state and national office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the qualifications to seek election to local and state political offices.
SS.7.CG.2.8:	<p>Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify methods used by the media to monitor and hold government accountable (e.g., acting as a watchdog, freedom of the press as contained in the 1st Amendment). • Students will identify methods used by individuals to monitor, hold accountable and influence the government (e.g., attending civic meetings, peacefully protesting, petitioning government, running for office, voting). • Students will identify methods used by interest groups to monitor and influence government.
SS.7.CG.2.9:	<p>Analyze media and political communications and identify examples of bias, symbolism and propaganda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will use scenarios to identify bias, symbolism and propaganda. • Students will evaluate how bias, symbolism and propaganda can impact public opinion.
SS.7.CG.2.10:	<p>Explain the process for citizens to address a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue and determining a course of action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the appropriate level of government to resolve specific problems. • Students will identify appropriate government agencies to address local or state problems. • Students will analyze public policy alternatives to resolve local and state problems.
SS.7.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze the advantages of the United States' constitutional republic over other forms of government in safeguarding liberty, freedom and a representative government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of various forms of government (e.g., republic, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy, autocracy). • Students will identify different forms of government based on their political philosophy or organizational structure. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various forms of government. • Students will explain how the application of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers distinguishes the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.

SS.7.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain the advantages of a federal system of government over other systems in balancing local sovereignty with national unity and protecting against authoritarianism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of federal, confederal and unitary systems of government. • Students will compare the organizational structures of systems of government. • Students will recognize examples of these systems of government. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various systems of government.
SS.7.CG.3.3:	<p>Describe the structure and function of the three branches of government established in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the structure of the legislative, executive and judicial branches. • Students will compare the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of the national government. • Students will identify the general powers described in Articles I, II and III of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.4:	<p>Explain the relationship between state and national governments as written in Article IV of the U.S. Constitution and the 10th Amendment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the system of federalism as established by the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze how federalism limits government power. • Students will compare concurrent powers, enumerated powers, reserved powers and delegated powers as they relate to state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.5:	<p>Explain the amendment process outlined in Article V of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the methods used to propose and ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will identify the correct sequence of each amendment process. • Students will identify the importance of a formal amendment process. • Students will recognize the significance of the difficulty of amending the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.6:	<p>Analyze how the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th Amendments broadened participation in the political process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize how these amendments expanded civil rights to African Americans, women and young people. • Students will evaluate the impact these amendments have had on American society. • Students will examine how these amendments increased participation in the political process.
SS.7.CG.3.7:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the legislative branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the legislative branch (e.g., how a bill becomes a law, appointment confirmation, committee selection). • Students will compare local, state and national lawmakers (e.g., city/county commissioners/council members; state legislators [representatives and senators]; and U.S. Congressmen/Congresswomen [representatives and senators]). • Students will compare and contrast the lawmaking process at the local, state and national levels.
SS.7.CG.3.8:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the executive branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the executive branch (e.g., executive order, veto, appointments). • Students will compare and contrast executive authority at the local, state and national levels. • Students will explain the function of administrative agencies (e.g., advise, make regulations, enforce law and regulations).
SS.7.CG.3.9:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the judicial branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the judicial branch (e.g., judicial review, court order, writ of certiorari, summary judgment). • Students will distinguish between the structure, functions and powers of courts at the state and federal levels. • Students will recognize that the powers and jurisdiction of the state and federal courts are derived from their respective constitutions. • Students will compare the trial and appellate processes.
SS.7.CG.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types of law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how historical codes of law influenced the United States. • Students will recognize natural, constitutional, statutory, case and common law as sources of law. • Students will compare civil, criminal, constitutional and/or military types of law.
SS.7.CG.3.11:	<p>Analyze the effects of landmark Supreme Court decisions on law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., Marbury v. Madison; Dred Scott v. Sandford; Plessy v. Ferguson; Brown v. Board of Education; Gideon v. Wainwright; Miranda v. Arizona; In re Gault; United States v. Nixon; Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier). • Students will use primary sources to assess the significance of each U.S. Supreme Court case. • Students will evaluate the impact of each case on society. • Students will recognize constitutional principles and individual rights in relevant U.S. Supreme Court decisions.
SS.7.CG.3.12:	<p>Compare the U.S. and Florida constitutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the purposes of a constitution (e.g., provides a framework for government, limits government authority, protects individual rights of the people). • Students will recognize the basic outline of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions (e.g., both have preambles, articles and amendments). • Students will compare the amendment process of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions. • Students will recognize the U.S. Constitution as the supreme law of the land.
SS.7.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain government obligations to its citizens and the services provided at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe and classify specific services provided by local, state and national governments. • Students will compare the powers and obligations of local, state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the purpose and function of the Electoral College in electing the President of the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origin of the Electoral College and the changes made to it by the 12th Amendment.
SS.7.CG.3.15:	<p>Analyze the advantages of capitalism and the free market in the United States over government-controlled economic systems (e.g., socialism and communism) in regard to economic freedom and raising the standard of living for citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will evaluate various economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, socialism). • Students will compare the economic prosperity and opportunity of current nations.
SS.7.CG.4.1:	<p>Explain the relationship between U.S. foreign and domestic policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the difference between domestic and foreign policy. • Students will identify issues that relate to U.S. domestic and foreign policy. • Students will define "national interest" and identify the means available to the national government to pursue the United States' national interest. <p>Describe the United States' and citizen participation in international organizations.</p>

SS.7.CG.4.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify major international organizations in which government plays a role (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations, International Court of Justice, World Trade Organization). Students will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of U.S. membership in international organizations.
SS.7.CG.4.3:	<p>Describe examples of the United States' actions and reactions in international conflicts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify specific examples of and the reasons for United States' involvement in international conflicts. Students will analyze primary source documents pertaining to international incidents to determine the course of action taken by the United States. Students will identify the different methods used by the United States to deal with international conflict (e.g., diplomacy, espionage, humanitarian efforts, peacekeeping operations, sanctions, war).
SS.7.E.1.1:	Explain how the principles of a market and mixed economy helped to develop the United States into a democratic nation.
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.3:	Review the concepts of supply and demand, choice, scarcity, and opportunity cost as they relate to the development of the mixed market economy in the United States.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.5:	Assess how profits, incentives, and competition motivate individuals, households, and businesses in a free market economy.
SS.7.E.1.6:	<p>Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process.</p> <p>Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.</p>
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
SS.7.E.2.2:	<p>Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.</p>
SS.7.E.2.3:	Identify and describe United States laws and regulations adopted to promote economic competition.
SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
SS.7.E.2.5:	<p>Explain how economic institutions impact the national economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the stock market, banks, credit unions.</p>
SS.7.E.3.1:	Explain how international trade requires a system for exchanging currency between and among nations.
SS.7.E.3.2:	Assess how the changing value of currency affects trade of goods and services between nations.
SS.7.E.3.3:	Compare and contrast a single resource economy with a diversified economy.
SS.7.E.3.4:	Compare and contrast the standard of living in various countries today to that of the United States using gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as an indicator.
SS.7.G.1.1:	Locate the fifty states and their capital cities in addition to the nation's capital on a map.
SS.7.G.1.2:	<p>Locate on a world map the territories and protectorates of the United States of America.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
SS.7.G.1.3:	Interpret maps to identify geopolitical divisions and boundaries of places in North America.
SS.7.G.2.1:	<p>Locate major cultural landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Statue of Liberty, White House, Mount Rushmore, Capitol, Empire State Building, Gateway Arch, Independence Hall, Alamo, Hoover Dam.</p>
SS.7.G.2.2:	<p>Locate major physical landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Grand Canyon, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Great Salt Lake, Mississippi River, Great Plains.</p>
SS.7.G.2.3:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative location have influenced settlement, economies, and inter-governmental relations in North America.
SS.7.G.2.4:	<p>Describe current major cultural regions of North America.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the South, Rust-belt, Silicon Valley.</p>
SS.7.G.3.1:	Use maps to describe the location, abundance, and variety of natural resources in North America.
SS.7.G.4.1:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout North America.
SS.7.G.4.2:	Use maps and other geographic tools to examine the importance of demographics within political divisions of the United States.
SS.7.G.5.1:	<p>Use a choropleth or other map to geographically represent current information about issues of conservation or ecology in the local community.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are tri-county mangrove decimation, beach erosion.</p>
SS.7.G.6.1:	<p>Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.</p>
	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.7.P.8.2:	<p>Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.</p>

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Civic education is essential in the development of informed citizenry who are equipped to participate in civic life and preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The Civics and Government (CG) standards in this class were revised in 2021 as a result of the House Bill (2019) civics standards review and reflect the following priorities for K-12 Civics and Government teaching and learning in Florida schools.

- Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
- Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
- Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
- Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106010

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J Civics (#2106015) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.

SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Explain the Constitutional amendment process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the

	<p>discussion back on topic as needed.</p> <p>d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.</p>
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
MAFS.6.SP.1.1:	<p>Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers. <i>For example, "How old am I?" is not a statistical question, but "How old are the students in my school?" is a statistical question because one anticipates variability in students' ages.</i></p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.6.SP.1.2:	<p>Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.6.SP.1.3:	<p>Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.P.8.2:	<p>Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this half -year course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106015

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
History (Grades 6-12)

M/J Civics (#2106015) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.

SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Explain the Constitutional amendment process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the

	girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information. Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this half -year course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: <http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106015

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

History (Grades 6-12)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.7.CG.1.1:	<p>Analyze the influences of ancient Greece, ancient Rome and the Judeo-Christian tradition on America's constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the influence of ancient Greece on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, legislative bodies, polis, voting rights, written constitution). Students will explain the influence of ancient Rome on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, republicanism, representative government, rule of law, separation of powers). Students will compare and contrast the democratic principles of ancient Greece and ancient Rome with those of the United States. Students will explain how the Judeo-Christian ethical ideas of justice, individual worth, personal responsibility and the rule of law influenced America's constitutional republic.
SS.7.CG.1.2:	<p>Trace the principles underlying America's founding ideas on law and government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize principles contained in the founding documents (e.g., due process of law, equality of mankind, limited government, natural rights, the rule of law). Students will explain why religious liberty is a protected right.
SS.7.CG.1.3:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights and Thomas Paine's Common Sense had on colonists' views of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the important ideas contained in the Magna Carta (e.g., due process of law, limitation of government power, right to justice, right to fair trial), Mayflower Compact (e.g., consent of the governed, self-government), English Bill of Rights (e.g., right to life, liberty and property; no taxation without representation; right to a speedy and fair jury trial; no excessive punishments; habeas corpus) and Common Sense (representative self-government).
SS.7.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how Enlightenment ideas, including Montesquieu's view of separation of powers and John Locke's theories related to natural law and Locke's social contract, influenced the Founding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify and describe the Enlightenment ideas of separation of powers, natural law and social contract. Students will examine how Enlightenment ideas influenced the Founders' beliefs about individual liberties and government. Students will evaluate the influence of Montesquieu's and Locke's ideas on the Founding Fathers.
SS.7.CG.1.5:	<p>Describe how British policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will trace the causal relationships between British policies, British responses to colonial grievances and the writing of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts). Students will recognize the underlying themes of British colonial policies concerning taxation, representation and individual rights that formed the basis of the American colonists' desire for independence.
SS.7.CG.1.6:	<p>Analyze the ideas and grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the unalienable rights specifically expressed in the Preamble of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness). Students will explain the concept of natural rights as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize natural rights, social contract, limited government and the right of resistance to tyrannical government. Students will analyze the relationship between natural rights and the role of government: 1. People are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; 2. Governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; 3. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of governed; and 4. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government. Students will recognize the connection between specific grievances in the Declaration of Independence and natural rights violations. Students will recognize colonial grievances identified in the Declaration of Independence (e.g., imposing taxes without the consent of the people, suspending trial by jury, limiting judicial powers, quartering soldiers and dissolving legislatures).
SS.7.CG.1.7:	<p>Explain how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the weaknesses of the government under the Articles of Confederation (i.e., Congress had no power to tax, to regulate trade or to enforce its laws; the national government lacked a national court system [judicial branch] and central leadership [executive branch]; no national armed forces; and changes to the Articles required unanimous consent of the 13 states).
SS.7.CG.1.8:	<p>Explain the purpose of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the Preamble serves as an introduction to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., establishes the goals and purposes of government). Students will identify the goals and purposes of the national government as set forth in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution (i.e., form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity). Students will recognize that the intention of the phrase "We the People" means that government depends on the people for its power and exists to serve them.
	<p>Describe how the U.S. Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers, checks and balances, individual rights, rule of law and due process of law.</p>

SS.7.CG.1.9:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the concept of limited government in the U.S. Constitution. • Students will describe and distinguish between separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will analyze how government power is limited by separation of powers and/or checks and balances. • Students will recognize examples of separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will recognize the influence of the U.S. Constitution on the development of other governments.
SS.7.CG.1.10:	<p>Compare the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding ratification of the U.S. Constitution and including a bill of rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists about the ratification of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the Anti-Federalists' reasons for the inclusion of a bill of rights in the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.1.11:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of legal, political and governmental systems in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare and contrast the characteristics of a society that operates under the rule of law and one that does not. • Students will assess the importance of the rule of law in protecting citizens from arbitrary and abusive uses of government power. • Students will analyze the meaning and importance of due process in the United States legal system. • Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, decisions based on the law, fair procedures, transparency of institutions).
SS.7.CG.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and explain the constitutional means of becoming a U.S. citizen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will define citizenship as stated in the 14th Amendment. • Students will explain the process of becoming a naturalized citizen. • Students will define permanent residency and explain its role in obtaining citizenship. • Students will examine the impact of the naturalization process on society, government and the political process.
SS.7.CG.2.2:	<p>Differentiate between obligations and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship, and evaluate their impact on society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will distinguish between an obligation or duty and a responsibility as it relates to citizenship. Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, voting, attending civic meetings, petitioning government and running for office. • Students will recognize the concept of the common good as a reason for fulfilling the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship. • Students will evaluate the obligations and responsibilities of citizens as they relate to active participation in society and government. • Students will use scenarios to assess specific obligations of citizens. • Students will identify the consequences or predict the outcome on society if citizens do not fulfill their obligations and responsibilities.
SS.7.CG.2.3:	<p>Identify and apply the rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that the Bill of Rights comprises the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment. • Students will evaluate how the Bill of Rights and other amendments (e.g., 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, 26th) influence individual actions and social interactions. • Students will use scenarios to identify rights protected by the Bill of Rights. • Students will use scenarios to recognize violations of the Bill of Rights or other constitutional amendments.
SS.7.CG.2.4:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights safeguard individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that rights are protected but some rights are limited (e.g., property rights, civil disobedience). • Students will examine rationales for government-imposed limitations on individual rights (e.g., forced internment in wartime, limitations on speech, rationing during wartime, suspension of habeas corpus). • Students will use scenarios to examine the impact of limiting individual rights. • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch of government in protecting individual rights and freedoms.
SS.7.CG.2.5:	<p>Describe the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice at the state and federal levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the significance of juries in the American legal system. • Students will explain types of jury trials, how juries are selected and why jury trials are important.
SS.7.CG.2.6:	<p>Examine the election and voting process at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how elections and voting impact citizens at the local, state and national levels. • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will explain how free and fair elections promote trust in democratic institutions and preserve the republic.
SS.7.CG.2.7:	<p>Identify the constitutional qualifications required to hold state and national office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the qualifications to seek election to local and state political offices.
SS.7.CG.2.8:	<p>Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify methods used by the media to monitor and hold government accountable (e.g., acting as a watchdog, freedom of the press as contained in the 1st Amendment). • Students will identify methods used by individuals to monitor, hold accountable and influence the government (e.g., attending civic meetings, peacefully protesting, petitioning government, running for office, voting). • Students will identify methods used by interest groups to monitor and influence government.
SS.7.CG.2.9:	<p>Analyze media and political communications and identify examples of bias, symbolism and propaganda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will use scenarios to identify bias, symbolism and propaganda. • Students will evaluate how bias, symbolism and propaganda can impact public opinion.
SS.7.CG.2.10:	<p>Explain the process for citizens to address a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue and determining a course of action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the appropriate level of government to resolve specific problems. • Students will identify appropriate government agencies to address local or state problems. • Students will analyze public policy alternatives to resolve local and state problems.
SS.7.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze the advantages of the United States' constitutional republic over other forms of government in safeguarding liberty, freedom and a representative government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of various forms of government (e.g., republic, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy, autocracy). • Students will identify different forms of government based on their political philosophy or organizational structure. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various forms of government. • Students will explain how the application of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers distinguishes the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.

SS.7.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain the advantages of a federal system of government over other systems in balancing local sovereignty with national unity and protecting against authoritarianism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of federal, confederal and unitary systems of government. • Students will compare the organizational structures of systems of government. • Students will recognize examples of these systems of government. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various systems of government.
SS.7.CG.3.3:	<p>Describe the structure and function of the three branches of government established in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the structure of the legislative, executive and judicial branches. • Students will compare the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of the national government. • Students will identify the general powers described in Articles I, II and III of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.4:	<p>Explain the relationship between state and national governments as written in Article IV of the U.S. Constitution and the 10th Amendment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the system of federalism as established by the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze how federalism limits government power. • Students will compare concurrent powers, enumerated powers, reserved powers and delegated powers as they relate to state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.5:	<p>Explain the amendment process outlined in Article V of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the methods used to propose and ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will identify the correct sequence of each amendment process. • Students will identify the importance of a formal amendment process. • Students will recognize the significance of the difficulty of amending the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.6:	<p>Analyze how the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th Amendments broadened participation in the political process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize how these amendments expanded civil rights to African Americans, women and young people. • Students will evaluate the impact these amendments have had on American society. • Students will examine how these amendments increased participation in the political process.
SS.7.CG.3.7:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the legislative branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the legislative branch (e.g., how a bill becomes a law, appointment confirmation, committee selection). • Students will compare local, state and national lawmakers (e.g., city/county commissioners/council members; state legislators [representatives and senators]; and U.S. Congressmen/Congresswomen [representatives and senators]). • Students will compare and contrast the lawmaking process at the local, state and national levels.
SS.7.CG.3.8:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the executive branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the executive branch (e.g., executive order, veto, appointments). • Students will compare and contrast executive authority at the local, state and national levels. • Students will explain the function of administrative agencies (e.g., advise, make regulations, enforce law and regulations).
SS.7.CG.3.9:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the judicial branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the judicial branch (e.g., judicial review, court order, writ of certiorari, summary judgment). • Students will distinguish between the structure, functions and powers of courts at the state and federal levels. • Students will recognize that the powers and jurisdiction of the state and federal courts are derived from their respective constitutions. • Students will compare the trial and appellate processes.
SS.7.CG.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types of law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how historical codes of law influenced the United States. • Students will recognize natural, constitutional, statutory, case and common law as sources of law. • Students will compare civil, criminal, constitutional and/or military types of law.
SS.7.CG.3.11:	<p>Analyze the effects of landmark Supreme Court decisions on law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., Marbury v. Madison; Dred Scott v. Sandford; Plessy v. Ferguson; Brown v. Board of Education; Gideon v. Wainwright; Miranda v. Arizona; In re Gault; United States v. Nixon; Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier). • Students will use primary sources to assess the significance of each U.S. Supreme Court case. • Students will evaluate the impact of each case on society. • Students will recognize constitutional principles and individual rights in relevant U.S. Supreme Court decisions.
SS.7.CG.3.12:	<p>Compare the U.S. and Florida constitutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the purposes of a constitution (e.g., provides a framework for government, limits government authority, protects individual rights of the people). • Students will recognize the basic outline of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions (e.g., both have preambles, articles and amendments). • Students will compare the amendment process of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions. • Students will recognize the U.S. Constitution as the supreme law of the land.
SS.7.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain government obligations to its citizens and the services provided at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe and classify specific services provided by local, state and national governments. • Students will compare the powers and obligations of local, state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the purpose and function of the Electoral College in electing the President of the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origin of the Electoral College and the changes made to it by the 12th Amendment.
SS.7.CG.3.15:	<p>Analyze the advantages of capitalism and the free market in the United States over government-controlled economic systems (e.g., socialism and communism) in regard to economic freedom and raising the standard of living for citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will evaluate various economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, socialism). • Students will compare the economic prosperity and opportunity of current nations.
SS.7.CG.4.1:	<p>Explain the relationship between U.S. foreign and domestic policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the difference between domestic and foreign policy. • Students will identify issues that relate to U.S. domestic and foreign policy. • Students will define "national interest" and identify the means available to the national government to pursue the United States' national interest. <p>Describe the United States' and citizen participation in international organizations.</p>

SS.7.CG.4.2:

- Students will identify major international organizations in which government plays a role (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations, International Court of Justice, World Trade Organization).
- Students will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of U.S. membership in international organizations.

SS.7.CG.4.3:

Describe examples of the United States' actions and reactions in international conflicts.

- Students will identify specific examples of and the reasons for United States' involvement in international conflicts.
- Students will analyze primary source documents pertaining to international incidents to determine the course of action taken by the United States.
- Students will identify the different methods used by the United States to deal with international conflict (e.g., diplomacy, espionage, humanitarian efforts, peacekeeping operations, sanctions, war).

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Civic education is essential in the development of informed citizenry who are equipped to participate in civic life and preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The Civics and Government (CG) standards in this class were revised in 2021 as a result of the House Bill (2019) civics standards review and reflect the following priorities for K-12 Civics and Government teaching and learning in Florida schools.

- Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
- Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
- Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
- Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this half -year course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106015

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

History (Grades 6-12)

M/J Civics & Career Planning (#2106016) 2019 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.

SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Explain the Constitutional amendment process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.E.1.1:	Explain how the principles of a market and mixed economy helped to develop the United States into a democratic nation.
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.3:	Review the concepts of supply and demand, choice, scarcity, and opportunity cost as they relate to the development of the mixed market economy in the United States.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.5:	Assess how profits, incentives, and competition motivate individuals, households, and businesses in a free market economy.
	Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process.
SS.7.E.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.</p>
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
	Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply.
SS.7.E.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.</p>
SS.7.E.2.3:	Identify and describe United States laws and regulations adopted to promote economic competition.
SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
	Explain how economic institutions impact the national economy.
SS.7.E.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the stock market, banks, credit unions.</p>
SS.7.E.3.1:	Explain how international trade requires a system for exchanging currency between and among nations.
SS.7.E.3.2:	Assess how the changing value of currency affects trade of goods and services between nations.
SS.7.E.3.3:	Compare and contrast a single resource economy with a diversified economy.
SS.7.E.3.4:	Compare and contrast the standard of living in various countries today to that of the United States using gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as an indicator.
SS.7.G.1.1:	Locate the fifty states and their capital cities in addition to the nation's capital on a map.
	Locate on a world map the territories and protectorates of the United States of America.
SS.7.G.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
SS.7.G.1.3:	Interpret maps to identify geopolitical divisions and boundaries of places in North America.
	Locate major cultural landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Statue of Liberty, White House, Mount Rushmore, Capitol, Empire State Building, Gateway Arch, Independence Hall, Alamo, Hoover Dam.</p>
	Locate major physical landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Grand Canyon, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Great Salt Lake, Mississippi River, Great Plains.</p>
SS.7.G.2.3:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative location have influenced settlement, economies, and inter-governmental relations in North America.
	Describe current major cultural regions of North America.
SS.7.G.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the South, Rust-belt, Silicon Valley.</p>
SS.7.G.3.1:	Use maps to describe the location, abundance, and variety of natural resources in North America.

SS.7.G.4.1:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout North America.
SS.7.G.4.2:	Use maps and other geographic tools to examine the importance of demographics within political divisions of the United States.
	Use a choropleth or other map to geographically represent current information about issues of conservation or ecology in the local community.
SS.7.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are tri-county mangrove decimation, beach erosion.
	Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.
SS.7.G.6.1:	Clarifications: Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
MAFS.6.SP.1.1:	Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers. <i>For example, "How old am I?" is not a statistical question, but "How old are the students in my school?" is a statistical question because one anticipates variability in students' ages.</i> Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.1.2:	Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.1.3:	Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting	
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.P.8.2:	<p>Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.</p> </div>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance- Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.

- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106016

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
 Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
 Political Sciences >
Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS & CAR PL
Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J Civics & Career Planning (#2106016) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.

SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Explain the Constitutional amendment process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.E.1.1:	Explain how the principles of a market and mixed economy helped to develop the United States into a democratic nation.
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.3:	Review the concepts of supply and demand, choice, scarcity, and opportunity cost as they relate to the development of the mixed market economy in the United States.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.5:	Assess how profits, incentives, and competition motivate individuals, households, and businesses in a free market economy.
	Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process.
SS.7.E.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.</p>
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
	Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply.
SS.7.E.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.</p>
SS.7.E.2.3:	Identify and describe United States laws and regulations adopted to promote economic competition.
SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
	Explain how economic institutions impact the national economy.
SS.7.E.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the stock market, banks, credit unions.</p>
SS.7.E.3.1:	Explain how international trade requires a system for exchanging currency between and among nations.
SS.7.E.3.2:	Assess how the changing value of currency affects trade of goods and services between nations.
SS.7.E.3.3:	Compare and contrast a single resource economy with a diversified economy.
SS.7.E.3.4:	Compare and contrast the standard of living in various countries today to that of the United States using gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as an indicator.
SS.7.G.1.1:	Locate the fifty states and their capital cities in addition to the nation's capital on a map.
	Locate on a world map the territories and protectorates of the United States of America.
SS.7.G.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
SS.7.G.1.3:	Interpret maps to identify geopolitical divisions and boundaries of places in North America.
	Locate major cultural landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Statue of Liberty, White House, Mount Rushmore, Capitol, Empire State Building, Gateway Arch, Independence Hall, Alamo, Hoover Dam.</p>
	Locate major physical landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Grand Canyon, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Great Salt Lake, Mississippi River, Great Plains.</p>
SS.7.G.2.3:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative location have influenced settlement, economies, and inter-governmental relations in North America.
	Describe current major cultural regions of North America.
SS.7.G.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the South, Rust-belt, Silicon Valley.</p>
SS.7.G.3.1:	Use maps to describe the location, abundance, and variety of natural resources in North America.

SS.7.G.4.1:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout North America.
SS.7.G.4.2:	Use maps and other geographic tools to examine the importance of demographics within political divisions of the United States.
	Use a choropleth or other map to geographically represent current information about issues of conservation or ecology in the local community.
SS.7.G.5.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are tri-county mangrove decimation, beach erosion.</p>
	Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.
SS.7.G.6.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.</p>
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106016

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS & CAR PL

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

History (Grades 6-12)

M/J Civics & Career Planning (#2106016) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.7.CG.1.1:	<p>Analyze the influences of ancient Greece, ancient Rome and the Judeo-Christian tradition on America's constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the influence of ancient Greece on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, legislative bodies, polis, voting rights, written constitution). Students will explain the influence of ancient Rome on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, republicanism, representative government, rule of law, separation of powers). Students will compare and contrast the democratic principles of ancient Greece and ancient Rome with those of the United States. Students will explain how the Judeo-Christian ethical ideas of justice, individual worth, personal responsibility and the rule of law influenced America's constitutional republic.
SS.7.CG.1.2:	<p>Trace the principles underlying America's founding ideas on law and government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize principles contained in the founding documents (e.g., due process of law, equality of mankind, limited government, natural rights, the rule of law). Students will explain why religious liberty is a protected right.
SS.7.CG.1.3:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights and Thomas Paine's Common Sense had on colonists' views of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the important ideas contained in the Magna Carta (e.g., due process of law, limitation of government power, right to justice, right to fair trial), Mayflower Compact (e.g., consent of the governed, self-government), English Bill of Rights (e.g., right to life, liberty and property; no taxation without representation; right to a speedy and fair jury trial; no excessive punishments; habeas corpus) and Common Sense (representative self-government).
SS.7.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how Enlightenment ideas, including Montesquieu's view of separation of powers and John Locke's theories related to natural law and Locke's social contract, influenced the Founding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify and describe the Enlightenment ideas of separation of powers, natural law and social contract. Students will examine how Enlightenment ideas influenced the Founders' beliefs about individual liberties and government. Students will evaluate the influence of Montesquieu's and Locke's ideas on the Founding Fathers.
SS.7.CG.1.5:	<p>Describe how British policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will trace the causal relationships between British policies, British responses to colonial grievances and the writing of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts). Students will recognize the underlying themes of British colonial policies concerning taxation, representation and individual rights that formed the basis of the American colonists' desire for independence.
SS.7.CG.1.6:	<p>Analyze the ideas and grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the unalienable rights specifically expressed in the Preamble of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness). Students will explain the concept of natural rights as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize natural rights, social contract, limited government and the right of resistance to tyrannical government. Students will analyze the relationship between natural rights and the role of government: 1. People are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; 2. Governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; 3. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of governed; and 4. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government. Students will recognize the connection between specific grievances in the Declaration of Independence and natural rights violations. Students will recognize colonial grievances identified in the Declaration of Independence (e.g., imposing taxes without the consent of the people, suspending trial by jury, limiting judicial powers, quartering soldiers and dissolving legislatures).
SS.7.CG.1.7:	<p>Explain how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the weaknesses of the government under the Articles of Confederation (i.e., Congress had no power to tax, to regulate trade or to enforce its laws; the national government lacked a national court system [judicial branch] and central leadership [executive branch]; no national armed forces; and changes to the Articles required unanimous consent of the 13 states).
SS.7.CG.1.8:	<p>Explain the purpose of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the Preamble serves as an introduction to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., establishes the goals and purposes of government). Students will identify the goals and purposes of the national government as set forth in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution (i.e., form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity). Students will recognize that the intention of the phrase "We the People" means that government depends on the people for its power and exists to serve them.
	<p>Describe how the U.S. Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers, checks and balances, individual rights, rule of law and due process of law.</p>

SS.7.CG.1.9:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the concept of limited government in the U.S. Constitution. • Students will describe and distinguish between separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will analyze how government power is limited by separation of powers and/or checks and balances. • Students will recognize examples of separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will recognize the influence of the U.S. Constitution on the development of other governments.
SS.7.CG.1.10:	<p>Compare the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding ratification of the U.S. Constitution and including a bill of rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists about the ratification of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the Anti-Federalists' reasons for the inclusion of a bill of rights in the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.1.11:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of legal, political and governmental systems in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare and contrast the characteristics of a society that operates under the rule of law and one that does not. • Students will assess the importance of the rule of law in protecting citizens from arbitrary and abusive uses of government power. • Students will analyze the meaning and importance of due process in the United States legal system. • Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, decisions based on the law, fair procedures, transparency of institutions).
SS.7.CG.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and explain the constitutional means of becoming a U.S. citizen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will define citizenship as stated in the 14th Amendment. • Students will explain the process of becoming a naturalized citizen. • Students will define permanent residency and explain its role in obtaining citizenship. • Students will examine the impact of the naturalization process on society, government and the political process.
SS.7.CG.2.2:	<p>Differentiate between obligations and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship, and evaluate their impact on society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will distinguish between an obligation or duty and a responsibility as it relates to citizenship. Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, voting, attending civic meetings, petitioning government and running for office. • Students will recognize the concept of the common good as a reason for fulfilling the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship. • Students will evaluate the obligations and responsibilities of citizens as they relate to active participation in society and government. • Students will use scenarios to assess specific obligations of citizens. • Students will identify the consequences or predict the outcome on society if citizens do not fulfill their obligations and responsibilities.
SS.7.CG.2.3:	<p>Identify and apply the rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that the Bill of Rights comprises the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment. • Students will evaluate how the Bill of Rights and other amendments (e.g., 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, 26th) influence individual actions and social interactions. • Students will use scenarios to identify rights protected by the Bill of Rights. • Students will use scenarios to recognize violations of the Bill of Rights or other constitutional amendments.
SS.7.CG.2.4:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights safeguard individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that rights are protected but some rights are limited (e.g., property rights, civil disobedience). • Students will examine rationales for government-imposed limitations on individual rights (e.g., forced internment in wartime, limitations on speech, rationing during wartime, suspension of habeas corpus). • Students will use scenarios to examine the impact of limiting individual rights. • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch of government in protecting individual rights and freedoms.
SS.7.CG.2.5:	<p>Describe the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice at the state and federal levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the significance of juries in the American legal system. • Students will explain types of jury trials, how juries are selected and why jury trials are important.
SS.7.CG.2.6:	<p>Examine the election and voting process at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how elections and voting impact citizens at the local, state and national levels. • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will explain how free and fair elections promote trust in democratic institutions and preserve the republic.
SS.7.CG.2.7:	<p>Identify the constitutional qualifications required to hold state and national office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the qualifications to seek election to local and state political offices.
SS.7.CG.2.8:	<p>Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify methods used by the media to monitor and hold government accountable (e.g., acting as a watchdog, freedom of the press as contained in the 1st Amendment). • Students will identify methods used by individuals to monitor, hold accountable and influence the government (e.g., attending civic meetings, peacefully protesting, petitioning government, running for office, voting). • Students will identify methods used by interest groups to monitor and influence government.
SS.7.CG.2.9:	<p>Analyze media and political communications and identify examples of bias, symbolism and propaganda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will use scenarios to identify bias, symbolism and propaganda. • Students will evaluate how bias, symbolism and propaganda can impact public opinion.
SS.7.CG.2.10:	<p>Explain the process for citizens to address a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue and determining a course of action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the appropriate level of government to resolve specific problems. • Students will identify appropriate government agencies to address local or state problems. • Students will analyze public policy alternatives to resolve local and state problems.
SS.7.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze the advantages of the United States' constitutional republic over other forms of government in safeguarding liberty, freedom and a representative government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of various forms of government (e.g., republic, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy, autocracy). • Students will identify different forms of government based on their political philosophy or organizational structure. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various forms of government. • Students will explain how the application of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers distinguishes the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.

SS.7.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain the advantages of a federal system of government over other systems in balancing local sovereignty with national unity and protecting against authoritarianism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of federal, confederal and unitary systems of government. • Students will compare the organizational structures of systems of government. • Students will recognize examples of these systems of government. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various systems of government.
SS.7.CG.3.3:	<p>Describe the structure and function of the three branches of government established in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the structure of the legislative, executive and judicial branches. • Students will compare the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of the national government. • Students will identify the general powers described in Articles I, II and III of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.4:	<p>Explain the relationship between state and national governments as written in Article IV of the U.S. Constitution and the 10th Amendment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the system of federalism as established by the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze how federalism limits government power. • Students will compare concurrent powers, enumerated powers, reserved powers and delegated powers as they relate to state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.5:	<p>Explain the amendment process outlined in Article V of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the methods used to propose and ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will identify the correct sequence of each amendment process. • Students will identify the importance of a formal amendment process. • Students will recognize the significance of the difficulty of amending the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.6:	<p>Analyze how the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th Amendments broadened participation in the political process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize how these amendments expanded civil rights to African Americans, women and young people. • Students will evaluate the impact these amendments have had on American society. • Students will examine how these amendments increased participation in the political process.
SS.7.CG.3.7:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the legislative branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the legislative branch (e.g., how a bill becomes a law, appointment confirmation, committee selection). • Students will compare local, state and national lawmakers (e.g., city/county commissioners/council members; state legislators [representatives and senators]; and U.S. Congressmen/Congresswomen [representatives and senators]). • Students will compare and contrast the lawmaking process at the local, state and national levels.
SS.7.CG.3.8:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the executive branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the executive branch (e.g., executive order, veto, appointments). • Students will compare and contrast executive authority at the local, state and national levels. • Students will explain the function of administrative agencies (e.g., advise, make regulations, enforce law and regulations).
SS.7.CG.3.9:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the judicial branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the judicial branch (e.g., judicial review, court order, writ of certiorari, summary judgment). • Students will distinguish between the structure, functions and powers of courts at the state and federal levels. • Students will recognize that the powers and jurisdiction of the state and federal courts are derived from their respective constitutions. • Students will compare the trial and appellate processes.
SS.7.CG.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types of law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how historical codes of law influenced the United States. • Students will recognize natural, constitutional, statutory, case and common law as sources of law. • Students will compare civil, criminal, constitutional and/or military types of law.
SS.7.CG.3.11:	<p>Analyze the effects of landmark Supreme Court decisions on law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., Marbury v. Madison; Dred Scott v. Sandford; Plessy v. Ferguson; Brown v. Board of Education; Gideon v. Wainwright; Miranda v. Arizona; In re Gault; United States v. Nixon; Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier). • Students will use primary sources to assess the significance of each U.S. Supreme Court case. • Students will evaluate the impact of each case on society. • Students will recognize constitutional principles and individual rights in relevant U.S. Supreme Court decisions.
SS.7.CG.3.12:	<p>Compare the U.S. and Florida constitutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the purposes of a constitution (e.g., provides a framework for government, limits government authority, protects individual rights of the people). • Students will recognize the basic outline of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions (e.g., both have preambles, articles and amendments). • Students will compare the amendment process of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions. • Students will recognize the U.S. Constitution as the supreme law of the land.
SS.7.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain government obligations to its citizens and the services provided at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe and classify specific services provided by local, state and national governments. • Students will compare the powers and obligations of local, state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the purpose and function of the Electoral College in electing the President of the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origin of the Electoral College and the changes made to it by the 12th Amendment.
SS.7.CG.3.15:	<p>Analyze the advantages of capitalism and the free market in the United States over government-controlled economic systems (e.g., socialism and communism) in regard to economic freedom and raising the standard of living for citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will evaluate various economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, socialism). • Students will compare the economic prosperity and opportunity of current nations.
SS.7.CG.4.1:	<p>Explain the relationship between U.S. foreign and domestic policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the difference between domestic and foreign policy. • Students will identify issues that relate to U.S. domestic and foreign policy. • Students will define "national interest" and identify the means available to the national government to pursue the United States' national interest. <p>Describe the United States' and citizen participation in international organizations.</p>

SS.7.CG.4.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify major international organizations in which government plays a role (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations, International Court of Justice, World Trade Organization). Students will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of U.S. membership in international organizations.
SS.7.CG.4.3:	<p>Describe examples of the United States' actions and reactions in international conflicts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify specific examples of and the reasons for United States' involvement in international conflicts. Students will analyze primary source documents pertaining to international incidents to determine the course of action taken by the United States. Students will identify the different methods used by the United States to deal with international conflict (e.g., diplomacy, espionage, humanitarian efforts, peacekeeping operations, sanctions, war).
SS.7.E.1.1:	Explain how the principles of a market and mixed economy helped to develop the United States into a democratic nation.
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.3:	Review the concepts of supply and demand, choice, scarcity, and opportunity cost as they relate to the development of the mixed market economy in the United States.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.5:	Assess how profits, incentives, and competition motivate individuals, households, and businesses in a free market economy.
SS.7.E.1.6:	<p>Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process.</p> <p>Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.</p>
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
SS.7.E.2.2:	<p>Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.</p>
SS.7.E.2.3:	Identify and describe United States laws and regulations adopted to promote economic competition.
SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
SS.7.E.2.5:	<p>Explain how economic institutions impact the national economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the stock market, banks, credit unions.</p>
SS.7.E.3.1:	Explain how international trade requires a system for exchanging currency between and among nations.
SS.7.E.3.2:	Assess how the changing value of currency affects trade of goods and services between nations.
SS.7.E.3.3:	Compare and contrast a single resource economy with a diversified economy.
SS.7.E.3.4:	Compare and contrast the standard of living in various countries today to that of the United States using gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as an indicator.
SS.7.G.1.1:	<p>Locate the fifty states and their capital cities in addition to the nation's capital on a map.</p> <p>Locate on a world map the territories and protectorates of the United States of America.</p>
SS.7.G.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
SS.7.G.1.3:	<p>Interpret maps to identify geopolitical divisions and boundaries of places in North America.</p> <p>Locate major cultural landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.</p>
SS.7.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Statue of Liberty, White House, Mount Rushmore, Capitol, Empire State Building, Gateway Arch, Independence Hall, Alamo, Hoover Dam.</p>
SS.7.G.2.2:	<p>Locate major physical landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Grand Canyon, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Great Salt Lake, Mississippi River, Great Plains.</p>
SS.7.G.2.3:	<p>Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative location have influenced settlement, economies, and inter-governmental relations in North America.</p> <p>Describe current major cultural regions of North America.</p>
SS.7.G.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the South, Rust-belt, Silicon Valley.</p>
SS.7.G.3.1:	Use maps to describe the location, abundance, and variety of natural resources in North America.
SS.7.G.4.1:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout North America.
SS.7.G.4.2:	Use maps and other geographic tools to examine the importance of demographics within political divisions of the United States.
SS.7.G.5.1:	<p>Use a choropleth or other map to geographically represent current information about issues of conservation or ecology in the local community.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are tri-county mangrove decimation, beach erosion.</p>
SS.7.G.6.1:	<p>Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.</p>
	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.7.P.8.2:	<p>Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.</p>

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Civic education is essential in the development of informed citizenry who are equipped to participate in civic life and preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The Civics and Government (CG) standards in this class were revised in 2021 as a result of the House Bill (2019) civics standards review and reflect the following priorities for K-12 Civics and Government teaching and learning in Florida schools.

- Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
- Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
- Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
- Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.html>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106016

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS & CAR PL

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
History (Grades 6-12)

M/J Civics, Advanced (#2106020) 2019 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.

SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Explain the Constitutional amendment process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.E.1.1:	Explain how the principles of a market and mixed economy helped to develop the United States into a democratic nation.
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.3:	Review the concepts of supply and demand, choice, scarcity, and opportunity cost as they relate to the development of the mixed market economy in the United States.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.5:	Assess how profits, incentives, and competition motivate individuals, households, and businesses in a free market economy.
	Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process.
SS.7.E.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.</p>
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
	Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply.
SS.7.E.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.</p>
SS.7.E.2.3:	Identify and describe United States laws and regulations adopted to promote economic competition.
SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
	Explain how economic institutions impact the national economy.
SS.7.E.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the stock market, banks, credit unions.</p>
SS.7.E.3.1:	Explain how international trade requires a system for exchanging currency between and among nations.
SS.7.E.3.2:	Assess how the changing value of currency affects trade of goods and services between nations.
SS.7.E.3.3:	Compare and contrast a single resource economy with a diversified economy.
SS.7.E.3.4:	Compare and contrast the standard of living in various countries today to that of the United States using gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as an indicator.
SS.7.G.1.1:	Locate the fifty states and their capital cities in addition to the nation's capital on a map.
	Locate on a world map the territories and protectorates of the United States of America.
SS.7.G.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
SS.7.G.1.3:	Interpret maps to identify geopolitical divisions and boundaries of places in North America.
	Locate major cultural landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Statue of Liberty, White House, Mount Rushmore, Capitol, Empire State Building, Gateway Arch, Independence Hall, Alamo, Hoover Dam.</p>
	Locate major physical landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Grand Canyon, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Great Salt Lake, Mississippi River, Great Plains.</p>
SS.7.G.2.3:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative location have influenced settlement, economies, and inter-governmental relations in North America.
	Describe current major cultural regions of North America.
SS.7.G.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the South, Rust-belt, Silicon Valley.</p>
SS.7.G.3.1:	Use maps to describe the location, abundance, and variety of natural resources in North America.

SS.7.G.4.1:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout North America.
SS.7.G.4.2:	Use maps and other geographic tools to examine the importance of demographics within political divisions of the United States.
	Use a choropleth or other map to geographically represent current information about issues of conservation or ecology in the local community.
SS.7.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are tri-county mangrove decimation, beach erosion.
	Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.
SS.7.G.6.1:	Clarifications: Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
MAFS.6.SP.1.1:	Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers. <i>For example, "How old am I?" is not a statistical question, but "How old are the students in my school?" is a statistical question because one anticipates variability in students' ages.</i> Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.1.2:	Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.1.3:	Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting	
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.P.8.2:	<p>Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.</p> </div>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society

- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J Civics, Advanced (#2106020) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.

SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.</p>
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.</p>
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Explain the Constitutional amendment process.</p>
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.</p>
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.</p>
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.</p>
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.</p>
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.</p>
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.</p>
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.</p>
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.</p>
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.E.1.1:	Explain how the principles of a market and mixed economy helped to develop the United States into a democratic nation.
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.3:	Review the concepts of supply and demand, choice, scarcity, and opportunity cost as they relate to the development of the mixed market economy in the United States.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.5:	Assess how profits, incentives, and competition motivate individuals, households, and businesses in a free market economy.
	Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process.
SS.7.E.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.</p>
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
	Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply.
SS.7.E.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.</p>
SS.7.E.2.3:	Identify and describe United States laws and regulations adopted to promote economic competition.
SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
	Explain how economic institutions impact the national economy.
SS.7.E.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the stock market, banks, credit unions.</p>
SS.7.E.3.1:	Explain how international trade requires a system for exchanging currency between and among nations.
SS.7.E.3.2:	Assess how the changing value of currency affects trade of goods and services between nations.
SS.7.E.3.3:	Compare and contrast a single resource economy with a diversified economy.
SS.7.E.3.4:	Compare and contrast the standard of living in various countries today to that of the United States using gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as an indicator.
SS.7.G.1.1:	Locate the fifty states and their capital cities in addition to the nation's capital on a map.
	Locate on a world map the territories and protectorates of the United States of America.
SS.7.G.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
SS.7.G.1.3:	Interpret maps to identify geopolitical divisions and boundaries of places in North America.
	Locate major cultural landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Statue of Liberty, White House, Mount Rushmore, Capitol, Empire State Building, Gateway Arch, Independence Hall, Alamo, Hoover Dam.</p>
	Locate major physical landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Grand Canyon, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Great Salt Lake, Mississippi River, Great Plains.</p>
SS.7.G.2.3:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative location have influenced settlement, economies, and inter-governmental relations in North America.
	Describe current major cultural regions of North America.
SS.7.G.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the South, Rust-belt, Silicon Valley.</p>
SS.7.G.3.1:	Use maps to describe the location, abundance, and variety of natural resources in North America.

SS.7.G.4.1:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout North America.
SS.7.G.4.2:	Use maps and other geographic tools to examine the importance of demographics within political divisions of the United States.
	Use a choropleth or other map to geographically represent current information about issues of conservation or ecology in the local community.
SS.7.G.5.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are tri-county mangrove decimation, beach erosion.</p>
	Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.
SS.7.G.6.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.</p>
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J Civics, Advanced (#2106020) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.7.CG.1.1:	<p>Analyze the influences of ancient Greece, ancient Rome and the Judeo-Christian tradition on America's constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the influence of ancient Greece on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, legislative bodies, polis, voting rights, written constitution). Students will explain the influence of ancient Rome on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, republicanism, representative government, rule of law, separation of powers). Students will compare and contrast the democratic principles of ancient Greece and ancient Rome with those of the United States. Students will explain how the Judeo-Christian ethical ideas of justice, individual worth, personal responsibility and the rule of law influenced America's constitutional republic.
SS.7.CG.1.2:	<p>Trace the principles underlying America's founding ideas on law and government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize principles contained in the founding documents (e.g., due process of law, equality of mankind, limited government, natural rights, the rule of law). Students will explain why religious liberty is a protected right.
SS.7.CG.1.3:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights and Thomas Paine's Common Sense had on colonists' views of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the important ideas contained in the Magna Carta (e.g., due process of law, limitation of government power, right to justice, right to fair trial), Mayflower Compact (e.g., consent of the governed, self-government), English Bill of Rights (e.g., right to life, liberty and property; no taxation without representation; right to a speedy and fair jury trial; no excessive punishments; habeas corpus) and Common Sense (representative self-government).
SS.7.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how Enlightenment ideas, including Montesquieu's view of separation of powers and John Locke's theories related to natural law and Locke's social contract, influenced the Founding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify and describe the Enlightenment ideas of separation of powers, natural law and social contract. Students will examine how Enlightenment ideas influenced the Founders' beliefs about individual liberties and government. Students will evaluate the influence of Montesquieu's and Locke's ideas on the Founding Fathers.
SS.7.CG.1.5:	<p>Describe how British policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will trace the causal relationships between British policies, British responses to colonial grievances and the writing of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts). Students will recognize the underlying themes of British colonial policies concerning taxation, representation and individual rights that formed the basis of the American colonists' desire for independence.
SS.7.CG.1.6:	<p>Analyze the ideas and grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the unalienable rights specifically expressed in the Preamble of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness). Students will explain the concept of natural rights as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize natural rights, social contract, limited government and the right of resistance to tyrannical government. Students will analyze the relationship between natural rights and the role of government: 1. People are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; 2. Governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; 3. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of governed; and 4. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government. Students will recognize the connection between specific grievances in the Declaration of Independence and natural rights violations. Students will recognize colonial grievances identified in the Declaration of Independence (e.g., imposing taxes without the consent of the people, suspending trial by jury, limiting judicial powers, quartering soldiers and dissolving legislatures).
SS.7.CG.1.7:	<p>Explain how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the weaknesses of the government under the Articles of Confederation (i.e., Congress had no power to tax, to regulate trade or to enforce its laws; the national government lacked a national court system [judicial branch] and central leadership [executive branch]; no national armed forces; and changes to the Articles required unanimous consent of the 13 states).
SS.7.CG.1.8:	<p>Explain the purpose of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the Preamble serves as an introduction to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., establishes the goals and purposes of government). Students will identify the goals and purposes of the national government as set forth in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution (i.e., form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity). Students will recognize that the intention of the phrase "We the People" means that government depends on the people for its power and exists to serve them.
	<p>Describe how the U.S. Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers, checks and balances, individual rights, rule of law and due process of law.</p>

SS.7.CG.1.9:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the concept of limited government in the U.S. Constitution. • Students will describe and distinguish between separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will analyze how government power is limited by separation of powers and/or checks and balances. • Students will recognize examples of separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will recognize the influence of the U.S. Constitution on the development of other governments.
SS.7.CG.1.10:	<p>Compare the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding ratification of the U.S. Constitution and including a bill of rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists about the ratification of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the Anti-Federalists' reasons for the inclusion of a bill of rights in the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.1.11:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of legal, political and governmental systems in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare and contrast the characteristics of a society that operates under the rule of law and one that does not. • Students will assess the importance of the rule of law in protecting citizens from arbitrary and abusive uses of government power. • Students will analyze the meaning and importance of due process in the United States legal system. • Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, decisions based on the law, fair procedures, transparency of institutions).
SS.7.CG.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and explain the constitutional means of becoming a U.S. citizen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will define citizenship as stated in the 14th Amendment. • Students will explain the process of becoming a naturalized citizen. • Students will define permanent residency and explain its role in obtaining citizenship. • Students will examine the impact of the naturalization process on society, government and the political process.
SS.7.CG.2.2:	<p>Differentiate between obligations and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship, and evaluate their impact on society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will distinguish between an obligation or duty and a responsibility as it relates to citizenship. Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, voting, attending civic meetings, petitioning government and running for office. • Students will recognize the concept of the common good as a reason for fulfilling the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship. • Students will evaluate the obligations and responsibilities of citizens as they relate to active participation in society and government. • Students will use scenarios to assess specific obligations of citizens. • Students will identify the consequences or predict the outcome on society if citizens do not fulfill their obligations and responsibilities.
SS.7.CG.2.3:	<p>Identify and apply the rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that the Bill of Rights comprises the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment. • Students will evaluate how the Bill of Rights and other amendments (e.g., 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, 26th) influence individual actions and social interactions. • Students will use scenarios to identify rights protected by the Bill of Rights. • Students will use scenarios to recognize violations of the Bill of Rights or other constitutional amendments.
SS.7.CG.2.4:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights safeguard individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that rights are protected but some rights are limited (e.g., property rights, civil disobedience). • Students will examine rationales for government-imposed limitations on individual rights (e.g., forced internment in wartime, limitations on speech, rationing during wartime, suspension of habeas corpus). • Students will use scenarios to examine the impact of limiting individual rights. • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch of government in protecting individual rights and freedoms.
SS.7.CG.2.5:	<p>Describe the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice at the state and federal levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the significance of juries in the American legal system. • Students will explain types of jury trials, how juries are selected and why jury trials are important.
SS.7.CG.2.6:	<p>Examine the election and voting process at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how elections and voting impact citizens at the local, state and national levels. • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will explain how free and fair elections promote trust in democratic institutions and preserve the republic.
SS.7.CG.2.7:	<p>Identify the constitutional qualifications required to hold state and national office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the qualifications to seek election to local and state political offices.
SS.7.CG.2.8:	<p>Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify methods used by the media to monitor and hold government accountable (e.g., acting as a watchdog, freedom of the press as contained in the 1st Amendment). • Students will identify methods used by individuals to monitor, hold accountable and influence the government (e.g., attending civic meetings, peacefully protesting, petitioning government, running for office, voting). • Students will identify methods used by interest groups to monitor and influence government.
SS.7.CG.2.9:	<p>Analyze media and political communications and identify examples of bias, symbolism and propaganda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will use scenarios to identify bias, symbolism and propaganda. • Students will evaluate how bias, symbolism and propaganda can impact public opinion.
SS.7.CG.2.10:	<p>Explain the process for citizens to address a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue and determining a course of action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the appropriate level of government to resolve specific problems. • Students will identify appropriate government agencies to address local or state problems. • Students will analyze public policy alternatives to resolve local and state problems.
SS.7.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze the advantages of the United States' constitutional republic over other forms of government in safeguarding liberty, freedom and a representative government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of various forms of government (e.g., republic, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy, autocracy). • Students will identify different forms of government based on their political philosophy or organizational structure. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various forms of government. • Students will explain how the application of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers distinguishes the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.

SS.7.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain the advantages of a federal system of government over other systems in balancing local sovereignty with national unity and protecting against authoritarianism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of federal, confederal and unitary systems of government. • Students will compare the organizational structures of systems of government. • Students will recognize examples of these systems of government. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various systems of government.
SS.7.CG.3.3:	<p>Describe the structure and function of the three branches of government established in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the structure of the legislative, executive and judicial branches. • Students will compare the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of the national government. • Students will identify the general powers described in Articles I, II and III of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.4:	<p>Explain the relationship between state and national governments as written in Article IV of the U.S. Constitution and the 10th Amendment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the system of federalism as established by the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze how federalism limits government power. • Students will compare concurrent powers, enumerated powers, reserved powers and delegated powers as they relate to state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.5:	<p>Explain the amendment process outlined in Article V of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the methods used to propose and ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will identify the correct sequence of each amendment process. • Students will identify the importance of a formal amendment process. • Students will recognize the significance of the difficulty of amending the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.6:	<p>Analyze how the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th Amendments broadened participation in the political process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize how these amendments expanded civil rights to African Americans, women and young people. • Students will evaluate the impact these amendments have had on American society. • Students will examine how these amendments increased participation in the political process.
SS.7.CG.3.7:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the legislative branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the legislative branch (e.g., how a bill becomes a law, appointment confirmation, committee selection). • Students will compare local, state and national lawmakers (e.g., city/county commissioners/council members; state legislators [representatives and senators]; and U.S. Congressmen/Congresswomen [representatives and senators]). • Students will compare and contrast the lawmaking process at the local, state and national levels.
SS.7.CG.3.8:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the executive branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the executive branch (e.g., executive order, veto, appointments). • Students will compare and contrast executive authority at the local, state and national levels. • Students will explain the function of administrative agencies (e.g., advise, make regulations, enforce law and regulations).
SS.7.CG.3.9:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the judicial branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the judicial branch (e.g., judicial review, court order, writ of certiorari, summary judgment). • Students will distinguish between the structure, functions and powers of courts at the state and federal levels. • Students will recognize that the powers and jurisdiction of the state and federal courts are derived from their respective constitutions. • Students will compare the trial and appellate processes.
SS.7.CG.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types of law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how historical codes of law influenced the United States. • Students will recognize natural, constitutional, statutory, case and common law as sources of law. • Students will compare civil, criminal, constitutional and/or military types of law.
SS.7.CG.3.11:	<p>Analyze the effects of landmark Supreme Court decisions on law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., Marbury v. Madison; Dred Scott v. Sandford; Plessy v. Ferguson; Brown v. Board of Education; Gideon v. Wainwright; Miranda v. Arizona; In re Gault; United States v. Nixon; Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier). • Students will use primary sources to assess the significance of each U.S. Supreme Court case. • Students will evaluate the impact of each case on society. • Students will recognize constitutional principles and individual rights in relevant U.S. Supreme Court decisions.
SS.7.CG.3.12:	<p>Compare the U.S. and Florida constitutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the purposes of a constitution (e.g., provides a framework for government, limits government authority, protects individual rights of the people). • Students will recognize the basic outline of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions (e.g., both have preambles, articles and amendments). • Students will compare the amendment process of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions. • Students will recognize the U.S. Constitution as the supreme law of the land.
SS.7.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain government obligations to its citizens and the services provided at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe and classify specific services provided by local, state and national governments. • Students will compare the powers and obligations of local, state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the purpose and function of the Electoral College in electing the President of the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origin of the Electoral College and the changes made to it by the 12th Amendment.
SS.7.CG.3.15:	<p>Analyze the advantages of capitalism and the free market in the United States over government-controlled economic systems (e.g., socialism and communism) in regard to economic freedom and raising the standard of living for citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will evaluate various economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, socialism). • Students will compare the economic prosperity and opportunity of current nations.
SS.7.CG.4.1:	<p>Explain the relationship between U.S. foreign and domestic policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the difference between domestic and foreign policy. • Students will identify issues that relate to U.S. domestic and foreign policy. • Students will define "national interest" and identify the means available to the national government to pursue the United States' national interest. <p>Describe the United States' and citizen participation in international organizations.</p>

SS.7.CG.4.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify major international organizations in which government plays a role (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations, International Court of Justice, World Trade Organization). Students will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of U.S. membership in international organizations.
SS.7.CG.4.3:	<p>Describe examples of the United States' actions and reactions in international conflicts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify specific examples of and the reasons for United States' involvement in international conflicts. Students will analyze primary source documents pertaining to international incidents to determine the course of action taken by the United States. Students will identify the different methods used by the United States to deal with international conflict (e.g., diplomacy, espionage, humanitarian efforts, peacekeeping operations, sanctions, war).
SS.7.E.1.1:	Explain how the principles of a market and mixed economy helped to develop the United States into a democratic nation.
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.3:	Review the concepts of supply and demand, choice, scarcity, and opportunity cost as they relate to the development of the mixed market economy in the United States.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.5:	Assess how profits, incentives, and competition motivate individuals, households, and businesses in a free market economy.
SS.7.E.1.6:	<p>Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process.</p> <p>Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.</p>
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
SS.7.E.2.2:	<p>Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.</p>
SS.7.E.2.3:	Identify and describe United States laws and regulations adopted to promote economic competition.
SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
SS.7.E.2.5:	<p>Explain how economic institutions impact the national economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the stock market, banks, credit unions.</p>
SS.7.E.3.1:	Explain how international trade requires a system for exchanging currency between and among nations.
SS.7.E.3.2:	Assess how the changing value of currency affects trade of goods and services between nations.
SS.7.E.3.3:	Compare and contrast a single resource economy with a diversified economy.
SS.7.E.3.4:	Compare and contrast the standard of living in various countries today to that of the United States using gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as an indicator.
SS.7.G.1.1:	<p>Locate the fifty states and their capital cities in addition to the nation's capital on a map.</p> <p>Locate on a world map the territories and protectorates of the United States of America.</p>
SS.7.G.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
SS.7.G.1.3:	<p>Interpret maps to identify geopolitical divisions and boundaries of places in North America.</p> <p>Locate major cultural landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.</p>
SS.7.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Statue of Liberty, White House, Mount Rushmore, Capitol, Empire State Building, Gateway Arch, Independence Hall, Alamo, Hoover Dam.</p>
SS.7.G.2.2:	<p>Locate major physical landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Grand Canyon, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Great Salt Lake, Mississippi River, Great Plains.</p>
SS.7.G.2.3:	<p>Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative location have influenced settlement, economies, and inter-governmental relations in North America.</p> <p>Describe current major cultural regions of North America.</p>
SS.7.G.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the South, Rust-belt, Silicon Valley.</p>
SS.7.G.3.1:	Use maps to describe the location, abundance, and variety of natural resources in North America.
SS.7.G.4.1:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout North America.
SS.7.G.4.2:	Use maps and other geographic tools to examine the importance of demographics within political divisions of the United States.
SS.7.G.5.1:	<p>Use a choropleth or other map to geographically represent current information about issues of conservation or ecology in the local community.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are tri-county mangrove decimation, beach erosion.</p>
SS.7.G.6.1:	<p>Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.</p>
	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.7.P.8.2:	<p>Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.</p>

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Civic education is essential in the development of informed citizenry who are equipped to participate in civic life and preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The Civics and Government (CG) standards in this class were revised in 2021 as a result of the House Bill (2019) civics standards review and reflect the following priorities for K-12 Civics and Government teaching and learning in Florida schools.

- Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
- Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
- Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
- Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J Civics, Advanced (#2106025) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.

SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Explain the Constitutional amendment process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.

LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
MAFS.6.SP.1.1:	Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers. <i>For example, "How old am I?" is not a statistical question, but "How old are the students in my school?" is a statistical question because one anticipates variability in students' ages.</i> Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.1.2:	Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.1.3:	Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information. Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this half-year course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106025

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS ADV

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
History (Grades 6-12)

M/J Civics, Advanced (#2106025) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.

SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Explain the Constitutional amendment process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
MA.K.12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K.12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K.12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the

	girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information. Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this half-year course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard

should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106025

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS ADV

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

History (Grades 6-12)

M/J Civics, Advanced (#2106025) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.7.CG.1.1:	<p>Analyze the influences of ancient Greece, ancient Rome and the Judeo-Christian tradition on America's constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the influence of ancient Greece on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, legislative bodies, polis, voting rights, written constitution). Students will explain the influence of ancient Rome on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, republicanism, representative government, rule of law, separation of powers). Students will compare and contrast the democratic principles of ancient Greece and ancient Rome with those of the United States. Students will explain how the Judeo-Christian ethical ideas of justice, individual worth, personal responsibility and the rule of law influenced America's constitutional republic.
SS.7.CG.1.2:	<p>Trace the principles underlying America's founding ideas on law and government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize principles contained in the founding documents (e.g., due process of law, equality of mankind, limited government, natural rights, the rule of law). Students will explain why religious liberty is a protected right.
SS.7.CG.1.3:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights and Thomas Paine's Common Sense had on colonists' views of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the important ideas contained in the Magna Carta (e.g., due process of law, limitation of government power, right to justice, right to fair trial), Mayflower Compact (e.g., consent of the governed, self-government), English Bill of Rights (e.g., right to life, liberty and property; no taxation without representation; right to a speedy and fair jury trial; no excessive punishments; habeas corpus) and Common Sense (representative self-government).
SS.7.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how Enlightenment ideas, including Montesquieu's view of separation of powers and John Locke's theories related to natural law and Locke's social contract, influenced the Founding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify and describe the Enlightenment ideas of separation of powers, natural law and social contract. Students will examine how Enlightenment ideas influenced the Founders' beliefs about individual liberties and government. Students will evaluate the influence of Montesquieu's and Locke's ideas on the Founding Fathers.
SS.7.CG.1.5:	<p>Describe how British policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will trace the causal relationships between British policies, British responses to colonial grievances and the writing of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts). Students will recognize the underlying themes of British colonial policies concerning taxation, representation and individual rights that formed the basis of the American colonists' desire for independence.
SS.7.CG.1.6:	<p>Analyze the ideas and grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the unalienable rights specifically expressed in the Preamble of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness). Students will explain the concept of natural rights as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize natural rights, social contract, limited government and the right of resistance to tyrannical government. Students will analyze the relationship between natural rights and the role of government: 1. People are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; 2. Governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; 3. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of governed; and 4. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government. Students will recognize the connection between specific grievances in the Declaration of Independence and natural rights violations. Students will recognize colonial grievances identified in the Declaration of Independence (e.g., imposing taxes without the consent of the people, suspending trial by jury, limiting judicial powers, quartering soldiers and dissolving legislatures).
SS.7.CG.1.7:	<p>Explain how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the weaknesses of the government under the Articles of Confederation (i.e., Congress had no power to tax, to regulate trade or to enforce its laws; the national government lacked a national court system [judicial branch] and central leadership [executive branch]; no national armed forces; and changes to the Articles required unanimous consent of the 13 states).
SS.7.CG.1.8:	<p>Explain the purpose of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the Preamble serves as an introduction to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., establishes the goals and purposes of government). Students will identify the goals and purposes of the national government as set forth in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution (i.e., form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity). Students will recognize that the intention of the phrase "We the People" means that government depends on the people for its power and exists to serve them.
	<p>Describe how the U.S. Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers, checks and balances, individual rights, rule of law and due process of law.</p>

SS.7.CG.1.9:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the concept of limited government in the U.S. Constitution. • Students will describe and distinguish between separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will analyze how government power is limited by separation of powers and/or checks and balances. • Students will recognize examples of separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will recognize the influence of the U.S. Constitution on the development of other governments.
SS.7.CG.1.10:	<p>Compare the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding ratification of the U.S. Constitution and including a bill of rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists about the ratification of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the Anti-Federalists' reasons for the inclusion of a bill of rights in the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.1.11:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of legal, political and governmental systems in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare and contrast the characteristics of a society that operates under the rule of law and one that does not. • Students will assess the importance of the rule of law in protecting citizens from arbitrary and abusive uses of government power. • Students will analyze the meaning and importance of due process in the United States legal system. • Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, decisions based on the law, fair procedures, transparency of institutions).
SS.7.CG.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and explain the constitutional means of becoming a U.S. citizen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will define citizenship as stated in the 14th Amendment. • Students will explain the process of becoming a naturalized citizen. • Students will define permanent residency and explain its role in obtaining citizenship. • Students will examine the impact of the naturalization process on society, government and the political process.
SS.7.CG.2.2:	<p>Differentiate between obligations and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship, and evaluate their impact on society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will distinguish between an obligation or duty and a responsibility as it relates to citizenship. Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, voting, attending civic meetings, petitioning government and running for office. • Students will recognize the concept of the common good as a reason for fulfilling the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship. • Students will evaluate the obligations and responsibilities of citizens as they relate to active participation in society and government. • Students will use scenarios to assess specific obligations of citizens. • Students will identify the consequences or predict the outcome on society if citizens do not fulfill their obligations and responsibilities.
SS.7.CG.2.3:	<p>Identify and apply the rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that the Bill of Rights comprises the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment. • Students will evaluate how the Bill of Rights and other amendments (e.g., 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, 26th) influence individual actions and social interactions. • Students will use scenarios to identify rights protected by the Bill of Rights. • Students will use scenarios to recognize violations of the Bill of Rights or other constitutional amendments.
SS.7.CG.2.4:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights safeguard individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that rights are protected but some rights are limited (e.g., property rights, civil disobedience). • Students will examine rationales for government-imposed limitations on individual rights (e.g., forced internment in wartime, limitations on speech, rationing during wartime, suspension of habeas corpus). • Students will use scenarios to examine the impact of limiting individual rights. • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch of government in protecting individual rights and freedoms.
SS.7.CG.2.5:	<p>Describe the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice at the state and federal levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the significance of juries in the American legal system. • Students will explain types of jury trials, how juries are selected and why jury trials are important.
SS.7.CG.2.6:	<p>Examine the election and voting process at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how elections and voting impact citizens at the local, state and national levels. • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will explain how free and fair elections promote trust in democratic institutions and preserve the republic.
SS.7.CG.2.7:	<p>Identify the constitutional qualifications required to hold state and national office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the qualifications to seek election to local and state political offices.
SS.7.CG.2.8:	<p>Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify methods used by the media to monitor and hold government accountable (e.g., acting as a watchdog, freedom of the press as contained in the 1st Amendment). • Students will identify methods used by individuals to monitor, hold accountable and influence the government (e.g., attending civic meetings, peacefully protesting, petitioning government, running for office, voting). • Students will identify methods used by interest groups to monitor and influence government.
SS.7.CG.2.9:	<p>Analyze media and political communications and identify examples of bias, symbolism and propaganda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will use scenarios to identify bias, symbolism and propaganda. • Students will evaluate how bias, symbolism and propaganda can impact public opinion.
SS.7.CG.2.10:	<p>Explain the process for citizens to address a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue and determining a course of action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the appropriate level of government to resolve specific problems. • Students will identify appropriate government agencies to address local or state problems. • Students will analyze public policy alternatives to resolve local and state problems.
SS.7.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze the advantages of the United States' constitutional republic over other forms of government in safeguarding liberty, freedom and a representative government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of various forms of government (e.g., republic, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy, autocracy). • Students will identify different forms of government based on their political philosophy or organizational structure. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various forms of government. • Students will explain how the application of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers distinguishes the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.

SS.7.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain the advantages of a federal system of government over other systems in balancing local sovereignty with national unity and protecting against authoritarianism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of federal, confederal and unitary systems of government. • Students will compare the organizational structures of systems of government. • Students will recognize examples of these systems of government. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various systems of government.
SS.7.CG.3.3:	<p>Describe the structure and function of the three branches of government established in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the structure of the legislative, executive and judicial branches. • Students will compare the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of the national government. • Students will identify the general powers described in Articles I, II and III of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.4:	<p>Explain the relationship between state and national governments as written in Article IV of the U.S. Constitution and the 10th Amendment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the system of federalism as established by the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze how federalism limits government power. • Students will compare concurrent powers, enumerated powers, reserved powers and delegated powers as they relate to state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.5:	<p>Explain the amendment process outlined in Article V of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the methods used to propose and ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will identify the correct sequence of each amendment process. • Students will identify the importance of a formal amendment process. • Students will recognize the significance of the difficulty of amending the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.6:	<p>Analyze how the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th Amendments broadened participation in the political process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize how these amendments expanded civil rights to African Americans, women and young people. • Students will evaluate the impact these amendments have had on American society. • Students will examine how these amendments increased participation in the political process.
SS.7.CG.3.7:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the legislative branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the legislative branch (e.g., how a bill becomes a law, appointment confirmation, committee selection). • Students will compare local, state and national lawmakers (e.g., city/county commissioners/council members; state legislators [representatives and senators]; and U.S. Congressmen/Congresswomen [representatives and senators]). • Students will compare and contrast the lawmaking process at the local, state and national levels.
SS.7.CG.3.8:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the executive branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the executive branch (e.g., executive order, veto, appointments). • Students will compare and contrast executive authority at the local, state and national levels. • Students will explain the function of administrative agencies (e.g., advise, make regulations, enforce law and regulations).
SS.7.CG.3.9:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the judicial branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the judicial branch (e.g., judicial review, court order, writ of certiorari, summary judgment). • Students will distinguish between the structure, functions and powers of courts at the state and federal levels. • Students will recognize that the powers and jurisdiction of the state and federal courts are derived from their respective constitutions. • Students will compare the trial and appellate processes.
SS.7.CG.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types of law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how historical codes of law influenced the United States. • Students will recognize natural, constitutional, statutory, case and common law as sources of law. • Students will compare civil, criminal, constitutional and/or military types of law.
SS.7.CG.3.11:	<p>Analyze the effects of landmark Supreme Court decisions on law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., Marbury v. Madison; Dred Scott v. Sandford; Plessy v. Ferguson; Brown v. Board of Education; Gideon v. Wainwright; Miranda v. Arizona; In re Gault; United States v. Nixon; Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier). • Students will use primary sources to assess the significance of each U.S. Supreme Court case. • Students will evaluate the impact of each case on society. • Students will recognize constitutional principles and individual rights in relevant U.S. Supreme Court decisions.
SS.7.CG.3.12:	<p>Compare the U.S. and Florida constitutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the purposes of a constitution (e.g., provides a framework for government, limits government authority, protects individual rights of the people). • Students will recognize the basic outline of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions (e.g., both have preambles, articles and amendments). • Students will compare the amendment process of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions. • Students will recognize the U.S. Constitution as the supreme law of the land.
SS.7.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain government obligations to its citizens and the services provided at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe and classify specific services provided by local, state and national governments. • Students will compare the powers and obligations of local, state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the purpose and function of the Electoral College in electing the President of the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origin of the Electoral College and the changes made to it by the 12th Amendment.
SS.7.CG.3.15:	<p>Analyze the advantages of capitalism and the free market in the United States over government-controlled economic systems (e.g., socialism and communism) in regard to economic freedom and raising the standard of living for citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will evaluate various economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, socialism). • Students will compare the economic prosperity and opportunity of current nations.
SS.7.CG.4.1:	<p>Explain the relationship between U.S. foreign and domestic policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the difference between domestic and foreign policy. • Students will identify issues that relate to U.S. domestic and foreign policy. • Students will define "national interest" and identify the means available to the national government to pursue the United States' national interest. <p>Describe the United States' and citizen participation in international organizations.</p>

SS.7.CG.4.2:

- Students will identify major international organizations in which government plays a role (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations, International Court of Justice, World Trade Organization).
- Students will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of U.S. membership in international organizations.

SS.7.CG.4.3:

Describe examples of the United States' actions and reactions in international conflicts.

- Students will identify specific examples of and the reasons for United States' involvement in international conflicts.
- Students will analyze primary source documents pertaining to international incidents to determine the course of action taken by the United States.
- Students will identify the different methods used by the United States to deal with international conflict (e.g., diplomacy, espionage, humanitarian efforts, peacekeeping operations, sanctions, war).

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Civic education is essential in the development of informed citizenry who are equipped to participate in civic life and preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The Civics and Government (CG) standards in this class were revised in 2021 as a result of the House Bill (2019) civics standards review and reflect the following priorities for K-12 Civics and Government teaching and learning in Florida schools.

- Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
- Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
- Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
- Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this half-year course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106025

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS ADV

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

History (Grades 6-12)

M/J Civics, Advanced & Career Planning (#2106026) 2019 -

2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p>

SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
	Clarifications:

SS.7.C.3.1:	This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.2:	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.3:	Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.4:	Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.5:	Explain the Constitutional amendment process. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.6:	Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.7:	Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.8:	Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.9:	Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.10:	Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.11:	Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.12:	Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.

SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.E.1.1:	Explain how the principles of a market and mixed economy helped to develop the United States into a democratic nation.
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.3:	Review the concepts of supply and demand, choice, scarcity, and opportunity cost as they relate to the development of the mixed market economy in the United States.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.5:	Assess how profits, incentives, and competition motivate individuals, households, and businesses in a free market economy.
	Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process.
SS.7.E.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.</p>
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
	Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply.
SS.7.E.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.</p>
SS.7.E.2.3:	Identify and describe United States laws and regulations adopted to promote economic competition.
SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
	Explain how economic institutions impact the national economy.
SS.7.E.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the stock market, banks, credit unions.</p>
SS.7.E.3.1:	Explain how international trade requires a system for exchanging currency between and among nations.
SS.7.E.3.2:	Assess how the changing value of currency affects trade of goods and services between nations.
SS.7.E.3.3:	Compare and contrast a single resource economy with a diversified economy.
SS.7.E.3.4:	Compare and contrast the standard of living in various countries today to that of the United States using gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as an indicator.
SS.7.G.1.1:	Locate the fifty states and their capital cities in addition to the nation's capital on a map.
	Locate on a world map the territories and protectorates of the United States of America.
SS.7.G.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
SS.7.G.1.3:	Interpret maps to identify geopolitical divisions and boundaries of places in North America.
	Locate major cultural landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Statue of Liberty, White House, Mount Rushmore, Capitol, Empire State Building, Gateway Arch, Independence Hall, Alamo, Hoover Dam.</p>
	Locate major physical landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Grand Canyon, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Great Salt Lake, Mississippi River, Great Plains.</p>
SS.7.G.2.3:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative location have influenced settlement, economies, and inter-governmental relations in North America.

	Describe current major cultural regions of North America.
SS.7.G.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are the South, Rust-belt, Silicon Valley.
SS.7.G.3.1:	Use maps to describe the location, abundance, and variety of natural resources in North America.
SS.7.G.4.1:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout North America.
SS.7.G.4.2:	Use maps and other geographic tools to examine the importance of demographics within political divisions of the United States.
	Use a choropleth or other map to geographically represent current information about issues of conservation or ecology in the local community.
SS.7.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are tri-county mangrove decimation, beach erosion.
	Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.
SS.7.G.6.1:	Clarifications: Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
MAFS.6.SP.1.1:	Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers. <i>For example, "How old am I?" is not a statistical question, but "How old are the students in my school?" is a statistical question because one anticipates variability in students' ages.</i>
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.6.SP.1.2:	Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.1.3:	Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information. Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance- Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic

and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106026

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS ADV&CAR P

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

History (Grades 6-12)

M/J Civics, Advanced & Career Planning (#2106026) 2022 -

2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p>

SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
	Clarifications:

SS.7.C.3.1:	This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.2:	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.3:	Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.4:	Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.5:	Explain the Constitutional amendment process. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.6:	Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.7:	Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.8:	Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.9:	Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.10:	Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.11:	Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.12:	Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.

SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.E.1.1:	Explain how the principles of a market and mixed economy helped to develop the United States into a democratic nation.
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.3:	Review the concepts of supply and demand, choice, scarcity, and opportunity cost as they relate to the development of the mixed market economy in the United States.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.5:	Assess how profits, incentives, and competition motivate individuals, households, and businesses in a free market economy.
	Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process.
SS.7.E.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.</p>
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
	Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply.
SS.7.E.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.</p>
SS.7.E.2.3:	Identify and describe United States laws and regulations adopted to promote economic competition.
SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
	Explain how economic institutions impact the national economy.
SS.7.E.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the stock market, banks, credit unions.</p>
SS.7.E.3.1:	Explain how international trade requires a system for exchanging currency between and among nations.
SS.7.E.3.2:	Assess how the changing value of currency affects trade of goods and services between nations.
SS.7.E.3.3:	Compare and contrast a single resource economy with a diversified economy.
SS.7.E.3.4:	Compare and contrast the standard of living in various countries today to that of the United States using gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as an indicator.
SS.7.G.1.1:	Locate the fifty states and their capital cities in addition to the nation's capital on a map.
	Locate on a world map the territories and protectorates of the United States of America.
SS.7.G.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
SS.7.G.1.3:	Interpret maps to identify geopolitical divisions and boundaries of places in North America.
	Locate major cultural landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Statue of Liberty, White House, Mount Rushmore, Capitol, Empire State Building, Gateway Arch, Independence Hall, Alamo, Hoover Dam.</p>
	Locate major physical landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.
SS.7.G.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Grand Canyon, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Great Salt Lake, Mississippi River, Great Plains.</p>
SS.7.G.2.3:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative location have influenced settlement, economies, and inter-governmental relations in North America.

SS.7.G.2.4:	<p>Describe current major cultural regions of North America.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the South, Rust-belt, Silicon Valley.</p>
SS.7.G.3.1:	Use maps to describe the location, abundance, and variety of natural resources in North America.
SS.7.G.4.1:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout North America.
SS.7.G.4.2:	Use maps and other geographic tools to examine the importance of demographics within political divisions of the United States.
SS.7.G.5.1:	<p>Use a choropleth or other map to geographically represent current information about issues of conservation or ecology in the local community.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are tri-county mangrove decimation, beach erosion.</p>
SS.7.G.6.1:	<p>Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p>

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p>

ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.stml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106026

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS ADV&CAR P

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

History (Grades 6-12)

M/J Civics, Advanced & Career Planning (#2106026) 2023 -

And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.7.CG.1.1:	<p>Analyze the influences of ancient Greece, ancient Rome and the Judeo-Christian tradition on America's constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the influence of ancient Greece on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, legislative bodies, polis, voting rights, written constitution). • Students will explain the influence of ancient Rome on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, republicanism, representative government, rule of law, separation of powers). • Students will compare and contrast the democratic principles of ancient Greece and ancient Rome with those of the United States. • Students will explain how the Judeo-Christian ethical ideas of justice, individual worth, personal responsibility and the rule of law influenced America's constitutional republic.
SS.7.CG.1.2:	<p>Trace the principles underlying America's founding ideas on law and government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize principles contained in the founding documents (e.g., due process of law, equality of mankind, limited government, natural rights, the rule of law). • Students will explain why religious liberty is a protected right.
SS.7.CG.1.3:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights and Thomas Paine's Common Sense had on colonists' views of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the important ideas contained in the Magna Carta (e.g., due process of law, limitation of government power, right to justice, right to fair trial), Mayflower Compact (e.g., consent of the governed, self-government), English Bill of Rights (e.g., right to life, liberty and property; no taxation without representation; right to a speedy and fair jury trial; no excessive punishments; habeas corpus) and Common Sense (representative self-government).
SS.7.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how Enlightenment ideas, including Montesquieu's view of separation of powers and John Locke's theories related to natural law and Locke's social contract, influenced the Founding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify and describe the Enlightenment ideas of separation of powers, natural law and social contract. • Students will examine how Enlightenment ideas influenced the Founders' beliefs about individual liberties and government. • Students will evaluate the influence of Montesquieu's and Locke's ideas on the Founding Fathers.
SS.7.CG.1.5:	<p>Describe how British policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will trace the causal relationships between British policies, British responses to colonial grievances and the writing of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts). • Students will recognize the underlying themes of British colonial policies concerning taxation, representation and individual rights that formed the basis of the American colonists' desire for independence.
SS.7.CG.1.6:	<p>Analyze the ideas and grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the unalienable rights specifically expressed in the Preamble of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness). • Students will explain the concept of natural rights as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. • Students will recognize natural rights, social contract, limited government and the right of resistance to tyrannical government. • Students will analyze the relationship between natural rights and the role of government: 1. People are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; 2. Governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; 3. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of governed; and 4. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government. • Students will recognize the connection between specific grievances in the Declaration of Independence and natural rights violations. • Students will recognize colonial grievances identified in the Declaration of Independence (e.g., imposing taxes without the consent of the people, suspending trial by jury, limiting judicial powers, quartering soldiers and dissolving legislatures).
SS.7.CG.1.7:	<p>Explain how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the weaknesses of the government under the Articles of Confederation (i.e., Congress had no power to tax, to regulate trade or to enforce its laws; the national government lacked a national court system [judicial branch] and central leadership [executive branch]; no national armed forces; and changes to the Articles required unanimous consent of the 13 states).
SS.7.CG.1.8:	<p>Explain the purpose of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the Preamble serves as an introduction to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., establishes the goals and purposes of government). • Students will identify the goals and purposes of the national government as set forth in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution (i.e., form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity). • Students will recognize that the intention of the phrase "We the People" means that government depends on the people for its power and exists

	to serve them.
SS.7.CG.1.9:	Describe how the U.S. Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers, checks and balances, individual rights, rule of law and due process of law. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the concept of limited government in the U.S. Constitution. • Students will describe and distinguish between separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will analyze how government power is limited by separation of powers and/or checks and balances. • Students will recognize examples of separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will recognize the influence of the U.S. Constitution on the development of other governments.
SS.7.CG.1.10:	Compare the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding ratification of the U.S. Constitution and including a bill of rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists about the ratification of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the Anti-Federalists' reasons for the inclusion of a bill of rights in the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.1.11:	Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of legal, political and governmental systems in the United States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare and contrast the characteristics of a society that operates under the rule of law and one that does not. • Students will assess the importance of the rule of law in protecting citizens from arbitrary and abusive uses of government power. • Students will analyze the meaning and importance of due process in the United States legal system. • Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, decisions based on the law, fair procedures, transparency of institutions).
SS.7.CG.2.1:	Define the term "citizen," and explain the constitutional means of becoming a U.S. citizen. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will define citizenship as stated in the 14th Amendment. • Students will explain the process of becoming a naturalized citizen. • Students will define permanent residency and explain its role in obtaining citizenship. • Students will examine the impact of the naturalization process on society, government and the political process.
SS.7.CG.2.2:	Differentiate between obligations and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship, and evaluate their impact on society. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will distinguish between an obligation or duty and a responsibility as it relates to citizenship. Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, voting, attending civic meetings, petitioning government and running for office. • Students will recognize the concept of the common good as a reason for fulfilling the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship. • Students will evaluate the obligations and responsibilities of citizens as they relate to active participation in society and government. • Students will use scenarios to assess specific obligations of citizens. • Students will identify the consequences or predict the outcome on society if citizens do not fulfill their obligations and responsibilities.
SS.7.CG.2.3:	Identify and apply the rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that the Bill of Rights comprises the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment. • Students will evaluate how the Bill of Rights and other amendments (e.g., 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, 26th) influence individual actions and social interactions. • Students will use scenarios to identify rights protected by the Bill of Rights. • Students will use scenarios to recognize violations of the Bill of Rights or other constitutional amendments.
SS.7.CG.2.4:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights safeguard individual rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that rights are protected but some rights are limited (e.g., property rights, civil disobedience). • Students will examine rationales for government-imposed limitations on individual rights (e.g., forced internment in wartime, limitations on speech, rationing during wartime, suspension of habeas corpus). • Students will use scenarios to examine the impact of limiting individual rights. • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch of government in protecting individual rights and freedoms.
SS.7.CG.2.5:	Describe the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice at the state and federal levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the significance of juries in the American legal system. • Students will explain types of jury trials, how juries are selected and why jury trials are important.
SS.7.CG.2.6:	Examine the election and voting process at the local, state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how elections and voting impact citizens at the local, state and national levels. • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will explain how free and fair elections promote trust in democratic institutions and preserve the republic.
SS.7.CG.2.7:	Identify the constitutional qualifications required to hold state and national office. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the qualifications to seek election to local and state political offices.
SS.7.CG.2.8:	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify methods used by the media to monitor and hold government accountable (e.g., acting as a watchdog, freedom of the press as contained in the 1st Amendment). • Students will identify methods used by individuals to monitor, hold accountable and influence the government (e.g., attending civic meetings, peacefully protesting, petitioning government, running for office, voting). • Students will identify methods used by interest groups to monitor and influence government.
SS.7.CG.2.9:	Analyze media and political communications and identify examples of bias, symbolism and propaganda. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will use scenarios to identify bias, symbolism and propaganda. • Students will evaluate how bias, symbolism and propaganda can impact public opinion.
SS.7.CG.2.10:	Explain the process for citizens to address a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue and determining a course of action. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the appropriate level of government to resolve specific problems. • Students will identify appropriate government agencies to address local or state problems. • Students will analyze public policy alternatives to resolve local and state problems.
SS.7.CG.3.1:	Analyze the advantages of the United States' constitutional republic over other forms of government in safeguarding liberty, freedom and a representative government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of various forms of government (e.g., republic, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy, autocracy). • Students will identify different forms of government based on their political philosophy or organizational structure. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various forms of government.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the application of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers distinguishes the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.7.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain the advantages of a federal system of government over other systems in balancing local sovereignty with national unity and protecting against authoritarianism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will apply their understanding of federal, confederal and unitary systems of government. Students will compare the organizational structures of systems of government. Students will recognize examples of these systems of government. Students will analyze scenarios describing various systems of government.
SS.7.CG.3.3:	<p>Describe the structure and function of the three branches of government established in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the structure of the legislative, executive and judicial branches. Students will compare the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of the national government. Students will identify the general powers described in Articles I, II and III of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.4:	<p>Explain the relationship between state and national governments as written in Article IV of the U.S. Constitution and the 10th Amendment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the system of federalism as established by the U.S. Constitution. Students will analyze how federalism limits government power. Students will compare concurrent powers, enumerated powers, reserved powers and delegated powers as they relate to state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.5:	<p>Explain the amendment process outlined in Article V of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the methods used to propose and ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify the correct sequence of each amendment process. Students will identify the importance of a formal amendment process. Students will recognize the significance of the difficulty of amending the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.6:	<p>Analyze how the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th Amendments broadened participation in the political process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize how these amendments expanded civil rights to African Americans, women and young people. Students will evaluate the impact these amendments have had on American society. Students will examine how these amendments increased participation in the political process.
SS.7.CG.3.7:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the legislative branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the processes of the legislative branch (e.g., how a bill becomes a law, appointment confirmation, committee selection). Students will compare local, state and national lawmakers (e.g., city/county commissioners/council members; state legislators [representatives and senators]; and U.S. Congressmen/Congresswomen [representatives and senators]). Students will compare and contrast the lawmaking process at the local, state and national levels.
SS.7.CG.3.8:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the executive branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the processes of the executive branch (e.g., executive order, veto, appointments). Students will compare and contrast executive authority at the local, state and national levels. Students will explain the function of administrative agencies (e.g., advise, make regulations, enforce law and regulations).
SS.7.CG.3.9:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the judicial branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the processes of the judicial branch (e.g., judicial review, court order, writ of certiorari, summary judgment). Students will distinguish between the structure, functions and powers of courts at the state and federal levels. Students will recognize that the powers and jurisdiction of the state and federal courts are derived from their respective constitutions. Students will compare the trial and appellate processes.
SS.7.CG.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types of law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how historical codes of law influenced the United States. Students will recognize natural, constitutional, statutory, case and common law as sources of law. Students will compare civil, criminal, constitutional and/or military types of law.
SS.7.CG.3.11:	<p>Analyze the effects of landmark Supreme Court decisions on law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., Marbury v. Madison; Dred Scott v. Sandford; Plessy v. Ferguson; Brown v. Board of Education; Gideon v. Wainwright; Miranda v. Arizona; In re Gault; United States v. Nixon; Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier). Students will use primary sources to assess the significance of each U.S. Supreme Court case. Students will evaluate the impact of each case on society. Students will recognize constitutional principles and individual rights in relevant U.S. Supreme Court decisions.
SS.7.CG.3.12:	<p>Compare the U.S. and Florida constitutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the purposes of a constitution (e.g., provides a framework for government, limits government authority, protects individual rights of the people). Students will recognize the basic outline of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions (e.g., both have preambles, articles and amendments). Students will compare the amendment process of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions. Students will recognize the U.S. Constitution as the supreme law of the land.
SS.7.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain government obligations to its citizens and the services provided at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe and classify specific services provided by local, state and national governments. Students will compare the powers and obligations of local, state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the purpose and function of the Electoral College in electing the President of the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origin of the Electoral College and the changes made to it by the 12th Amendment.
SS.7.CG.3.15:	<p>Analyze the advantages of capitalism and the free market in the United States over government-controlled economic systems (e.g., socialism and communism) in regard to economic freedom and raising the standard of living for citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will evaluate various economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, socialism). Students will compare the economic prosperity and opportunity of current nations.
SS.7.CG.4.1:	<p>Explain the relationship between U.S. foreign and domestic policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the difference between domestic and foreign policy. Students will identify issues that relate to U.S. domestic and foreign policy.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will define "national interest" and identify the means available to the national government to pursue the United States' national interest.
SS.7.CG.4.2:	<p>Describe the United States' and citizen participation in international organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify major international organizations in which government plays a role (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations, International Court of Justice, World Trade Organization). Students will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of U.S. membership in international organizations.
SS.7.CG.4.3:	<p>Describe examples of the United States' actions and reactions in international conflicts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify specific examples of and the reasons for United States' involvement in international conflicts. Students will analyze primary source documents pertaining to international incidents to determine the course of action taken by the United States. Students will identify the different methods used by the United States to deal with international conflict (e.g., diplomacy, espionage, humanitarian efforts, peacekeeping operations, sanctions, war).
SS.7.E.1.1:	Explain how the principles of a market and mixed economy helped to develop the United States into a democratic nation.
SS.7.E.1.2:	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions, and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.3:	Review the concepts of supply and demand, choice, scarcity, and opportunity cost as they relate to the development of the mixed market economy in the United States.
SS.7.E.1.4:	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.5:	Assess how profits, incentives, and competition motivate individuals, households, and businesses in a free market economy.
SS.7.E.1.6:	<p>Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process.</p> <p>Clarifications: Prepare an individual budget which includes housing, food, leisure, communication, and miscellaneous categories and compare that to federal government budget allocations.</p>
SS.7.E.2.1:	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
SS.7.E.2.2:	<p>Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the Federal Reserve System and privately owned banks.</p>
SS.7.E.2.3:	Identify and describe United States laws and regulations adopted to promote economic competition.
SS.7.E.2.4:	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
SS.7.E.2.5:	<p>Explain how economic institutions impact the national economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the stock market, banks, credit unions.</p>
SS.7.E.3.1:	Explain how international trade requires a system for exchanging currency between and among nations.
SS.7.E.3.2:	Assess how the changing value of currency affects trade of goods and services between nations.
SS.7.E.3.3:	Compare and contrast a single resource economy with a diversified economy.
SS.7.E.3.4:	Compare and contrast the standard of living in various countries today to that of the United States using gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as an indicator.
SS.7.G.1.1:	Locate the fifty states and their capital cities in addition to the nation's capital on a map.
SS.7.G.1.2:	<p>Locate on a world map the territories and protectorates of the United States of America.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
SS.7.G.1.3:	Interpret maps to identify geopolitical divisions and boundaries of places in North America.
SS.7.G.2.1:	<p>Locate major cultural landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Statue of Liberty, White House, Mount Rushmore, Capitol, Empire State Building, Gateway Arch, Independence Hall, Alamo, Hoover Dam.</p>
SS.7.G.2.2:	<p>Locate major physical landmarks that are emblematic of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Grand Canyon, Mt. Denali, Everglades, Great Salt Lake, Mississippi River, Great Plains.</p>
SS.7.G.2.3:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative location have influenced settlement, economies, and inter-governmental relations in North America.
SS.7.G.2.4:	<p>Describe current major cultural regions of North America.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the South, Rust-belt, Silicon Valley.</p>
SS.7.G.3.1:	Use maps to describe the location, abundance, and variety of natural resources in North America.
SS.7.G.4.1:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout North America.
SS.7.G.4.2:	Use maps and other geographic tools to examine the importance of demographics within political divisions of the United States.
SS.7.G.5.1:	<p>Use a choropleth or other map to geographically represent current information about issues of conservation or ecology in the local community.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are tri-county mangrove decimation, beach erosion.</p>
SS.7.G.6.1:	<p>Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.</p>
	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate to discover possible solutions. Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.7.P.8.2:	<p>Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.</p>

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Civic education is essential in the development of informed citizenry who are equipped to participate in civic life and preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The Civics and Government (CG) standards in this class were revised in 2021 as a result of the House Bill (2019) civics standards review and reflect the following priorities for K-12 Civics and Government teaching and learning in Florida schools.

- Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
- Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
- Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
- Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106026

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIVICS ADV&CAR P

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

History (Grades 6-12)

M/J International Baccalaureate MYP Civics (#2106027) 2014 - 2023 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at:
<http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106027

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP CIV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J International Baccalaureate MYP Civics (#2106027) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe.• Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust.• Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at:
<http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106027

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP CIV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

M/J International Baccalaureate MYP Civics & Career Planning (#2106028) 2019 - 2023 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

In addition to the requirements set forth by the International Baccalaureate Organization, students enrolled in this course will also complete course requirements for:

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.stml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106028

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP CIV CP

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

History (Grades 6-12)

M/J International Baccalaureate MYP Civics & Career Planning (#2106028) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe.• Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust.• Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

In addition to the requirements set forth by the International Baccalaureate Organization, students enrolled in this course will also complete course requirements for:

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106028

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Political Sciences >
Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP CIV CP
Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

History (Grades 6-12)

M/J Civics and Digital Technologies (#2106029) 2015 - 2022

(current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p>

SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
	<p>Clarifications:</p>

SS.7.C.3.1:	This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Explain the Constitutional amendment process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.

SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	<p>Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p> <p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on

LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<p>the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.</p> <p>b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.</p> <p>c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed.</p> <p>d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.</p>
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
MAFS.6.SP.1.1:	<p>Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers. <i>For example, "How old am I?" is not a statistical question, but "How old are the students in my school?" is a statistical question because one anticipates variability in students' ages.</i></p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.6.SP.1.2:	<p>Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.6.SP.1.3:	<p>Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.P.8.2:	<p>Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.</p>

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Digital Technologies - The digital curriculum required by Section 1003.4203 (3), Florida Statutes, has been integrated into this course. Listed below are the competencies that must be met to satisfy the requirements of (Section 1003.4203 (3), Florida Statutes):

Multimedia Technologies

01.0 Demonstrate proficiency in using presentation software and equipment.

01.01 Produce a presentation that includes music, animation, and digital photography and present it using a projection system.

01.02 Using presentation software, create a multimedia presentation that incorporates shot and edited video, animation, music, narration and adheres to good design principles, use of transitions, and effective message conveyance.

01.03 Collaborate with team members to plan, edit, evaluate, and present a multimedia presentation where individuals on the team function in specific production roles.

02.0 Demonstrate proficiency in using digital photography and digital imaging.

02.01 Demonstrate knowledge of ethics related to digital imaging, and legal and consent issues.

02.02 Apply effective design principles in digital photography compositions.

02.03 Illustrate the essence of an event, quote, or slogan through digital photography/imaging.

02.04 Demonstrate skill in using digital imaging software for image manipulation, color correction, and special effects to creatively convey a message or literary interpretation.

02.05 Demonstrate skill in scanning and cropping photographs.

03.0 Demonstrate proficiency in basic video production equipment.

03.01 Operate video camera (e.g., Flip video camera) in studio and location (field) production environments.

03.02 Demonstrate understanding of digital video storage media and file types.

03.03 Identify and select microphones for production needs.

03.04 Determine appropriate lighting needs for production settings.

03.05 Create a short video for publishing on the web.

04.0 Demonstrate skill in using video production software.

04.01 Demonstrate knowledge of the digital video software interface.

04.02 Demonstrate ability to edit, cut, erase, and insert video.

04.03 Edit video as needed to achieve desired message and length.

04.04 Demonstrate skill in using video effects and plug-ins.

04.05 Describe a first complete run-through of the video production process

04.06 Characterize the qualities of effective communication in a completed video

04.07 Prepare a video project for final compositing and export.

04.08 Upload finished video files to a website.

05.0 Demonstrate proficiency gathering and preparing textual, graphical, and image-based web content.

05.01 Characterize effective writing styles and conventions for the web.

05.02 Use word processing software to create effective written content for the web.

05.03 Use graphics software to create and prepare various types of graphical content for use on a webpage.

05.04 Access and digitize graphics through various resources (e.g., scanner, digital cameras, on-line graphics, clip art, CD-ROMs).

05.05 Create and edit images using image or graphic design software.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106029

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIV & DIG TECH

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J Civics and Digital Technologies (#2106029) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.3:	<p>Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 22-23. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.5:	<p>Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.6:	<p>Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 27. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.8:	<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 30. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.1:	<p>Define the term "citizen," and identify legal means of becoming a United States citizen.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.
SS.7.C.2.7:	Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.
	Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.
SS.7.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 40. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.
SS.7.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 41-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.7.C.2.14:	<p>Clarifications: The project can be at the school, community, state, national, or international level.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.

SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Explain the Constitutional amendment process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.1:	<p>Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 70-71. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.2:	<p>Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 72-73. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.4.3:	<p>Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 74-75. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
MA.K.12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K.12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K.12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the

	girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information. Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Digital Technologies - The digital curriculum required by Section 1003.4203 (3), Florida Statutes, has been integrated into this course. Listed below are the competencies that must be met to satisfy the requirements of (Section 1003.4203 (3), Florida Statutes):

Multimedia Technologies

01.0 Demonstrate proficiency in using presentation software and equipment.

01.01 Produce a presentation that includes music, animation, and digital photography and present it using a projection system.

01.02 Using presentation software, create a multimedia presentation that incorporates shot and edited video, animation, music, narration and adheres to good design principles, use of transitions, and effective message conveyance.

01.03 Collaborate with team members to plan, edit, evaluate, and present a multimedia presentation where individuals on the team function in specific production roles.

02.0 Demonstrate proficiency in using digital photography and digital imaging.

02.01 Demonstrate knowledge of ethics related to digital imaging, and legal and consent issues.

02.02 Apply effective design principles in digital photography compositions.

02.03 Illustrate the essence of an event, quote, or slogan through digital photography/imaging.

02.04 Demonstrate skill in using digital imaging software for image manipulation, color correction, and special effects to creatively convey a message or literary interpretation.

02.05 Demonstrate skill in scanning and cropping photographs.

03.0 Demonstrate proficiency in basic video production equipment.

03.01 Operate video camera (e.g., Flip video camera) in studio and location (field) production environments.

03.02 Demonstrate understanding of digital video storage media and file types.

03.03 Identify and select microphones for production needs.

03.04 Determine appropriate lighting needs for production settings.

03.05 Create a short video for publishing on the web.

04.0 Demonstrate skill in using video production software.

04.01 Demonstrate knowledge of the digital video software interface.

04.02 Demonstrate ability to edit, cut, erase, and insert video.

04.03 Edit video as needed to achieve desired message and length.

04.04 Demonstrate skill in using video effects and plug-ins.

04.05 Describe a first complete run-through of the video production process

04.06 Characterize the qualities of effective communication in a completed video

04.07 Prepare a video project for final compositing and export.

04.08 Upload finished video files to a website.

05.0 Demonstrate proficiency gathering and preparing textual, graphical, and image-based web content.

05.01 Characterize effective writing styles and conventions for the web.

- 05.02 Use word processing software to create effective written content for the web.
- 05.03 Use graphics software to create and prepare various types of graphical content for use on a webpage.
- 05.04 Access and digitize graphics through various resources (e.g., scanner, digital cameras, on-line graphics, clip art, CD-ROMs).
- 05.05 Create and edit images using image or graphic design software.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106029

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
 Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
 Political Sciences >
Abbreviated Title: M/J CIV & DIG TECH
Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J Civics and Digital Technologies (#2106029) 2023 - And

Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.7.CG.1.1:	<p>Analyze the influences of ancient Greece, ancient Rome and the Judeo-Christian tradition on America's constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the influence of ancient Greece on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, legislative bodies, polis, voting rights, written constitution). Students will explain the influence of ancient Rome on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, republicanism, representative government, rule of law, separation of powers). Students will compare and contrast the democratic principles of ancient Greece and ancient Rome with those of the United States. Students will explain how the Judeo-Christian ethical ideas of justice, individual worth, personal responsibility and the rule of law influenced America's constitutional republic.
SS.7.CG.1.2:	<p>Trace the principles underlying America's founding ideas on law and government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize principles contained in the founding documents (e.g., due process of law, equality of mankind, limited government, natural rights, the rule of law). Students will explain why religious liberty is a protected right.
SS.7.CG.1.3:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights and Thomas Paine's Common Sense had on colonists' views of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the important ideas contained in the Magna Carta (e.g., due process of law, limitation of government power, right to justice, right to fair trial), Mayflower Compact (e.g., consent of the governed, self-government), English Bill of Rights (e.g., right to life, liberty and property; no taxation without representation; right to a speedy and fair jury trial; no excessive punishments; habeas corpus) and Common Sense (representative self-government).
SS.7.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how Enlightenment ideas, including Montesquieu's view of separation of powers and John Locke's theories related to natural law and Locke's social contract, influenced the Founding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify and describe the Enlightenment ideas of separation of powers, natural law and social contract. Students will examine how Enlightenment ideas influenced the Founders' beliefs about individual liberties and government. Students will evaluate the influence of Montesquieu's and Locke's ideas on the Founding Fathers.
SS.7.CG.1.5:	<p>Describe how British policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will trace the causal relationships between British policies, British responses to colonial grievances and the writing of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts). Students will recognize the underlying themes of British colonial policies concerning taxation, representation and individual rights that formed the basis of the American colonists' desire for independence.
SS.7.CG.1.6:	<p>Analyze the ideas and grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the unalienable rights specifically expressed in the Preamble of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness). Students will explain the concept of natural rights as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize natural rights, social contract, limited government and the right of resistance to tyrannical government. Students will analyze the relationship between natural rights and the role of government: 1. People are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; 2. Governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; 3. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of governed; and 4. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government. Students will recognize the connection between specific grievances in the Declaration of Independence and natural rights violations. Students will recognize colonial grievances identified in the Declaration of Independence (e.g., imposing taxes without the consent of the people, suspending trial by jury, limiting judicial powers, quartering soldiers and dissolving legislatures).
SS.7.CG.1.7:	<p>Explain how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the weaknesses of the government under the Articles of Confederation (i.e., Congress had no power to tax, to regulate trade or to enforce its laws; the national government lacked a national court system [judicial branch] and central leadership [executive branch]; no national armed forces; and changes to the Articles required unanimous consent of the 13 states).
SS.7.CG.1.8:	<p>Explain the purpose of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the Preamble serves as an introduction to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., establishes the goals and purposes of government). Students will identify the goals and purposes of the national government as set forth in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution (i.e., form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity). Students will recognize that the intention of the phrase "We the People" means that government depends on the people for its power and exists

	to serve them.
SS.7.CG.1.9:	Describe how the U.S. Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers, checks and balances, individual rights, rule of law and due process of law. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the concept of limited government in the U.S. Constitution. • Students will describe and distinguish between separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will analyze how government power is limited by separation of powers and/or checks and balances. • Students will recognize examples of separation of powers and checks and balances. • Students will recognize the influence of the U.S. Constitution on the development of other governments.
SS.7.CG.1.10:	Compare the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding ratification of the U.S. Constitution and including a bill of rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists about the ratification of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the Anti-Federalists' reasons for the inclusion of a bill of rights in the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.1.11:	Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of legal, political and governmental systems in the United States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare and contrast the characteristics of a society that operates under the rule of law and one that does not. • Students will assess the importance of the rule of law in protecting citizens from arbitrary and abusive uses of government power. • Students will analyze the meaning and importance of due process in the United States legal system. • Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, decisions based on the law, fair procedures, transparency of institutions).
SS.7.CG.2.1:	Define the term "citizen," and explain the constitutional means of becoming a U.S. citizen. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will define citizenship as stated in the 14th Amendment. • Students will explain the process of becoming a naturalized citizen. • Students will define permanent residency and explain its role in obtaining citizenship. • Students will examine the impact of the naturalization process on society, government and the political process.
SS.7.CG.2.2:	Differentiate between obligations and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship, and evaluate their impact on society. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will distinguish between an obligation or duty and a responsibility as it relates to citizenship. Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, voting, attending civic meetings, petitioning government and running for office. • Students will recognize the concept of the common good as a reason for fulfilling the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship. • Students will evaluate the obligations and responsibilities of citizens as they relate to active participation in society and government. • Students will use scenarios to assess specific obligations of citizens. • Students will identify the consequences or predict the outcome on society if citizens do not fulfill their obligations and responsibilities.
SS.7.CG.2.3:	Identify and apply the rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that the Bill of Rights comprises the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will recognize the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment. • Students will evaluate how the Bill of Rights and other amendments (e.g., 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, 26th) influence individual actions and social interactions. • Students will use scenarios to identify rights protected by the Bill of Rights. • Students will use scenarios to recognize violations of the Bill of Rights or other constitutional amendments.
SS.7.CG.2.4:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights safeguard individual rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that rights are protected but some rights are limited (e.g., property rights, civil disobedience). • Students will examine rationales for government-imposed limitations on individual rights (e.g., forced internment in wartime, limitations on speech, rationing during wartime, suspension of habeas corpus). • Students will use scenarios to examine the impact of limiting individual rights. • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch of government in protecting individual rights and freedoms.
SS.7.CG.2.5:	Describe the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice at the state and federal levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the significance of juries in the American legal system. • Students will explain types of jury trials, how juries are selected and why jury trials are important.
SS.7.CG.2.6:	Examine the election and voting process at the local, state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how elections and voting impact citizens at the local, state and national levels. • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will explain how free and fair elections promote trust in democratic institutions and preserve the republic.
SS.7.CG.2.7:	Identify the constitutional qualifications required to hold state and national office. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the qualifications to seek election to local and state political offices.
SS.7.CG.2.8:	Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify methods used by the media to monitor and hold government accountable (e.g., acting as a watchdog, freedom of the press as contained in the 1st Amendment). • Students will identify methods used by individuals to monitor, hold accountable and influence the government (e.g., attending civic meetings, peacefully protesting, petitioning government, running for office, voting). • Students will identify methods used by interest groups to monitor and influence government.
SS.7.CG.2.9:	Analyze media and political communications and identify examples of bias, symbolism and propaganda. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will use scenarios to identify bias, symbolism and propaganda. • Students will evaluate how bias, symbolism and propaganda can impact public opinion.
SS.7.CG.2.10:	Explain the process for citizens to address a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue and determining a course of action. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the appropriate level of government to resolve specific problems. • Students will identify appropriate government agencies to address local or state problems. • Students will analyze public policy alternatives to resolve local and state problems.
SS.7.CG.3.1:	Analyze the advantages of the United States' constitutional republic over other forms of government in safeguarding liberty, freedom and a representative government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of various forms of government (e.g., republic, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy, autocracy). • Students will identify different forms of government based on their political philosophy or organizational structure. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various forms of government.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the application of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers distinguishes the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.7.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain the advantages of a federal system of government over other systems in balancing local sovereignty with national unity and protecting against authoritarianism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will apply their understanding of federal, confederal and unitary systems of government. Students will compare the organizational structures of systems of government. Students will recognize examples of these systems of government. Students will analyze scenarios describing various systems of government.
SS.7.CG.3.3:	<p>Describe the structure and function of the three branches of government established in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the structure of the legislative, executive and judicial branches. Students will compare the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of the national government. Students will identify the general powers described in Articles I, II and III of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.4:	<p>Explain the relationship between state and national governments as written in Article IV of the U.S. Constitution and the 10th Amendment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the system of federalism as established by the U.S. Constitution. Students will analyze how federalism limits government power. Students will compare concurrent powers, enumerated powers, reserved powers and delegated powers as they relate to state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.5:	<p>Explain the amendment process outlined in Article V of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the methods used to propose and ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify the correct sequence of each amendment process. Students will identify the importance of a formal amendment process. Students will recognize the significance of the difficulty of amending the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.6:	<p>Analyze how the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th Amendments broadened participation in the political process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize how these amendments expanded civil rights to African Americans, women and young people. Students will evaluate the impact these amendments have had on American society. Students will examine how these amendments increased participation in the political process.
SS.7.CG.3.7:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the legislative branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the processes of the legislative branch (e.g., how a bill becomes a law, appointment confirmation, committee selection). Students will compare local, state and national lawmakers (e.g., city/county commissioners/council members; state legislators [representatives and senators]; and U.S. Congressmen/Congresswomen [representatives and senators]). Students will compare and contrast the lawmaking process at the local, state and national levels.
SS.7.CG.3.8:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the executive branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the processes of the executive branch (e.g., executive order, veto, appointments). Students will compare and contrast executive authority at the local, state and national levels. Students will explain the function of administrative agencies (e.g., advise, make regulations, enforce law and regulations).
SS.7.CG.3.9:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the judicial branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the processes of the judicial branch (e.g., judicial review, court order, writ of certiorari, summary judgment). Students will distinguish between the structure, functions and powers of courts at the state and federal levels. Students will recognize that the powers and jurisdiction of the state and federal courts are derived from their respective constitutions. Students will compare the trial and appellate processes.
SS.7.CG.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types of law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how historical codes of law influenced the United States. Students will recognize natural, constitutional, statutory, case and common law as sources of law. Students will compare civil, criminal, constitutional and/or military types of law.
SS.7.CG.3.11:	<p>Analyze the effects of landmark Supreme Court decisions on law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., Marbury v. Madison; Dred Scott v. Sandford; Plessy v. Ferguson; Brown v. Board of Education; Gideon v. Wainwright; Miranda v. Arizona; In re Gault; United States v. Nixon; Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier). Students will use primary sources to assess the significance of each U.S. Supreme Court case. Students will evaluate the impact of each case on society. Students will recognize constitutional principles and individual rights in relevant U.S. Supreme Court decisions.
SS.7.CG.3.12:	<p>Compare the U.S. and Florida constitutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the purposes of a constitution (e.g., provides a framework for government, limits government authority, protects individual rights of the people). Students will recognize the basic outline of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions (e.g., both have preambles, articles and amendments). Students will compare the amendment process of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions. Students will recognize the U.S. Constitution as the supreme law of the land.
SS.7.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain government obligations to its citizens and the services provided at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe and classify specific services provided by local, state and national governments. Students will compare the powers and obligations of local, state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the purpose and function of the Electoral College in electing the President of the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origin of the Electoral College and the changes made to it by the 12th Amendment.
SS.7.CG.3.15:	<p>Analyze the advantages of capitalism and the free market in the United States over government-controlled economic systems (e.g., socialism and communism) in regard to economic freedom and raising the standard of living for citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will evaluate various economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, socialism). Students will compare the economic prosperity and opportunity of current nations.
SS.7.CG.4.1:	<p>Explain the relationship between U.S. foreign and domestic policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the difference between domestic and foreign policy. Students will identify issues that relate to U.S. domestic and foreign policy.

SS.7.CG.4.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will define "national interest" and identify the means available to the national government to pursue the United States' national interest. <p>Describe the United States' and citizen participation in international organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify major international organizations in which government plays a role (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations, International Court of Justice, World Trade Organization). Students will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of U.S. membership in international organizations.
SS.7.CG.4.3:	<p>Describe examples of the United States' actions and reactions in international conflicts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify specific examples of and the reasons for United States' involvement in international conflicts. Students will analyze primary source documents pertaining to international incidents to determine the course of action taken by the United States. Students will identify the different methods used by the United States to deal with international conflict (e.g., diplomacy, espionage, humanitarian efforts, peacekeeping operations, sanctions, war).
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers. </div>
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

	must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information. Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Civic education is essential in the development of informed citizenry who are equipped to participate in civic life and preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The Civics and Government (CG) standards in this class were revised in 2021 as a result of the House Bill (2019) civics standards review and reflect the following priorities for K-12 Civics and Government teaching and learning in Florida schools.

- Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
- Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
- Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
- Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for the course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of government; the origins of the American political system; the roles, rights, responsibilities of United States citizens; and methods of active participation in our political system. The course is embedded with strong geographic and economic components to support civic education instruction.

Digital Technologies - The digital curriculum required by Section 1003.4203 (3), Florida Statutes, has been integrated into this course. Listed below are the competencies that must be met to satisfy the requirements of (Section 1003.4203 (3), Florida Statutes):

Multimedia Technologies

01.0 Demonstrate proficiency in using presentation software and equipment.

01.01 Produce a presentation that includes music, animation, and digital photography and present it using a projection system.

01.02 Using presentation software, create a multimedia presentation that incorporates shot and edited video, animation, music, narration and adheres to good design principles, use of transitions, and effective message conveyance.

01.03 Collaborate with team members to plan, edit, evaluate, and present a multimedia presentation where individuals on the team function in specific production roles.

02.0 Demonstrate proficiency in using digital photography and digital imaging.

02.01 Demonstrate knowledge of ethics related to digital imaging, and legal and consent issues.

02.02 Apply effective design principles in digital photography compositions.

02.03 Illustrate the essence of an event, quote, or slogan through digital photography/imaging.

02.04 Demonstrate skill in using digital imaging software for image manipulation, color correction, and special effects to creatively convey a message or literary interpretation.

02.05 Demonstrate skill in scanning and cropping photographs.

03.0 Demonstrate proficiency in basic video production equipment.

03.01 Operate video camera (e.g., Flip video camera) in studio and location (field) production environments.

03.02 Demonstrate understanding of digital video storage media and file types.

03.03 Identify and select microphones for production needs.

03.04 Determine appropriate lighting needs for production settings.

03.05 Create a short video for publishing on the web.

04.0 Demonstrate skill in using video production software.

04.01 Demonstrate knowledge of the digital video software interface.

04.02 Demonstrate ability to edit, cut, erase, and insert video.

04.03 Edit video as needed to achieve desired message and length.

04.04 Demonstrate skill in using video effects and plug-ins.

04.05 Describe a first complete run-through of the video production process

04.06 Characterize the qualities of effective communication in a completed video

04.07 Prepare a video project for final compositing and export.

04.08 Upload finished video files to a website.

05.0 Demonstrate proficiency gathering and preparing textual, graphical, and image-based web content.

- 05.01 Characterize effective writing styles and conventions for the web.
- 05.02 Use word processing software to create effective written content for the web.
- 05.03 Use graphics software to create and prepare various types of graphical content for use on a webpage.
- 05.04 Access and digitize graphics through various resources (e.g., scanner, digital cameras, on-line graphics, clip art, CD-ROMs).
- 05.05 Create and edit images using image or graphic design software.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 8 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- Major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106029

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
 Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
 Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J CIV & DIG TECH

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J Law Studies (#2106030) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	<p>Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.</p>
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.
SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Explain the Constitutional amendment process.
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.
SS.7.G.6.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.</p>
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
MAFS.6.SP.1.1:	Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers. <i>For example, "How old am I?" is not a statistical question, but "How old are the students in my school?" is a statistical question because one anticipates variability in students' ages.</i> Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.1.2:	Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.1.3:	Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information. Clarifications:

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J Law Studies – The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for this course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of the American legal system. The content should include, but not be limited to, the purpose of law, the role of citizens, the impact of laws on the lives of citizens, civil and criminal laws, fundamental civil and criminal justice procedures, causes and effects of crime, consumer and family law, comparison of adult and juvenile justice systems, and career opportunities in the legal system. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J LAW STUDIES

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.7.C.1.1:	<p>Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 18-19. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.2:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 20-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.4:	<p>Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 24-25. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.7:	<p>Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 28-29. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.1.9:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.2:	<p>Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 34-35. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.7.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 36-37. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.5:	<p>Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 38-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.7.C.2.6:	<p>Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.</p>
SS.7.C.2.10:	<p>Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 43. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 44-45. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.
SS.7.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 46-47. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
SS.7.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 48-49. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).
SS.7.C.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.
SS.7.C.3.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.
SS.7.C.3.3:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.
SS.7.C.3.4:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 55. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Explain the Constitutional amendment process.
SS.7.C.3.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.
SS.7.C.3.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 57. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.
SS.7.C.3.7:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 58-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.
SS.7.C.3.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.
SS.7.C.3.9:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 60-61. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

	Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.
SS.7.C.3.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 62. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.
SS.7.C.3.11:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 63-64. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, in re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, and Bush v. Gore.
SS.7.C.3.12:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 65. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare the constitutions of the United States and Florida.
SS.7.C.3.13:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 66-67. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments' obligations and services.
SS.7.C.3.14:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the Civics End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the Civics End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 68-69. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.
SS.7.G.6.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.</p>
	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K.12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K.12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K.12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications:</p>

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

	6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information. Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J Law Studies – The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for this course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of the American legal system. The content should include, but not be limited to, the purpose of law, the role of citizens, the impact of laws on the lives of citizens, civil and criminal laws, fundamental civil and criminal justice procedures, causes and effects of crime, consumer and family law, comparison of adult and juvenile justice systems, and career opportunities in the legal system. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J LAW STUDIES

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
SS.7.CG.1.3:	<p>Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights and Thomas Paine's Common Sense had on colonists' views of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the important ideas contained in the Magna Carta (e.g., due process of law, limitation of government power, right to justice, right to fair trial), Mayflower Compact (e.g., consent of the governed, self-government), English Bill of Rights (e.g., right to life, liberty and property; no taxation without representation; right to a speedy and fair jury trial; no excessive punishments; habeas corpus) and Common Sense (representative self-government).
SS.7.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how Enlightenment ideas, including Montesquieu's view of separation of powers and John Locke's theories related to natural law and Locke's social contract, influenced the Founding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify and describe the Enlightenment ideas of separation of powers, natural law and social contract. Students will examine how Enlightenment ideas influenced the Founders' beliefs about individual liberties and government. Students will evaluate the influence of Montesquieu's and Locke's ideas on the Founding Fathers.
SS.7.CG.1.6:	<p>Analyze the ideas and grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the unalienable rights specifically expressed in the Preamble of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness). Students will explain the concept of natural rights as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize natural rights, social contract, limited government and the right of resistance to tyrannical government. Students will analyze the relationship between natural rights and the role of government: 1. People are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; 2. Governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; 3. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of governed; and 4. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government. Students will recognize the connection between specific grievances in the Declaration of Independence and natural rights violations. Students will recognize colonial grievances identified in the Declaration of Independence (e.g., imposing taxes without the consent of the people, suspending trial by jury, limiting judicial powers, quartering soldiers and dissolving legislatures).
SS.7.CG.1.9:	<p>Describe how the U.S. Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers, checks and balances, individual rights, rule of law and due process of law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the concept of limited government in the U.S. Constitution. Students will describe and distinguish between separation of powers and checks and balances. Students will analyze how government power is limited by separation of powers and/or checks and balances. Students will recognize examples of separation of powers and checks and balances. Students will recognize the influence of the U.S. Constitution on the development of other governments.
SS.7.CG.1.11:	<p>Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of legal, political and governmental systems in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare and contrast the characteristics of a society that operates under the rule of law and one that does not. Students will assess the importance of the rule of law in protecting citizens from arbitrary and abusive uses of government power. Students will analyze the meaning and importance of due process in the United States legal system. Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, decisions based on the law, fair procedures, transparency of institutions).
SS.7.CG.2.2:	<p>Differentiate between obligations and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship, and evaluate their impact on society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will distinguish between an obligation or duty and a responsibility as it relates to citizenship. Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, voting, attending civic meetings, petitioning government and running for office. Students will recognize the concept of the common good as a reason for fulfilling the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship. Students will evaluate the obligations and responsibilities of citizens as they relate to active participation in society and government. Students will use scenarios to assess specific obligations of citizens. Students will identify the consequences or predict the outcome on society if citizens do not fulfill their obligations and responsibilities.
SS.7.CG.2.3:	<p>Identify and apply the rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Bill of Rights comprises the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Students will recognize the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment. Students will evaluate how the Bill of Rights and other amendments (e.g., 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, 26th) influence individual actions and social interactions. Students will use scenarios to identify rights protected by the Bill of Rights. Students will use scenarios to recognize violations of the Bill of Rights or other constitutional amendments.
SS.7.CG.2.4:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights safeguard individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that rights are protected but some rights are limited (e.g., property rights, civil disobedience). Students will examine rationales for government-imposed limitations on individual rights (e.g., forced internment in wartime, limitations on speech, rationing during wartime, suspension of habeas corpus).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will use scenarios to examine the impact of limiting individual rights. • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch of government in protecting individual rights and freedoms.
SS.7.CG.2.5:	<p>Describe the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice at the state and federal levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the significance of juries in the American legal system. • Students will explain types of jury trials, how juries are selected and why jury trials are important.
SS.7.CG.2.8:	<p>Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify methods used by the media to monitor and hold government accountable (e.g., acting as a watchdog, freedom of the press as contained in the 1st Amendment). • Students will identify methods used by individuals to monitor, hold accountable and influence the government (e.g., attending civic meetings, peacefully protesting, petitioning government, running for office, voting). • Students will identify methods used by interest groups to monitor and influence government.
SS.7.CG.2.9:	<p>Analyze media and political communications and identify examples of bias, symbolism and propaganda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will use scenarios to identify bias, symbolism and propaganda. • Students will evaluate how bias, symbolism and propaganda can impact public opinion.
SS.7.CG.2.10:	<p>Explain the process for citizens to address a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue and determining a course of action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the appropriate level of government to resolve specific problems. • Students will identify appropriate government agencies to address local or state problems. • Students will analyze public policy alternatives to resolve local and state problems.
SS.7.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze the advantages of the United States' constitutional republic over other forms of government in safeguarding liberty, freedom and a representative government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of various forms of government (e.g., republic, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy, autocracy). • Students will identify different forms of government based on their political philosophy or organizational structure. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various forms of government. • Students will explain how the application of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers distinguishes the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.7.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain the advantages of a federal system of government over other systems in balancing local sovereignty with national unity and protecting against authoritarianism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding of federal, confederal and unitary systems of government. • Students will compare the organizational structures of systems of government. • Students will recognize examples of these systems of government. • Students will analyze scenarios describing various systems of government.
SS.7.CG.3.3:	<p>Describe the structure and function of the three branches of government established in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the structure of the legislative, executive and judicial branches. • Students will compare the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of the national government. • Students will identify the general powers described in Articles I, II and III of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.4:	<p>Explain the relationship between state and national governments as written in Article IV of the U.S. Constitution and the 10th Amendment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the system of federalism as established by the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze how federalism limits government power. • Students will compare concurrent powers, enumerated powers, reserved powers and delegated powers as they relate to state and national governments.
SS.7.CG.3.5:	<p>Explain the amendment process outlined in Article V of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize the methods used to propose and ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution. • Students will identify the correct sequence of each amendment process. • Students will identify the importance of a formal amendment process. • Students will recognize the significance of the difficulty of amending the U.S. Constitution.
SS.7.CG.3.6:	<p>Analyze how the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th Amendments broadened participation in the political process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize how these amendments expanded civil rights to African Americans, women and young people. • Students will evaluate the impact these amendments have had on American society. • Students will examine how these amendments increased participation in the political process.
SS.7.CG.3.7:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the legislative branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the legislative branch (e.g., how a bill becomes a law, appointment confirmation, committee selection). • Students will compare local, state and national lawmakers (e.g., city/county commissioners/council members; state legislators [representatives and senators]; and U.S. Congressmen/Congresswomen [representatives and senators]). • Students will compare and contrast the lawmaking process at the local, state and national levels.
SS.7.CG.3.9:	<p>Explain the structure, functions and processes of the judicial branch of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the processes of the judicial branch (e.g., judicial review, court order, writ of certiorari, summary judgment). • Students will distinguish between the structure, functions and powers of courts at the state and federal levels. • Students will recognize that the powers and jurisdiction of the state and federal courts are derived from their respective constitutions. • Students will compare the trial and appellate processes.
SS.7.CG.3.10:	<p>Identify sources and types of law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how historical codes of law influenced the United States. • Students will recognize natural, constitutional, statutory, case and common law as sources of law. • Students will compare civil, criminal, constitutional and/or military types of law.
SS.7.CG.3.11:	<p>Analyze the effects of landmark Supreme Court decisions on law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., Marbury v. Madison; Dred Scott v. Sandford; Plessy v. Ferguson; Brown v. Board of Education; Gideon v. Wainwright; Miranda v. Arizona; In re Gault; United States v. Nixon; Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier). • Students will use primary sources to assess the significance of each U.S. Supreme Court case. • Students will evaluate the impact of each case on society.

- Students will recognize constitutional principles and individual rights in relevant U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

SS.7.CG.3.12:

Compare the U.S. and Florida constitutions.

- Students will identify the purposes of a constitution (e.g., provides a framework for government, limits government authority, protects individual rights of the people).
- Students will recognize the basic outline of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions (e.g., both have preambles, articles and amendments).
- Students will compare the amendment process of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions.
- Students will recognize the U.S. Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

SS.7.CG.3.13:

Explain government obligations to its citizens and the services provided at the local, state and national levels.

- Students will describe and classify specific services provided by local, state and national governments.
- Students will compare the powers and obligations of local, state and national governments.

SS.7.G.6.1:

Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.

Clarifications:

Examples are population density, changes in census data, and district reapportionment over time.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p>

ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Articulate a position on a health-related issue and support it with accurate health information.
HE.7.P.8.2:	Clarifications: Bullying prevention, Internet safety, and nutritional choices.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

M/J Law Studies – The social studies curriculum for this course consists of the following content area strands: Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for this course pertains to the principles, functions, and organization of the American legal system. The content should include, but not be limited to, the purpose of law, the role of citizens, the impact of laws on the lives of citizens, civil and criminal laws, fundamental civil and criminal justice procedures, causes and effects of crime, consumer and family law, comparison of adult and juvenile justice systems, and career opportunities in the legal system. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: M/J LAW STUDIES

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

M/J World History (#2109010) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.C.1.1:	Identify democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece that served as a foundation for American constitutional democracy. Clarifications: Examples are polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law.
SS.6.C.1.2:	Identify how the government of the Roman Republic contributed to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.C.2.1:	Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.2:	Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications:

	Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.4.4:	Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.2:	Identify terms (decade, century, epoch, era, millennium, BC/BCE, AD/CE) and designations of time periods.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Interpret primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.5:	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
SS.6.W.2.1:	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.
SS.6.W.2.2:	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Identify the characteristics of civilization. Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
SS.6.W.2.6:	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt. Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
SS.6.W.2.8:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.
SS.6.W.2.9:	Identify key figures and basic beliefs of the Israelites and determine how these beliefs compared with those of others in the geographic area. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Moses, monotheism, law, emphasis on individual worth and responsibility.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.

SS.6.W.3.3:	Compare life in Athens and Sparta (government and the status of citizens, women and children, foreigners, helots).
SS.6.W.3.4:	Explain the causes and effects of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece. Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period. Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
SS.6.W.3.8:	Determine the impact of significant figures associated with ancient Rome. Clarifications: Examples are Augustus, Cicero, Cincinnatus, Cleopatra, Constantine the Great, Diocletian, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Hadrian, Hannibal, Horace, Julius Caesar, Ovid, Romulus and Remus, Marcus Aurelius, Scipio Africanus, Virgil, Theodosius, Attila the Hun.
SS.6.W.3.9:	Explain the impact of the Punic Wars on the development of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.11:	Explain the transition from Roman Republic to empire and Imperial Rome, and compare Roman life and culture under each one.
SS.6.W.3.12:	Explain the causes for the growth and longevity of the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are centralized and efficient government, religious toleration, expansion of citizenship, the legion, the extension of road networks.
SS.6.W.3.13:	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
SS.6.W.3.15:	Explain the reasons for the gradual decline of the Western Roman Empire after the Pax Romana. Clarifications: Examples are internal power struggles, constant Germanic pressure on the frontiers, economic policies, over dependence on slavery and mercenary soldiers.
SS.6.W.3.16:	Compare life in the Roman Republic for patricians, plebeians, women, children, and slaves.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization. Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India. Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia. Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi. Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
SS.6.W.4.8:	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China. Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.
SS.6.W.4.9:	Identify key figures from classical and post classical China. Clarifications: Examples are Shi Huangdi, Wu-ti, Empress Wu, Chengho.
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.

SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	
	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	
	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications:</p> <p>Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this course pertains to the world's earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of world history including economics, geography, politics, and religion/philosophy. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and

concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109010

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World History (#2109010) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.C.1.1:	Identify democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece that served as a foundation for American constitutional democracy. Clarifications: Examples are polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law.
SS.6.C.1.2:	Identify how the government of the Roman Republic contributed to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.C.2.1:	Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.2:	Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications:

	Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.4.4:	Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.2:	Identify terms (decade, century, epoch, era, millennium, BC/BCE, AD/CE) and designations of time periods.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Interpret primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.5:	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
SS.6.W.2.1:	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.
SS.6.W.2.2:	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Identify the characteristics of civilization. Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
SS.6.W.2.6:	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt. Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
SS.6.W.2.8:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.
SS.6.W.2.9:	Identify key figures and basic beliefs of the Israelites and determine how these beliefs compared with those of others in the geographic area. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Moses, monotheism, law, emphasis on individual worth and responsibility.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.

SS.6.W.3.3:	Compare life in Athens and Sparta (government and the status of citizens, women and children, foreigners, helots).
SS.6.W.3.4:	Explain the causes and effects of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece. Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period. Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
SS.6.W.3.8:	Determine the impact of significant figures associated with ancient Rome. Clarifications: Examples are Augustus, Cicero, Cincinnatus, Cleopatra, Constantine the Great, Diocletian, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Hadrian, Hannibal, Horace, Julius Caesar, Ovid, Romulus and Remus, Marcus Aurelius, Scipio Africanus, Virgil, Theodosius, Attila the Hun.
SS.6.W.3.9:	Explain the impact of the Punic Wars on the development of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.11:	Explain the transition from Roman Republic to empire and Imperial Rome, and compare Roman life and culture under each one.
SS.6.W.3.12:	Explain the causes for the growth and longevity of the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are centralized and efficient government, religious toleration, expansion of citizenship, the legion, the extension of road networks.
SS.6.W.3.13:	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
SS.6.W.3.15:	Explain the reasons for the gradual decline of the Western Roman Empire after the Pax Romana. Clarifications: Examples are internal power struggles, constant Germanic pressure on the frontiers, economic policies, over dependence on slavery and mercenary soldiers.
SS.6.W.3.16:	Compare life in the Roman Republic for patricians, plebeians, women, children, and slaves.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization. Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India. Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia. Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi. Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
SS.6.W.4.8:	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China. Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.
SS.6.W.4.9:	Identify key figures from classical and post classical China. Clarifications: Examples are Shi Huangdi, Wu-ti, Empress Wu, Chengho.
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.

SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.

- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.

ELA.K12.EE.6.1:

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

Clarifications:

Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this course pertains to the world's earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of world history including economics, geography, politics, and religion/philosophy. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109010

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World History (#2109010) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.CG.1.1:	Analyze how democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece served as a foundation for the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify and explain the democratic principles of government in ancient Greece. • Students will compare and contrast the political systems of ancient Greece and modern-day United States. • Students will recognize the influence of ancient Greece on the American political process.
SS.6.CG.1.2:	Analyze the influence of ancient Rome on the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare and contrast the political systems in ancient Rome and modern-day United States. • Students will recognize the influence of ancient Rome on the American political process.
SS.6.CG.1.3:	Examine rule of law in the ancient world and its influence on the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize origins of what to include, but not be limited to, the contributions of ancient Greek and ancient Roman civilizations. • Students will recognize that the rule of law is a foundational principle of the U.S. government.
SS.6.CG.1.4:	Examine examples of civic leadership and virtue in ancient Greece and ancient Rome. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the influence of significant leaders (e.g., Marcus Tullius Cicero, Marcus Aurelius, Pericles, Solon, Cleisthenes) on civic participation and governance in the ancient world.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.2:	Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].</p> </div>
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.</p> </div>
	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another.

SS.6.G.2.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world. Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures. Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world. Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages. Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.2:	Identify terms (decade, century, epoch, era, millennium, BC/BCE, AD/CE) and designations of time periods. Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.5:	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
SS.6.W.2.1:	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.
SS.6.W.2.2:	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization. Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
SS.6.W.2.6:	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt. Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
SS.6.W.2.8:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.
SS.6.W.2.9:	Identify key figures and basic beliefs of the Israelites and determine how these beliefs compared with those of others in the geographic area. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Moses, monotheism, law, emphasis on individual worth and responsibility.
	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations.

SS.6.W.2.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.3:	Compare life in Athens and Sparta (government and the status of citizens, women and children, foreigners, helots).
SS.6.W.3.4:	Explain the causes and effects of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
	Determine the impact of significant figures associated with ancient Rome.
SS.6.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Augustus, Cicero, Cincinnatus, Cleopatra, Constantine the Great, Diocletian, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Hadrian, Hannibal, Horace, Julius Caesar, Ovid, Romulus and Remus, Marcus Aurelius, Scipio Africanus, Virgil, Theodosius, Attila the Hun.
SS.6.W.3.9:	Explain the impact of the Punic Wars on the development of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.11:	Explain the transition from Roman Republic to empire and Imperial Rome, and compare Roman life and culture under each one.
	Explain the causes for the growth and longevity of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are centralized and efficient government, religious toleration, expansion of citizenship, the legion, the extension of road networks.
	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
	Explain the reasons for the gradual decline of the Western Roman Empire after the Pax Romana.
SS.6.W.3.15:	Clarifications: Examples are internal power struggles, constant Germanic pressure on the frontiers, economic policies, over dependence on slavery and mercenary soldiers.
SS.6.W.3.16:	Compare life in the Roman Republic for patricians, plebeians, women, children, and slaves.
	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.

SS.6.W.4.9:	<p>Identify key figures from classical and post classical China.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Shi Huangdi, Wu-ti, Empress Wu, Chengho.</p>
SS.6.W.4.10:	<p>Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.</p>
SS.6.W.4.11:	<p>Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.</p>
SS.6.W.4.12:	<p>Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.</p>
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers. <p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p>

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>

	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this course pertains to the world's earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of world history including economics, geography, politics, and religion/philosophy. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109010

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World History and Career Planning (#2109015) 2019 -

2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.C.1.1:	Identify democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece that served as a foundation for American constitutional democracy. Clarifications: Examples are polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law.
SS.6.C.1.2:	Identify how the government of the Roman Republic contributed to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.C.2.1:	Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.2:	Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.

SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.2:	Identify terms (decade, century, epoch, era, millennium, BC/BCE, AD/CE) and designations of time periods.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.5:	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
SS.6.W.2.1:	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.
SS.6.W.2.2:	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.
	Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt.
SS.6.W.2.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.
	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.
	Identify key figures and basic beliefs of the Israelites and determine how these beliefs compared with those of others in the geographic area.
SS.6.W.2.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Moses, monotheism, law, emphasis on individual worth and responsibility.
	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.

SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.3:	Compare life in Athens and Sparta (government and the status of citizens, women and children, foreigners, helots).
SS.6.W.3.4:	Explain the causes and effects of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
	Determine the impact of significant figures associated with ancient Rome.
SS.6.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Augustus, Cicero, Cincinnatus, Cleopatra, Constantine the Great, Diocletian, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Hadrian, Hannibal, Horace, Julius Caesar, Ovid, Romulus and Remus, Marcus Aurelius, Scipio Africanus, Virgil, Theodosius, Attila the Hun.
SS.6.W.3.9:	Explain the impact of the Punic Wars on the development of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.11:	Explain the transition from Roman Republic to empire and Imperial Rome, and compare Roman life and culture under each one.
	Explain the causes for the growth and longevity of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are centralized and efficient government, religious toleration, expansion of citizenship, the legion, the extension of road networks.
	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
	Explain the reasons for the gradual decline of the Western Roman Empire after the Pax Romana.
SS.6.W.3.15:	Clarifications: Examples are internal power struggles, constant Germanic pressure on the frontiers, economic policies, over dependence on slavery and mercenary soldiers.
SS.6.W.3.16:	Compare life in the Roman Republic for patricians, plebeians, women, children, and slaves.
	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.
	Identify key figures from classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.9:	Clarifications:

Examples are Shi Huangdi, Wu-ti, Empress Wu, Chengho.

SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.6.SP.1.1:	Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers. <i>For example, "How old am I?" is not a statistical question, but "How old are the students in my school?" is a statistical question because one anticipates variability in students' ages.</i>
MAFS.6.SP.1.2:	Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape.
MAFS.6.SP.1.3:	Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number.
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this course pertains to the world's earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of world history including economics, geography, politics, and religion/philosophy. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.

- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELLs need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Additional Instructional Resources: A.V.E. for Success Collaboration (http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2109015</p> <p>Course Type: Core Academic Course Course Status: Course Approved Grade Level(s): 6,7,8</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 6 to 8 Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories > Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD HIST & CP Course Length: Year (Y) Course Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class Size Core Required <p>Course Level: 2</p>
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Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J World History and Career Planning (#2109015) 2022 -

2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.C.1.1:	Identify democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece that served as a foundation for American constitutional democracy. Clarifications: Examples are polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law.
SS.6.C.1.2:	Identify how the government of the Roman Republic contributed to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.C.2.1:	Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.2:	Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.

SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.2:	Identify terms (decade, century, epoch, era, millennium, BC/BCE, AD/CE) and designations of time periods.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.5:	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
SS.6.W.2.1:	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.
SS.6.W.2.2:	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.
	Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt.
SS.6.W.2.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.
	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.
	Identify key figures and basic beliefs of the Israelites and determine how these beliefs compared with those of others in the geographic area.
SS.6.W.2.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Moses, monotheism, law, emphasis on individual worth and responsibility.
	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.

SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.3:	Compare life in Athens and Sparta (government and the status of citizens, women and children, foreigners, helots).
SS.6.W.3.4:	Explain the causes and effects of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
	Determine the impact of significant figures associated with ancient Rome.
SS.6.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Augustus, Cicero, Cincinnatus, Cleopatra, Constantine the Great, Diocletian, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Hadrian, Hannibal, Horace, Julius Caesar, Ovid, Romulus and Remus, Marcus Aurelius, Scipio Africanus, Virgil, Theodosius, Attila the Hun.
SS.6.W.3.9:	Explain the impact of the Punic Wars on the development of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.11:	Explain the transition from Roman Republic to empire and Imperial Rome, and compare Roman life and culture under each one.
	Explain the causes for the growth and longevity of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are centralized and efficient government, religious toleration, expansion of citizenship, the legion, the extension of road networks.
	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
	Explain the reasons for the gradual decline of the Western Roman Empire after the Pax Romana.
SS.6.W.3.15:	Clarifications: Examples are internal power struggles, constant Germanic pressure on the frontiers, economic policies, over dependence on slavery and mercenary soldiers.
SS.6.W.3.16:	Compare life in the Roman Republic for patricians, plebeians, women, children, and slaves.
	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.
	Identify key figures from classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.9:	Clarifications:

Examples are Shi Huangdi, Wu-ti, Empress Wu, Chengho.

SS.6.W.4.10: Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.

SS.6.W.4.11: Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.

SS.6.W.4.12: Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.

Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1: Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1: Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1: Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:
K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1: Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:
See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1: Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:
Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1: Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:
In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.
In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.
In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1: Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:
Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.6.1: Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

Clarifications:
In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends

	differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this course pertains to the world's earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of world history including economics, geography, politics, and religion/philosophy. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELLs need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Additional Instructional Resources: A.V.E. for Success Collaboration (http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109015

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
 Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
 World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD HIST & CP
Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J World History and Career Planning (#2109015) 2023 -

And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.CG.1.1:	Analyze how democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece served as a foundation for the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify and explain the democratic principles of government in ancient Greece. Students will compare and contrast the political systems of ancient Greece and modern-day United States. Students will recognize the influence of ancient Greece on the American political process.
SS.6.CG.1.2:	Analyze the influence of ancient Rome on the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare and contrast the political systems in ancient Rome and modern-day United States. Students will recognize the influence of ancient Rome on the American political process.
SS.6.CG.1.3:	Examine rule of law in the ancient world and its influence on the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize origins of what to include, but not be limited to, the contributions of ancient Greek and ancient Roman civilizations. Students will recognize that the rule of law is a foundational principle of the U.S. government.
SS.6.CG.1.4:	Examine examples of civic leadership and virtue in ancient Greece and ancient Rome. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the influence of significant leaders (e.g., Marcus Tullius Cicero, Marcus Aurelius, Pericles, Solon, Cleisthenes) on civic participation and governance in the ancient world.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.2:	Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].</p> </div>
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.</p> </div>
	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures.

SS.6.G.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.2:	Identify terms (decade, century, epoch, era, millennium, BC/BCE, AD/CE) and designations of time periods.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.5:	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
SS.6.W.2.1:	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.
SS.6.W.2.2:	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.
	Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt.
SS.6.W.2.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.
	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.
	Identify key figures and basic beliefs of the Israelites and determine how these beliefs compared with those of others in the geographic area.

SS.6.W.2.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Moses, monotheism, law, emphasis on individual worth and responsibility.
	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.3:	Compare life in Athens and Sparta (government and the status of citizens, women and children, foreigners, helots).
SS.6.W.3.4:	Explain the causes and effects of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
	Determine the impact of significant figures associated with ancient Rome.
SS.6.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Augustus, Cicero, Cincinnatus, Cleopatra, Constantine the Great, Diocletian, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Hadrian, Hannibal, Horace, Julius Caesar, Ovid, Romulus and Remus, Marcus Aurelius, Scipio Africanus, Virgil, Theodosius, Attila the Hun.
SS.6.W.3.9:	Explain the impact of the Punic Wars on the development of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.11:	Explain the transition from Roman Republic to empire and Imperial Rome, and compare Roman life and culture under each one.
	Explain the causes for the growth and longevity of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are centralized and efficient government, religious toleration, expansion of citizenship, the legion, the extension of road networks.
	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
	Explain the reasons for the gradual decline of the Western Roman Empire after the Pax Romana.
SS.6.W.3.15:	Clarifications: Examples are internal power struggles, constant Germanic pressure on the frontiers, economic policies, over dependence on slavery and mercenary soldiers.
SS.6.W.3.16:	Compare life in the Roman Republic for patricians, plebeians, women, children, and slaves.
	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.

SS.6.W.4.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.</p>
	Identify key figures from classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Shi Huangdi, Wu-ti, Empress Wu, Chengho.</p>
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.

- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.
In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

	In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this course pertains to the world's earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of world history including economics, geography, politics, and religion/philosophy. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.html>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELLs need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Additional Instructional Resources: A.V.E. for Success Collaboration (http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109015

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD HIST & CP

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J World History, Advanced (#2109020) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.C.1.1:	Identify democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece that served as a foundation for American constitutional democracy. Clarifications: Examples are polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law.
SS.6.C.1.2:	Identify how the government of the Roman Republic contributed to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.C.2.1:	Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.2:	Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications:

	Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results. Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.4.4:	Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.2:	Identify terms (decade, century, epoch, era, millennium, BC/BCE, AD/CE) and designations of time periods.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Interpret primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.5:	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
SS.6.W.2.1:	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.
SS.6.W.2.2:	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Identify the characteristics of civilization. Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
SS.6.W.2.6:	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt. Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
SS.6.W.2.8:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.
SS.6.W.2.9:	Identify key figures and basic beliefs of the Israelites and determine how these beliefs compared with those of others in the geographic area. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Moses, monotheism, law, emphasis on individual worth and responsibility.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.

SS.6.W.3.3:	Compare life in Athens and Sparta (government and the status of citizens, women and children, foreigners, helots).
SS.6.W.3.4:	Explain the causes and effects of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece. Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period. Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
SS.6.W.3.8:	Determine the impact of significant figures associated with ancient Rome. Clarifications: Examples are Augustus, Cicero, Cincinnatus, Cleopatra, Constantine the Great, Diocletian, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Hadrian, Hannibal, Horace, Julius Caesar, Ovid, Romulus and Remus, Marcus Aurelius, Scipio Africanus, Virgil, Theodosius, Attila the Hun.
SS.6.W.3.9:	Explain the impact of the Punic Wars on the development of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.11:	Explain the transition from Roman Republic to empire and Imperial Rome, and compare Roman life and culture under each one.
SS.6.W.3.12:	Explain the causes for the growth and longevity of the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are centralized and efficient government, religious toleration, expansion of citizenship, the legion, the extension of road networks.
SS.6.W.3.13:	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
SS.6.W.3.15:	Explain the reasons for the gradual decline of the Western Roman Empire after the Pax Romana. Clarifications: Examples are internal power struggles, constant Germanic pressure on the frontiers, economic policies, over dependence on slavery and mercenary soldiers.
SS.6.W.3.16:	Compare life in the Roman Republic for patricians, plebeians, women, children, and slaves.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization. Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India. Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia. Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi. Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
SS.6.W.4.8:	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China. Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.
SS.6.W.4.9:	Identify key figures from classical and post classical China. Clarifications: Examples are Shi Huangdi, Wu-ti, Empress Wu, Chengho.
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.

SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.6.SP.2.4:	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.6.SP.2.5:	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	
	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	
	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this course pertains to the world's earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of world history including economics, geography, politics, and religion/philosophy. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD HIST ADV
Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World History, Advanced (#2109020) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.C.1.1:	Identify democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece that served as a foundation for American constitutional democracy. Clarifications: Examples are polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law.
SS.6.C.1.2:	Identify how the government of the Roman Republic contributed to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.C.2.1:	Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.2:	Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world. Clarifications:

	Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures. Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
SS.6.G.4.4:	Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.2:	Identify terms (decade, century, epoch, era, millennium, BC/BCE, AD/CE) and designations of time periods.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Interpret primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.5:	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
SS.6.W.2.1:	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.
SS.6.W.2.2:	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization. Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
SS.6.W.2.6:	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt. Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
SS.6.W.2.8:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.
SS.6.W.2.9:	Identify key figures and basic beliefs of the Israelites and determine how these beliefs compared with those of others in the geographic area. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Moses, monotheism, law, emphasis on individual worth and responsibility.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.

SS.6.W.3.3:	Compare life in Athens and Sparta (government and the status of citizens, women and children, foreigners, helots).
SS.6.W.3.4:	Explain the causes and effects of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece. Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period. Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
SS.6.W.3.8:	Determine the impact of significant figures associated with ancient Rome. Clarifications: Examples are Augustus, Cicero, Cincinnatus, Cleopatra, Constantine the Great, Diocletian, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Hadrian, Hannibal, Horace, Julius Caesar, Ovid, Romulus and Remus, Marcus Aurelius, Scipio Africanus, Virgil, Theodosius, Attila the Hun.
SS.6.W.3.9:	Explain the impact of the Punic Wars on the development of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.11:	Explain the transition from Roman Republic to empire and Imperial Rome, and compare Roman life and culture under each one.
SS.6.W.3.12:	Explain the causes for the growth and longevity of the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are centralized and efficient government, religious toleration, expansion of citizenship, the legion, the extension of road networks.
SS.6.W.3.13:	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization. Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
SS.6.W.3.15:	Explain the reasons for the gradual decline of the Western Roman Empire after the Pax Romana. Clarifications: Examples are internal power struggles, constant Germanic pressure on the frontiers, economic policies, over dependence on slavery and mercenary soldiers.
SS.6.W.3.16:	Compare life in the Roman Republic for patricians, plebeians, women, children, and slaves.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization. Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India. Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia. Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi. Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
SS.6.W.4.8:	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China. Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.
SS.6.W.4.9:	Identify key figures from classical and post classical China. Clarifications: Examples are Shi Huangdi, Wu-ti, Empress Wu, Chengho.
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.

SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.

- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.

ELA.K12.EE.6.1:

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

Clarifications:

Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this course pertains to the world's earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of world history including economics, geography, politics, and religion/philosophy. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD HIST ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World History, Advanced (#2109020) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.CG.1.1:	Analyze how democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece served as a foundation for the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify and explain the democratic principles of government in ancient Greece. • Students will compare and contrast the political systems of ancient Greece and modern-day United States. • Students will recognize the influence of ancient Greece on the American political process.
SS.6.CG.1.2:	Analyze the influence of ancient Rome on the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare and contrast the political systems in ancient Rome and modern-day United States. • Students will recognize the influence of ancient Rome on the American political process.
SS.6.CG.1.3:	Examine rule of law in the ancient world and its influence on the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize origins of what to include, but not be limited to, the contributions of ancient Greek and ancient Roman civilizations. • Students will recognize that the rule of law is a foundational principle of the U.S. government.
SS.6.CG.1.4:	Examine examples of civic leadership and virtue in ancient Greece and ancient Rome. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the influence of significant leaders (e.g., Marcus Tullius Cicero, Marcus Aurelius, Pericles, Solon, Cleisthenes) on civic participation and governance in the ancient world.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.2:	Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another.

SS.6.G.2.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world. Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures. Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world. Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world. Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages. Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.2:	Identify terms (decade, century, epoch, era, millennium, BC/BCE, AD/CE) and designations of time periods. Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.5:	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
SS.6.W.2.1:	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.
SS.6.W.2.2:	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization. Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
SS.6.W.2.6:	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt. Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization. Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
SS.6.W.2.8:	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.
SS.6.W.2.9:	Identify key figures and basic beliefs of the Israelites and determine how these beliefs compared with those of others in the geographic area. Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Moses, monotheism, law, emphasis on individual worth and responsibility.
	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations.

SS.6.W.2.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.3:	Compare life in Athens and Sparta (government and the status of citizens, women and children, foreigners, helots).
SS.6.W.3.4:	Explain the causes and effects of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
	Determine the impact of significant figures associated with ancient Rome.
SS.6.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Augustus, Cicero, Cincinnatus, Cleopatra, Constantine the Great, Diocletian, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Hadrian, Hannibal, Horace, Julius Caesar, Ovid, Romulus and Remus, Marcus Aurelius, Scipio Africanus, Virgil, Theodosius, Attila the Hun.
SS.6.W.3.9:	Explain the impact of the Punic Wars on the development of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.11:	Explain the transition from Roman Republic to empire and Imperial Rome, and compare Roman life and culture under each one.
	Explain the causes for the growth and longevity of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are centralized and efficient government, religious toleration, expansion of citizenship, the legion, the extension of road networks.
	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
	Explain the reasons for the gradual decline of the Western Roman Empire after the Pax Romana.
SS.6.W.3.15:	Clarifications: Examples are internal power struggles, constant Germanic pressure on the frontiers, economic policies, over dependence on slavery and mercenary soldiers.
SS.6.W.3.16:	Compare life in the Roman Republic for patricians, plebeians, women, children, and slaves.
	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.

SS.6.W.4.9:	<p>Identify key figures from classical and post classical China.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Shi Huangdi, Wu-ti, Empress Wu, Chengho.</p>
SS.6.W.4.10:	<p>Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.</p>
SS.6.W.4.11:	<p>Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.</p>
SS.6.W.4.12:	<p>Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.</p>
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers. <p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p>

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>

	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

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This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109020

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Abbreviated Title: M/J WORLD HIST ADV
Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J World History, Advanced and Career Planning (#2109025) 2019 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.C.1.1:	Identify democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece that served as a foundation for American constitutional democracy. Clarifications: Examples are polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law.
SS.6.C.1.2:	Identify how the government of the Roman Republic contributed to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.C.2.1:	Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.2:	Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps. Identify natural wonders of the ancient world.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world. Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.

SS.6.G.3.1:	<p>Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.</p>
SS.6.G.3.2:	<p>Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.</p>
SS.6.G.4.1:	<p>Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.</p> <p>Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.</p>
SS.6.G.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.</p>
SS.6.G.4.3:	<p>Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.</p> <p>Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world.</p>
SS.6.G.4.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.</p>
SS.6.G.5.1:	<p>Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.</p>
SS.6.G.5.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.</p> <p>Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.</p>
SS.6.G.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.</p>
SS.6.G.6.1:	<p>Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.</p>
SS.6.G.6.2:	<p>Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.</p>
SS.6.W.1.1:	<p>Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.</p>
SS.6.W.1.2:	<p>Identify terms (decade, century, epoch, era, millennium, BC/BCE, AD/CE) and designations of time periods.</p> <p>Interpret primary and secondary sources.</p>
SS.6.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.</p>
SS.6.W.1.4:	<p>Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.</p>
SS.6.W.1.5:	<p>Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).</p>
SS.6.W.1.6:	<p>Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.</p>
SS.6.W.2.1:	<p>Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.</p>
SS.6.W.2.2:	<p>Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.</p> <p>Identify the characteristics of civilization.</p>
SS.6.W.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.</p>
SS.6.W.2.4:	<p>Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.</p>
SS.6.W.2.5:	<p>Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.</p>
SS.6.W.2.6:	<p>Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.</p>
SS.6.W.2.7:	<p>Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.</p>
SS.6.W.2.8:	<p>Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.</p>
SS.6.W.2.9:	<p>Identify key figures and basic beliefs of the Israelites and determine how these beliefs compared with those of others in the geographic area.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Moses, monotheism, law, emphasis on individual worth and responsibility.</p>
SS.6.W.2.10:	<p>Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.</p>

SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.3:	Compare life in Athens and Sparta (government and the status of citizens, women and children, foreigners, helots).
SS.6.W.3.4:	Explain the causes and effects of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
	Determine the impact of significant figures associated with ancient Rome.
SS.6.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Augustus, Cicero, Cincinnatus, Cleopatra, Constantine the Great, Diocletian, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Hadrian, Hannibal, Horace, Julius Caesar, Ovid, Romulus and Remus, Marcus Aurelius, Scipio Africanus, Virgil, Theodosius, Attila the Hun.
SS.6.W.3.9:	Explain the impact of the Punic Wars on the development of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.11:	Explain the transition from Roman Republic to empire and Imperial Rome, and compare Roman life and culture under each one.
	Explain the causes for the growth and longevity of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are centralized and efficient government, religious toleration, expansion of citizenship, the legion, the extension of road networks.
	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
	Explain the reasons for the gradual decline of the Western Roman Empire after the Pax Romana.
SS.6.W.3.15:	Clarifications: Examples are internal power struggles, constant Germanic pressure on the frontiers, economic policies, over dependence on slavery and mercenary soldiers.
SS.6.W.3.16:	Compare life in the Roman Republic for patricians, plebeians, women, children, and slaves.
	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.
	Identify key figures from classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.9:	Clarifications:

Examples are Shi Huangdi, Wu-ti, Empress Wu, Chengho.

SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.68.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.68.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LAFS.68.RH.1.3:	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
LAFS.68.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LAFS.68.RH.2.5:	Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
LAFS.68.RH.2.6:	Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
LAFS.68.RH.3.7:	Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
LAFS.68.RH.3.8:	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
LAFS.68.RH.3.9:	Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.68.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis reflection, and research.
LAFS.68.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.6.SP.1.1:	Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers. <i>For example, "How old am I?" is not a statistical question, but "How old are the students in my school?" is a statistical question because one anticipates variability in students' ages.</i>
MAFS.6.SP.1.2:	Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape.
MAFS.6.SP.1.3:	Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number.
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this course pertains to the world's earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of world history including economics, geography, politics, and religion/philosophy. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Career and Education Planning - Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards - Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.

- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Additional Instructional Resources: A.V.E. for Success Collaboration (http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109025

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > Grade Group: Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > Subject: Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WRLD HIST ADV CP

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J World History, Advanced and Career Planning (#2109025) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.C.1.1:	Identify democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece that served as a foundation for American constitutional democracy. Clarifications: Examples are polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law.
SS.6.C.1.2:	Identify how the government of the Roman Republic contributed to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.C.2.1:	Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.2:	Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps. Identify natural wonders of the ancient world.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world. Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.
SS.6.G.2.5:	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures. Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another. Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.

SS.6.G.3.1:	<p>Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.</p>
SS.6.G.3.2:	<p>Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.</p>
SS.6.G.4.1:	<p>Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.</p> <p>Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.</p>
SS.6.G.4.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.</p>
SS.6.G.4.3:	<p>Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.</p> <p>Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world.</p>
SS.6.G.4.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.</p>
SS.6.G.5.1:	<p>Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.</p>
SS.6.G.5.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.</p> <p>Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.</p>
SS.6.G.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.</p>
SS.6.G.6.1:	<p>Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.</p>
SS.6.G.6.2:	<p>Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.</p>
SS.6.W.1.1:	<p>Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.</p>
SS.6.W.1.2:	<p>Identify terms (decade, century, epoch, era, millennium, BC/BCE, AD/CE) and designations of time periods.</p> <p>Interpret primary and secondary sources.</p>
SS.6.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.</p>
SS.6.W.1.4:	<p>Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.</p>
SS.6.W.1.5:	<p>Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).</p>
SS.6.W.1.6:	<p>Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.</p>
SS.6.W.2.1:	<p>Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.</p>
SS.6.W.2.2:	<p>Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.</p> <p>Identify the characteristics of civilization.</p>
SS.6.W.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.</p>
SS.6.W.2.4:	<p>Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.</p>
SS.6.W.2.5:	<p>Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.</p>
SS.6.W.2.6:	<p>Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.</p>
SS.6.W.2.7:	<p>Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.</p>
SS.6.W.2.8:	<p>Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.</p>
SS.6.W.2.9:	<p>Identify key figures and basic beliefs of the Israelites and determine how these beliefs compared with those of others in the geographic area.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Moses, monotheism, law, emphasis on individual worth and responsibility.</p>
SS.6.W.2.10:	<p>Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.</p>

SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.3:	Compare life in Athens and Sparta (government and the status of citizens, women and children, foreigners, helots).
SS.6.W.3.4:	Explain the causes and effects of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
	Determine the impact of significant figures associated with ancient Rome.
SS.6.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Augustus, Cicero, Cincinnatus, Cleopatra, Constantine the Great, Diocletian, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Hadrian, Hannibal, Horace, Julius Caesar, Ovid, Romulus and Remus, Marcus Aurelius, Scipio Africanus, Virgil, Theodosius, Attila the Hun.
SS.6.W.3.9:	Explain the impact of the Punic Wars on the development of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.11:	Explain the transition from Roman Republic to empire and Imperial Rome, and compare Roman life and culture under each one.
	Explain the causes for the growth and longevity of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are centralized and efficient government, religious toleration, expansion of citizenship, the legion, the extension of road networks.
	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
	Explain the reasons for the gradual decline of the Western Roman Empire after the Pax Romana.
SS.6.W.3.15:	Clarifications: Examples are internal power struggles, constant Germanic pressure on the frontiers, economic policies, over dependence on slavery and mercenary soldiers.
SS.6.W.3.16:	Compare life in the Roman Republic for patricians, plebeians, women, children, and slaves.
	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.
	Identify key figures from classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.9:	Clarifications:

Examples are Shi Huangdi, Wu-ti, Empress Wu, Chengho.

SS.6.W.4.10: Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.

SS.6.W.4.11: Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.

SS.6.W.4.12: Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.

Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

	<p>Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends</p>

	differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this course pertains to the world's earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of world history including economics, geography, politics, and religion/philosophy. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship; state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.html>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Additional Instructional Resources: A.V.E. for Success Collaboration (http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109025

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WRLD HIST ADV CP

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J World History, Advanced and Career Planning (#2109025) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.6.CG.1.1:	Analyze how democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece served as a foundation for the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify and explain the democratic principles of government in ancient Greece. Students will compare and contrast the political systems of ancient Greece and modern-day United States. Students will recognize the influence of ancient Greece on the American political process.
SS.6.CG.1.2:	Analyze the influence of ancient Rome on the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare and contrast the political systems in ancient Rome and modern-day United States. Students will recognize the influence of ancient Rome on the American political process.
SS.6.CG.1.3:	Examine rule of law in the ancient world and its influence on the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize origins of what to include, but not be limited to, the contributions of ancient Greek and ancient Roman civilizations. Students will recognize that the rule of law is a foundational principle of the U.S. government.
SS.6.CG.1.4:	Examine examples of civic leadership and virtue in ancient Greece and ancient Rome. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the influence of significant leaders (e.g., Marcus Tullius Cicero, Marcus Aurelius, Pericles, Solon, Cleisthenes) on civic participation and governance in the ancient world.
SS.6.E.1.1:	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.
SS.6.E.1.2:	Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.
SS.6.E.1.3:	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).
SS.6.E.2.1:	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.
SS.6.E.3.1:	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.
SS.6.E.3.2:	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.
SS.6.E.3.3:	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.
SS.6.E.3.4:	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.
SS.6.G.1.1:	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.
SS.6.G.1.2:	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.
SS.6.G.1.3:	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.1.4:	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.1.5:	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.
SS.6.G.1.6:	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.1.7:	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.2.1:	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
SS.6.G.2.2:	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are city-states, provinces, kingdoms, empires.</p> </div>
SS.6.G.2.3:	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].</p> </div>
SS.6.G.2.4:	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.</p> </div>
	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures.

SS.6.G.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are China limits and Greece invites.
	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another.
SS.6.G.2.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.
SS.6.G.2.7:	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.
	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems.
SS.6.G.3.2:	Clarifications: Examples are desertification, deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.
SS.6.G.4.1:	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.
	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.
SS.6.G.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.
SS.6.G.4.3:	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.
	Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.
	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.
SS.6.G.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.
SS.6.G.5.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.
	Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.
SS.6.G.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.
SS.6.G.6.1:	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.
SS.6.G.6.2:	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.
SS.6.W.1.1:	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.2:	Identify terms (decade, century, epoch, era, millennium, BC/BCE, AD/CE) and designations of time periods.
	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.
	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.
SS.6.W.1.5:	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).
SS.6.W.1.6:	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
SS.6.W.2.1:	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.
SS.6.W.2.2:	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.
	Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.
	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.
	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization.
SS.6.W.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.
	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt.
SS.6.W.2.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.
	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization.
SS.6.W.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.
	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.
	Identify key figures and basic beliefs of the Israelites and determine how these beliefs compared with those of others in the geographic area.

SS.6.W.2.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Abraham, Moses, monotheism, law, emphasis on individual worth and responsibility.
	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.
SS.6.W.3.1:	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2:	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.3:	Compare life in Athens and Sparta (government and the status of citizens, women and children, foreigners, helots).
SS.6.W.3.4:	Explain the causes and effects of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization.
SS.6.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.
	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.
	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period.
SS.6.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint, Stoicism, Ptolemy I.
	Determine the impact of significant figures associated with ancient Rome.
SS.6.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Augustus, Cicero, Cincinnatus, Cleopatra, Constantine the Great, Diocletian, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Hadrian, Hannibal, Horace, Julius Caesar, Ovid, Romulus and Remus, Marcus Aurelius, Scipio Africanus, Virgil, Theodosius, Attila the Hun.
SS.6.W.3.9:	Explain the impact of the Punic Wars on the development of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.10:	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.11:	Explain the transition from Roman Republic to empire and Imperial Rome, and compare Roman life and culture under each one.
	Explain the causes for the growth and longevity of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are centralized and efficient government, religious toleration, expansion of citizenship, the legion, the extension of road networks.
	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.
	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization.
SS.6.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.
	Explain the reasons for the gradual decline of the Western Roman Empire after the Pax Romana.
SS.6.W.3.15:	Clarifications: Examples are internal power struggles, constant Germanic pressure on the frontiers, economic policies, over dependence on slavery and mercenary soldiers.
SS.6.W.3.16:	Compare life in the Roman Republic for patricians, plebeians, women, children, and slaves.
	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization.
SS.6.W.3.17:	Clarifications: Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.
SS.6.W.3.18:	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
SS.6.W.4.1:	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.
SS.6.W.4.3:	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.
	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.
SS.6.W.4.6:	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.
SS.6.W.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.
	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.

SS.6.W.4.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type, gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.</p>
	Identify key figures from classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Shi Huangdi, Wu-ti, Empress Wu, Chengho.</p>
SS.6.W.4.10:	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11:	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12:	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.

- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.
In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

	In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.6.C.2.4:	Investigate school and public health policies that influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Fitness reports for students, school zone speeding laws, school district wellness policies, and helmet laws.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The primary content for this course pertains to the world's earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Students will be exposed to the multiple dynamics of world history including economics, geography, politics, and religion/philosophy. Students will study methods of historical inquiry and primary and secondary historical documents.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Career and Education Planning – Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed, personalized academic and career plan for the student, that may be revised as the student progresses through middle and high school; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship and employability skills; and must include information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in Section 445.07, Florida Statutes. The required, personalized academic and career plan must inform students of high school graduation requirements, including diploma designations (Section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes); requirements for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship: state university and Florida College System institution admission requirements; and, available opportunities to earn college credit in high school utilizing acceleration mechanisms. For additional information on the Middle School Career and Education Planning courses, visit <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/educators-toolkit/index.shtml>.

Career and Education Planning Course Standards – Students will:

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support,

students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Additional Instructional Resources: A.V.E. for Success Collaboration (http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109025

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J WRLD HIST ADV CP

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

M/J INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE MYP WORLD HISTORY (#2109030) 2014 - 2023 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at:
<http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP WRLD HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE MYP WORLD HISTORY (#2109030) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at:
<http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109030

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP WRLD HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Elementary Education (Grades K-6)
Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J International Baccalaureate MYP World History and Career Planning (#2109035) 2019 - 2023 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109035

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education

Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:**

World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP WH & CP

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

M/J International Baccalaureate MYP World History and Career Planning (#2109035) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.68.HE.1.1:	<p>Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe. • Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust. • Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109035

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: M/J IB MYP WH & CP

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Middle Grades Integrated Curriculum (Middle Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Elementary Education (Grades K-6)

Elementary Education (Elementary Grades 1-6)

United States History (#2100310) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.3:	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.A.2.7:	<p>Review the Native American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.1:	<p>Analyze the economic challenges to American farmers and farmers' responses to these challenges in the mid to late 1800s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, creation of agricultural colleges, Morrill Land Grant Act, gold standard and Bimetallism, the creation of the Populist Party.</p>
SS.912.A.3.2:	<p>Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.3:	<p>Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, trade, development of new industries.</p>
SS.912.A.3.4:	<p>Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.6:	<p>Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the</p>

	FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.9:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Socialist Party, labor laws.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.2:	<p>Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, <i>the Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, <i>the Rough Riders</i>, <i>acquisition of territories</i>, <i>the Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.5:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i>, the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.6:	<p>Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.7:	<p>Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (trench warfare, convoys).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.10:	<p>Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions reparations, and the League of Nations (including Article X of the Covenant).</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.1:	<p>Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.3:	<p>Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Depression of 1920-21, "The Business of America is Business," assembly line, installment buying, consumerism.</p>

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.4:	<p>Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.5:	<p>Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, League of Nations, Washington Naval Conference, London Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, the Nobel Prize.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 34. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.11:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.12:	<p>Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Rosewood, land boom, speculation, impact of climate and natural disasters on the end of the land boom, invention of modern air conditioning in 1929, Alfred DuPont, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.1:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of World War II on the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rise of dictators, attack on Pearl Harbor, Nazi party, American neutrality, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, War in the Pacific, internment camps, Holocaust, Yalta.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.6.2:	<p>Describe the United States response in the early years of World War II (Neutrality Acts, Cash and Carry, Lend Lease Act).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.3:	<p>Analyze the impact of the Holocaust during World War II on Jews as well as other groups.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.4:	<p>Examine efforts to expand or contract rights for various populations during World War II.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, women, African Americans, German Americans, Japanese Americans and their internment, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Italian Americans.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.5:	<p>Explain the impact of World War II on domestic government policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rationing, national security, civil rights, increased job opportunities for African Americans, women, Jews, and other refugees.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.6:	<p>Analyze the use of atomic weapons during World War II and the aftermath of the bombings.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.7:	<p>Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.8:	<p>Analyze the effects of the Red Scare on domestic United States policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, loyalty review program, House Un-American Activities Committee, McCarthyism (Sen. Joe McCarthy), McCarran Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.10:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the early years of the Cold War (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Warsaw Pact).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 43-44. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.11:	<p>Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.12:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Communist China, 38th parallel, cease fire, firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.6.13:	<p>Analyze significant foreign policy events during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Domino Theory, Sputnik, space race, Korean Conflict, Vietnam Conflict, U-2 and Gary Powers, Bay of Pigs invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin Wall, Ping Pong Diplomacy, opening of China.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.14:	<p>Analyze causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Geneva Accords, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the draft, escalating protest at home, Vietnamization, the War Powers Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.15:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Mosquito Fleet, "Double V Campaign", construction of military bases and WWII training centers, 1959 Cuban coup and its impact on Florida, development of the space program and NASA.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.1:	<p>Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, G.I. Bill, Baby Boom, growth of suburbs, Beatnik movement, youth culture, religious revivalism (e.g., Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen), conformity of the 1950s and the protest in the 1960s.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.2:	<p>Compare the relative prosperity between different ethnic groups and social classes in the post-World War II period.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.3:	<p>Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.4:	<p>Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, civil rights legislation, Space Race, Great Society, War on Poverty.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is</p>

	<p>evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.10:	<p>Analyze the significance of Vietnam and Watergate on the government and people of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government, reinforcement of freedom of the press, as well as checks and balances. Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government and reinforcement of freedom of the press.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.13:	<p>Analyze the attempts to extend New Deal legislation through the Great Society and the successes and failures of these programs to promote social and economic stability.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, War on Poverty, Medicare, Medicaid, Headstart.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.15:	<p>Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p>

SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created.
SS.912.H.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.</p>
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's <i>Les Miserables</i>, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's <i>Bring 'Em Home</i>.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<p>a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and</p>

graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:

Use appropriate tools strategically.

Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:

Attend to precision.

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

HE.912.C.2.4:

Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.

Clarifications:

Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

United States History (U.S. History) 9-12 Course - The grade 9-12 United States History course consists of the following content area strands: United States History, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of United States history from Reconstruction to the present day. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events which occurred before the end of Reconstruction.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts and graphs.

Special Notes: Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 12 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assests/documents/publications/frameworks/hsitoryframework.pdf>.

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition at sala@fldoe.org.

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

A.V.E. for Success Collection: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100310

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12,30,31

Graduation Requirement: United States History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: US HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

United States History (#2100310) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.3:	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.A.2.7:	<p>Review the Native American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.1:	<p>Analyze the economic challenges to American farmers and farmers' responses to these challenges in the mid to late 1800s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, creation of agricultural colleges, Morrill Land Grant Act, gold standard and Bimetallism, the creation of the Populist Party.</p>
SS.912.A.3.2:	<p>Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.3:	<p>Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, trade, development of new industries.</p>
SS.912.A.3.4:	<p>Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.6:	<p>Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the</p>

	FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.9:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Socialist Party, labor laws.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.2:	<p>Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, <i>the Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, <i>the Rough Riders</i>, <i>acquisition of territories</i>, <i>the Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.5:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i>, the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.6:	<p>Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.7:	<p>Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (trench warfare, convoys).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.10:	<p>Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions reparations, and the League of Nations (including Article X of the Covenant).</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.1:	<p>Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.3:	<p>Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Depression of 1920-21, "The Business of America is Business," assembly line, installment buying, consumerism.</p>

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.4:	<p>Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.5:	<p>Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, League of Nations, Washington Naval Conference, London Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, the Nobel Prize.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 34. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.11:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.12:	<p>Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Rosewood, land boom, speculation, impact of climate and natural disasters on the end of the land boom, invention of modern air conditioning in 1929, Alfred DuPont, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.1:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of World War II on the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rise of dictators, attack on Pearl Harbor, Nazi party, American neutrality, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, War in the Pacific, internment camps, Holocaust, Yalta.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.6.2:	<p>Describe the United States response in the early years of World War II (Neutrality Acts, Cash and Carry, Lend Lease Act).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.3:	<p>Analyze the impact of the Holocaust during World War II on Jews as well as other groups.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.4:	<p>Examine efforts to expand or contract rights for various populations during World War II.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, women, African Americans, German Americans, Japanese Americans and their internment, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Italian Americans.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.5:	<p>Explain the impact of World War II on domestic government policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rationing, national security, civil rights, increased job opportunities for African Americans, women, Jews, and other refugees.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.6:	<p>Analyze the use of atomic weapons during World War II and the aftermath of the bombings.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.7:	<p>Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.8:	<p>Analyze the effects of the Red Scare on domestic United States policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, loyalty review program, House Un-American Activities Committee, McCarthyism (Sen. Joe McCarthy), McCarran Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.10:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the early years of the Cold War (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Warsaw Pact).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 43-44. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.11:	<p>Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.12:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Communist China, 38th parallel, cease fire, firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.6.13:	<p>Analyze significant foreign policy events during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Domino Theory, Sputnik, space race, Korean Conflict, Vietnam Conflict, U-2 and Gary Powers, Bay of Pigs invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin Wall, Ping Pong Diplomacy, opening of China.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.14:	<p>Analyze causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Geneva Accords, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the draft, escalating protest at home, Vietnamization, the War Powers Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.15:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Mosquito Fleet, "Double V Campaign", construction of military bases and WWII training centers, 1959 Cuban coup and its impact on Florida, development of the space program and NASA.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.1:	<p>Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, G.I. Bill, Baby Boom, growth of suburbs, Beatnik movement, youth culture, religious revivalism (e.g., Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen), conformity of the 1950s and the protest in the 1960s.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.2:	<p>Compare the relative prosperity between different ethnic groups and social classes in the post-World War II period.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.3:	<p>Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.4:	<p>Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, civil rights legislation, Space Race, Great Society, War on Poverty.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is</p>

	<p>evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.10:	<p>Analyze the significance of Vietnam and Watergate on the government and people of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government, reinforcement of freedom of the press, as well as checks and balances. Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government and reinforcement of freedom of the press.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.13:	<p>Analyze the attempts to extend New Deal legislation through the Great Society and the successes and failures of these programs to promote social and economic stability.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, War on Poverty, Medicare, Medicaid, Headstart.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.15:	<p>Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p>

SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created.
SS.912.H.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.</p>
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems. </p>
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations. </p>
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:
K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide

	<p>referenced by the instructor.</p> <p>6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.</p> <p>9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

United States History (U.S. History) 9-12 Course - The grade 9-12 United States History course consists of the following content area strands: United States History, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of United States history from Reconstruction to the present day. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events which occurred before the end of Reconstruction.

Special Notes: Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 12 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assests/documents/publications/frameworks/hsitoryframework.pdf>.

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard

should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

A.V.E. for Success Collection: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100310

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Abbreviated Title: US HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12,30,31

Graduation Requirement: United States History

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

United States History for Credit Recovery (#2100315) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.3:	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States.

SS.912.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.7:	<p>Review the Native American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.1:	<p>Analyze the economic challenges to American farmers and farmers' responses to these challenges in the mid to late 1800s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, creation of agricultural colleges, Morrill Land Grant Act, gold standard and Bimetallism, the creation of the Populist Party.</p>
SS.912.A.3.2:	<p>Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.3:	<p>Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, trade, development of new industries.</p>
SS.912.A.3.4:	<p>Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.6:	<p>Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social

SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.9:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, socialist Party, labor laws.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.2:	<p>Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, <i>the Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, <i>the Rough Riders</i>, <i>acquisition of territories</i>, <i>the Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.5:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i>, the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.6:	<p>Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.7:	<p>Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (trench warfare, convoys).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.10:	<p>Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions reparations, and the League of Nations (including Article X of the Covenant).</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.1:	<p>Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.</p>

SS.912.A.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Depression of 1920-21, "The Business of America is Business," assembly line, installment buying, consumerism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.4:	<p>Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.5:	<p>Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, League of Nations, Washington Naval Conference, London Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, the Nobel Prize.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 34. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.11:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.12:	<p>Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Rosewood, land boom, speculation, impact of climate and natural disasters on the end of the land boom, invention of modern air conditioning in 1929, Alfred DuPont, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.1:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of World War II on the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rise of dictators, attack on Pearl Harbor, Nazi party, American neutrality, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, War in the Pacific, internment camps, Holocaust, Yalta.</p>

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.2:	<p>Describe the United States response in the early years of World War II (Neutrality Acts, Cash and Carry, Lend Lease Act).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.3:	<p>Analyze the impact of the Holocaust during World War II on Jews as well as other groups.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.4:	<p>Examine efforts to expand or contract rights for various populations during World War II.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, women, African Americans, German Americans, Japanese Americans and their internment, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Italian Americans.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.5:	<p>Explain the impact of World War II on domestic government policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rationing, national security, civil rights, increased job opportunities for African Americans, women, Jews, and other refugees.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.6:	<p>Analyze the use of atomic weapons during World War II and the aftermath of the bombings.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.7:	<p>Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.8:	<p>Analyze the effects of the Red Scare on domestic United States policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, loyalty review program, House Un-American Activities Committee, McCarthyism (Sen. Joe McCarthy), McCarran Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.10:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the early years of the Cold War (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Warsaw Pact).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 43-44. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.11:	<p>Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Communist China, 38th parallel, cease fire, firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.</p>

SS.912.A.6.12:	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.13:	<p>Analyze significant foreign policy events during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Domino Theory, Sputnik, space race, Korean Conflict, Vietnam Conflict, U-2 and Gary Powers, Bay of Pigs invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin Wall, Ping Pong Diplomacy, opening of China.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.14:	<p>Analyze causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Geneva Accords, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the draft, escalating protest at home, Vietnamization, the War Powers Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.15:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Mosquito Fleet, "Double V Campaign", construction of military bases and WWII training centers, 1959 Cuban coup and its impact on Florida, development of the space program and NASA.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.1:	<p>Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, G.I. Bill, Baby Boom, growth of suburbs, Beatnik movement, youth culture, religious revivalism (e.g., Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen), conformity of the 1950s and the protest in the 1960s.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.2:	<p>Compare the relative prosperity between different ethnic groups and social classes in the post-World War II period.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.3:	<p>Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.4:	<p>Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, civil rights legislation, Space Race, Great Society, War on Poverty.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,</p>

SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.10:	<p>Analyze the significance of Vietnam and Watergate on the government and people of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government, reinforcement of freedom of the press, as well as checks and balances. Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government and reinforcement of freedom of the press.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.13:	<p>Analyze the attempts to extend New Deal legislation through the Great Society and the successes and failures of these programs to promote social and economic stability.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, War on Poverty, Medicare, Medicaid, Headstart.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.15:	<p>Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is</p>

	evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.H.1.1:	<p>Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.</p>
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Relate works in the arts to various cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.1.5:	<p>Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's <i>Les Miserables</i>, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's <i>Bring 'Em Home</i>.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.

LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution</p>

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

United States History (U.S. History) 9-12 Course - The grade 9-12 United States History course consists of the following content area strands: United States History, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of United States history from Reconstruction to the present day. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events which occurred before the end of Reconstruction.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 12 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment

- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices:

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2100315</p> <p>Number of Credits: One (1) credit</p> <p>Course Type: Credit Recovery</p> <p>Course Status: State Board Approved</p> <p>Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories ></p> <p>Abbreviated Title: US HIST CR</p> <p>Course Length: Credit Recovery (R)</p> <p>Course Level: 2</p>
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Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

United States History for Credit Recovery (#2100315) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.3:	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States.

SS.912.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.7:	<p>Review the Native American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.1:	<p>Analyze the economic challenges to American farmers and farmers' responses to these challenges in the mid to late 1800s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, creation of agricultural colleges, Morrill Land Grant Act, gold standard and Bimetallism, the creation of the Populist Party.</p>
SS.912.A.3.2:	<p>Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.3:	<p>Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, trade, development of new industries.</p>
SS.912.A.3.4:	<p>Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.6:	<p>Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social

SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.9:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, socialist Party, labor laws.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.2:	<p>Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, <i>the Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, <i>the Rough Riders</i>, <i>acquisition of territories</i>, <i>the Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.5:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i>, the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.6:	<p>Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.7:	<p>Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (trench warfare, convoys).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.10:	<p>Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions reparations, and the League of Nations (including Article X of the Covenant).</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.1:	<p>Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.</p>

SS.912.A.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Depression of 1920-21, "The Business of America is Business," assembly line, installment buying, consumerism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.4:	<p>Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.5:	<p>Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, League of Nations, Washington Naval Conference, London Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, the Nobel Prize.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 34. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.11:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.12:	<p>Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Rosewood, land boom, speculation, impact of climate and natural disasters on the end of the land boom, invention of modern air conditioning in 1929, Alfred DuPont, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.1:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of World War II on the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rise of dictators, attack on Pearl Harbor, Nazi party, American neutrality, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, War in the Pacific, internment camps, Holocaust, Yalta.</p>

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.2:	<p>Describe the United States response in the early years of World War II (Neutrality Acts, Cash and Carry, Lend Lease Act).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.3:	<p>Analyze the impact of the Holocaust during World War II on Jews as well as other groups.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.4:	<p>Examine efforts to expand or contract rights for various populations during World War II.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, women, African Americans, German Americans, Japanese Americans and their internment, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Italian Americans.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.5:	<p>Explain the impact of World War II on domestic government policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rationing, national security, civil rights, increased job opportunities for African Americans, women, Jews, and other refugees.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.6:	<p>Analyze the use of atomic weapons during World War II and the aftermath of the bombings.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.7:	<p>Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.8:	<p>Analyze the effects of the Red Scare on domestic United States policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, loyalty review program, House Un-American Activities Committee, McCarthyism (Sen. Joe McCarthy), McCarran Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.10:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the early years of the Cold War (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Warsaw Pact).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 43-44. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.11:	<p>Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Communist China, 38th parallel, cease fire, firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.</p>

SS.912.A.6.12:	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.13:	<p>Analyze significant foreign policy events during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Domino Theory, Sputnik, space race, Korean Conflict, Vietnam Conflict, U-2 and Gary Powers, Bay of Pigs invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin Wall, Ping Pong Diplomacy, opening of China.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.14:	<p>Analyze causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Geneva Accords, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the draft, escalating protest at home, Vietnamization, the War Powers Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.15:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Mosquito Fleet, "Double V Campaign", construction of military bases and WWII training centers, 1959 Cuban coup and its impact on Florida, development of the space program and NASA.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.1:	<p>Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, G.I. Bill, Baby Boom, growth of suburbs, Beatnik movement, youth culture, religious revivalism (e.g., Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen), conformity of the 1950s and the protest in the 1960s.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.2:	<p>Compare the relative prosperity between different ethnic groups and social classes in the post-World War II period.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.3:	<p>Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.4:	<p>Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, civil rights legislation, Space Race, Great Society, War on Poverty.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,</p>

SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.10:	<p>Analyze the significance of Vietnam and Watergate on the government and people of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government, reinforcement of freedom of the press, as well as checks and balances. Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government and reinforcement of freedom of the press.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.13:	<p>Analyze the attempts to extend New Deal legislation through the Great Society and the successes and failures of these programs to promote social and economic stability.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, War on Poverty, Medicare, Medicaid, Headstart.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.15:	<p>Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is</p>

	evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.H.1.1:	<p>Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.</p>
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Relate works in the arts to various cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.1.5:	<p>Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

United States History (U.S. History) 9-12 Course - The grade 9-12 United States History course consists of the following content area strands: United States History, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of United States history from Reconstruction to the present day. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events which occurred before the end of Reconstruction.

Special Notes:

Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 12 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices:

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer,

complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100315

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Credit Recovery

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: US HIST CR

Course Length: Credit Recovery (R)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

United States History Honors (#2100320) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.3:	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.A.2.7:	<p>Review the Native American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.1:	<p>Analyze the economic challenges to American farmers and farmers' responses to these challenges in the mid to late 1800s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, creation of agricultural colleges, Morrill Land Grant Act, gold standard and Bimetallism, the creation of the Populist Party.</p>
SS.912.A.3.2:	<p>Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.3:	<p>Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, trade, development of new industries.</p>
SS.912.A.3.4:	<p>Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.6:	<p>Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the</p>

	FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.9:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, socialist Party, labor laws.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.2:	<p>Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, <i>the Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, <i>the Rough Riders</i>, <i>acquisition of territories</i>, <i>the Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.5:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i>, the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.6:	<p>Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.7:	<p>Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (trench warfare, convoys).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.10:	<p>Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions reparations, and the League of Nations (including Article X of the Covenant).</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.1:	<p>Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.3:	<p>Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Depression of 1920-21, "The Business of America is Business," assembly line, installment buying, consumerism.</p>

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.4:	<p>Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.5:	<p>Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, League of Nations, Washington Naval Conference, London Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, the Nobel Prize.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 34. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.11:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.12:	<p>Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Rosewood, land boom, speculation, impact of climate and natural disasters on the end of the land boom, invention of modern air conditioning in 1929, Alfred DuPont, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.1:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of World War II on the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rise of dictators, attack on Pearl Harbor, Nazi party, American neutrality, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, War in the Pacific, internment camps, Holocaust, Yalta.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.6.2:	<p>Describe the United States response in the early years of World War II (Neutrality Acts, Cash and Carry, Lend Lease Act).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.3:	<p>Analyze the impact of the Holocaust during World War II on Jews as well as other groups.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.4:	<p>Examine efforts to expand or contract rights for various populations during World War II.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, women, African Americans, German Americans, Japanese Americans and their internment, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Italian Americans.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.5:	<p>Explain the impact of World War II on domestic government policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rationing, national security, civil rights, increased job opportunities for African Americans, women, Jews, and other refugees.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.6:	<p>Analyze the use of atomic weapons during World War II and the aftermath of the bombings.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.7:	<p>Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.8:	<p>Analyze the effects of the Red Scare on domestic United States policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, loyalty review program, House Un-American Activities Committee, McCarthyism (Sen. Joe McCarthy), McCarran Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.10:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the early years of the Cold War (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Warsaw Pact).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 43-44. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.11:	<p>Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.12:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Communist China, 38th parallel, cease fire, firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.6.13:	<p>Analyze significant foreign policy events during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Domino Theory, Sputnik, space race, Korean Conflict, Vietnam Conflict, U-2 and Gary Powers, Bay of Pigs invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin Wall, Ping Pong Diplomacy, opening of China.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.14:	<p>Analyze causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Geneva Accords, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the draft, escalating protest at home, Vietnamization, the War Powers Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.15:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Mosquito Fleet, "Double V Campaign", construction of military bases and WWII training centers, 1959 Cuban coup and its impact on Florida, development of the space program and NASA.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.1:	<p>Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, G.I. Bill, Baby Boom, growth of suburbs, Beatnik movement, youth culture, religious revivalism (e.g., Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen), conformity of the 1950s and the protest in the 1960s.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.2:	<p>Compare the relative prosperity between different ethnic groups and social classes in the post-World War II period.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.3:	<p>Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.4:	<p>Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, civil rights legislation, Space Race, Great Society, War on Poverty.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is</p>

	<p>evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.10:	<p>Analyze the significance of Vietnam and Watergate on the government and people of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government, reinforcement of freedom of the press, as well as checks and balances. Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government and reinforcement of freedom of the press.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.13:	<p>Analyze the attempts to extend New Deal legislation through the Great Society and the successes and failures of these programs to promote social and economic stability.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, War on Poverty, Medicare, Medicaid, Headstart.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.15:	<p>Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p>

SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created.
SS.912.H.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.</p>
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's <i>Les Miserables</i>, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's <i>Bring 'Em Home</i>.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<p>a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and</p>

graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:

Use appropriate tools strategically.

Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:

Attend to precision.

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

HE.912.C.2.4:

Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.

Clarifications:

Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

United States History (U.S. History) 9-12 Course - The grade 9-12 United States History course consists of the following content area strands: United States History, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of United States history from Reconstruction to the present day. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events which occurred before the end of Reconstruction.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 12 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices:

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer.

complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

A.V.E. for Success Collection: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100320	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: US HIST HON
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors• Class Size Core Required
Graduation Requirement: United States History	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

United States History Honors (#2100320) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.3:	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.A.2.7:	<p>Review the Native American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.1:	<p>Analyze the economic challenges to American farmers and farmers' responses to these challenges in the mid to late 1800s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, creation of agricultural colleges, Morrill Land Grant Act, gold standard and Bimetallism, the creation of the Populist Party.</p>
SS.912.A.3.2:	<p>Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.3:	<p>Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, trade, development of new industries.</p>
SS.912.A.3.4:	<p>Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.6:	<p>Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the</p>

	FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.9:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, socialist Party, labor laws.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.2:	<p>Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, <i>the Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, <i>the Rough Riders</i>, <i>acquisition of territories</i>, <i>the Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.5:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i>, the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.6:	<p>Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.7:	<p>Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (trench warfare, convoys).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.10:	<p>Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions reparations, and the League of Nations (including Article X of the Covenant).</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.1:	<p>Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.3:	<p>Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Depression of 1920-21, "The Business of America is Business," assembly line, installment buying, consumerism.</p>

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.4:	<p>Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.5:	<p>Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, League of Nations, Washington Naval Conference, London Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, the Nobel Prize.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 34. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.11:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.12:	<p>Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Rosewood, land boom, speculation, impact of climate and natural disasters on the end of the land boom, invention of modern air conditioning in 1929, Alfred DuPont, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.1:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of World War II on the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rise of dictators, attack on Pearl Harbor, Nazi party, American neutrality, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, War in the Pacific, internment camps, Holocaust, Yalta.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.6.2:	<p>Describe the United States response in the early years of World War II (Neutrality Acts, Cash and Carry, Lend Lease Act).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.3:	<p>Analyze the impact of the Holocaust during World War II on Jews as well as other groups.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.4:	<p>Examine efforts to expand or contract rights for various populations during World War II.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, women, African Americans, German Americans, Japanese Americans and their internment, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Italian Americans.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.5:	<p>Explain the impact of World War II on domestic government policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rationing, national security, civil rights, increased job opportunities for African Americans, women, Jews, and other refugees.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.6:	<p>Analyze the use of atomic weapons during World War II and the aftermath of the bombings.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.7:	<p>Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.8:	<p>Analyze the effects of the Red Scare on domestic United States policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, loyalty review program, House Un-American Activities Committee, McCarthyism (Sen. Joe McCarthy), McCarran Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.10:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the early years of the Cold War (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Warsaw Pact).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 43-44. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.11:	<p>Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.12:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Communist China, 38th parallel, cease fire, firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.6.13:	<p>Analyze significant foreign policy events during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Domino Theory, Sputnik, space race, Korean Conflict, Vietnam Conflict, U-2 and Gary Powers, Bay of Pigs invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin Wall, Ping Pong Diplomacy, opening of China.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.14:	<p>Analyze causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Geneva Accords, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the draft, escalating protest at home, Vietnamization, the War Powers Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.15:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Mosquito Fleet, "Double V Campaign", construction of military bases and WWII training centers, 1959 Cuban coup and its impact on Florida, development of the space program and NASA.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.1:	<p>Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, G.I. Bill, Baby Boom, growth of suburbs, Beatnik movement, youth culture, religious revivalism (e.g., Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen), conformity of the 1950s and the protest in the 1960s.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.2:	<p>Compare the relative prosperity between different ethnic groups and social classes in the post-World War II period.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.3:	<p>Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.4:	<p>Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, civil rights legislation, Space Race, Great Society, War on Poverty.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is</p>

	<p>evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.10:	<p>Analyze the significance of Vietnam and Watergate on the government and people of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government, reinforcement of freedom of the press, as well as checks and balances. Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government and reinforcement of freedom of the press.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.13:	<p>Analyze the attempts to extend New Deal legislation through the Great Society and the successes and failures of these programs to promote social and economic stability.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, War on Poverty, Medicare, Medicaid, Headstart.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.15:	<p>Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p>

SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.H.1.1:	<p>Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.</p>
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Relate works in the arts to various cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.1.5:	<p>Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide</p>

	<p>referenced by the instructor.</p> <p>6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.</p> <p>9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

United States History (U.S. History) 9-12 Course - The grade 9-12 United States History course consists of the following content area strands: United States History, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of United States history from Reconstruction to the present day. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the development of the United States and the resulting impact on world history. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events which occurred before the end of Reconstruction.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be contained in the NAEP Grade 12 United States History assessment includes material from all time periods on the following topics:

- Change and Continuity in American Democracy: Ideas, Institutions, Events, Key Figures, and Controversies
- The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas
- Economic and Technological Changes and Their Relationship to Society, Ideas, and the Environment
- The Changing Role of America in the World

The NAEP frameworks for United States History may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/content/nagb/assets/documents/publications/frameworks/historyframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices:

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.

4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>
 A.V.E. for Success Collection: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2100320</p> <p>Number of Credits: One (1) credit</p> <p>Course Type: Core Academic Course</p> <p>Course Status: State Board Approved</p> <p>Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12</p> <p>Graduation Requirement: United States History</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories ></p> <p>Abbreviated Title: US HIST HON</p> <p>Course Length: Year (Y)</p> <p>Course Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honors • Class Size Core Required <p>Course Level: 3</p>
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Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Advanced Placement United States History (#2100330) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The course description for this Advanced Placement courses is located on the College Board site at http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/courses/teachers_corner/index.html.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100330

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: United States History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: AP U.S. HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced Placement (AP)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

African-American History (#2100335) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.2:	<p>Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.</p>
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	<p>Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf</p>
SS.912.A.2.1:	<p>Review causes and consequences of the Civil War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.2:	<p>Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.4:	<p>Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.5:	<p>Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.6:	<p>Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.

SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents.
SS.912.C.2.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★
	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students</p>

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.1.3:	<p>Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated.</p> <p>Clarifications: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course consists of the following content area strands: World History, United States History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of African-Americans by examining the political, economic, social, religious, military and cultural events that affected the cultural group. Content will include, but is not limited to, West African heritage, the Middle Passage and Triangular Trade, the African Diaspora, significant turning points and trends in the development of African-American culture and institutions, enslavement and emancipation, the Abolition, Black Nationalist, and Civil Rights movements, major historical figures and events in African-American history, and contemporary African-American affairs.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts and graphs.

Instructional Practices - Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100335

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: AFRICAN-AMER HISTORY

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

African-American History (#2100335) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

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SS.912.A.1.2:	<p>Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.</p>
SS.912.A.1.3:	<p>Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.</p>
SS.912.A.1.4:	<p>Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.</p>
SS.912.A.1.5:	<p>Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf</p>
SS.912.A.2.1:	<p>Review causes and consequences of the Civil War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.2:	<p>Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.4:	<p>Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
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SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p>

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SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.9:	<p>Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.</p>
SS.912.G.4.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.</p>
SS.912.W.4.14:	<p>Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p>

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

	<p>Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.1.3:	<p>Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated.</p> <p>Clarifications: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course consists of the following content area strands: World History, United States History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of African-Americans by examining the political, economic, social, religious, military and cultural events that affected the cultural group. Content will include, but is not limited to, West African heritage, the Middle Passage and Triangular Trade, the African Diaspora, significant turning points and trends in the development of African-American culture and institutions, enslavement and emancipation, the Abolition, Black Nationalist, and Civil Rights movements, major historical figures and events in African-American history, and contemporary African-American affairs.

Instructional Practices - Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

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African-American History (#2100335) 2023 - And Beyond

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SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). • Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.G.4.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.</p>
SS.912.G.4.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.</p>
SS.912.W.4.14:	<p>Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.</p>
	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.1.3:	<p>Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated.</p> <p>Clarifications: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.</p>

GENERAL NOTES

This course consists of the following content area strands: World History, United States History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of African-Americans by examining the political, economic, social, religious, military and cultural events that affected the cultural group. Content will include, but is not limited to, West African heritage, the Middle Passage and Triangular Trade, the African Diaspora, significant turning points and trends in the development of African-American culture and institutions, enslavement and emancipation, the Abolition, Black Nationalist, and Civil Rights movements, major historical figures and events in African-American history, and contemporary African-American affairs.

Instructional Practices - Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100335

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: AFRICAN-AMER HISTORY

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

African-American History Honors (#2100336) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period.
SS.912.A.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.</p>
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources.
SS.912.A.1.5:	<p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf</p>
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War.
SS.912.A.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction.
SS.912.A.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.
SS.912.A.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups.
SS.912.A.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States.
SS.912.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is</p>

	<p>evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on</p>

	the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.9:	<p>Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p>
SS.912.C.3.10:	<p>Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland,</p>

	District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.P.10.1:	Define culture and diversity.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.P.10.4:	Discuss psychological research examining race and ethnicity.
SS.912.P.10.6:	Discuss how privilege and social power structures relate to stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination.
SS.912.P.10.12:	Examine how perspectives affect stereotypes and treatment of minority and majority groups in society.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.6:	Identify the factors that promote cultural diversity within the United States.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.4.10:	Distinguish the degree of assimilation that ethnic, cultural, and social groups achieve with the United States culture. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, forced vs. voluntary assimilations, association with different groups, interaction within a cultural community, adaptation within families due to education.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.

LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The grade 9-12 African-American History Honors course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of African Americans by examining the political, economic, social, religious, military and cultural events that affected the cultural group. Content will include, but is not limited to, West African heritage, the Middle Passage and Triangular Trade, the African Diaspora, significant turning points and trends in the development of African American culture and institutions, enslavement and emancipation, the Abolition, Black Nationalist, and Civil Rights movements, major historical figures and events in African-American history, and contemporary African-American affairs.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained

through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance: Social studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts and graphs.

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning: Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.

1. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
2. Asking high-level, text specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
3. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
4. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section: Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100336	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: AFR-AMER HIST HON
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12,30,31	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

African-American History Honors (#2100336) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.5:	Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on

	the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.9:	<p>Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p>
SS.912.C.3.10:	<p>Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.</p>

SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.P.10.1:	Define culture and diversity.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.P.10.4:	Discuss psychological research examining race and ethnicity.
SS.912.P.10.6:	Discuss how privilege and social power structures relate to stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination.
SS.912.P.10.12:	Examine how perspectives affect stereotypes and treatment of minority and majority groups in society.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.6:	Identify the factors that promote cultural diversity within the United States.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.4.10:	Distinguish the degree of assimilation that ethnic, cultural, and social groups achieve with the United States culture. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, forced vs. voluntary assimilations, association with different groups, interaction within a cultural community, adaptation within families due to education.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas. Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

GENERAL NOTES

The grade 9-12 African-American History Honors course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of African Americans by examining the political, economic, social, religious, military and cultural events that affected the cultural group. Content will include, but is not limited to, West African heritage, the Middle Passage and Triangular Trade, the African Diaspora, significant turning points and trends in the development of African American culture and institutions, enslavement and emancipation, the Abolition, Black Nationalist, and Civil Rights movements, major historical figures and events in African-American history, and contemporary African-American affairs.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning: Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.

1. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
2. Asking high-level, text specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
3. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
4. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section: Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100336	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: AFR-AMER HIST HON
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12,30,31	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

African-American History Honors (#2100336) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.5:	Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is

	<p>evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on</p>

	the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). • Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights. <p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v.</i>

SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p><i>Ferguson v. Board of Education; Gideon v. Wainwright; Miranda v. Arizona; Korematsu v. United States; Mapp v. Ohio; In re Gault; United States v. Nixon; Regents of the University of California v. Bakke; Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier; District of Columbia v. Heller</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.P.10.1:	Define culture and diversity.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.P.10.4:	Discuss psychological research examining race and ethnicity.
SS.912.P.10.6:	Discuss how privilege and social power structures relate to stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination.
SS.912.P.10.12:	Examine how perspectives affect stereotypes and treatment of minority and majority groups in society.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.6:	Identify the factors that promote cultural diversity within the United States.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.4.10:	<p>Distinguish the degree of assimilation that ethnic, cultural, and social groups achieve with the United States culture.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, forced vs. voluntary assimilations, association with different groups, interaction within a cultural community, adaptation within families due to education.</p>
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	<p>Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).</p> <p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p>
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.

SS.912.W.4.15:	<p>Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The grade 9-12 African-American History Honors course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of African Americans by examining the political, economic, social, religious, military and cultural events that affected the cultural group. Content will include, but is not limited to, West African heritage, the Middle Passage and Triangular Trade, the African Diaspora, significant turning points and trends in the development of African American culture and institutions, enslavement and emancipation, the Abolition, Black Nationalist, and Civil Rights movements, major historical figures and events in African-American history, and contemporary African-American affairs.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning: Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.

1. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
2. Asking high-level, text specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
3. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
4. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section: Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100336	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: AFR-AMER HIST HON
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12,30,31	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

African-American History (#2100340) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.5:	Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on

	the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.9:	<p>Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p>
SS.912.C.3.10:	<p>Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.</p>

SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.

	<p>c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p>
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <p>a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>

	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

African-American History - The grade 9-12 African-American History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of African Americans by examining the political, economic, social, religious, military and cultural events that affected the cultural group. Content will include, but is not limited to, West African heritage, the Middle Passage and Triangular Trade, the African Diaspora, significant turning points and trends in the development of African American culture and institutions, enslavement and emancipation, the Abolition, Black Nationalist, and Civil Rights movements, major historical figures and events in African-American history, and contemporary African-American affairs.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices:

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.

2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100340

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Abbreviated Title: AFRICAN-AMER HIST

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Status: Course Approved

Course Level: 2

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

African-American History (#2100340) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.5:	Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on

	the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.9:	<p>Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p>
SS.912.C.3.10:	<p>Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.</p>

SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>efficiency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

African-American History - The grade 9-12 African-American History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of African Americans by examining the political, economic, social, religious, military and cultural events that affected the cultural group. Content will include, but is not limited to, West African heritage, the Middle Passage and Triangular Trade, the African Diaspora, significant turning points and trends in the development of African American culture and institutions, enslavement and emancipation, the Abolition, Black Nationalist, and Civil Rights movements, major historical figures and events in African-American history, and contemporary African-American affairs.

Instructional Practices:

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2100340</p> <p>Number of Credits: One (1) credit</p> <p>Course Type: Elective Course</p> <p>Course Status: State Board Approved</p> <p>Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories ></p> <p>Abbreviated Title: AFRICAN-AMER HIST</p> <p>Course Length: Year (Y)</p> <p>Course Level: 2</p>
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Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

African-American History (#2100340) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.5:	Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on

	the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). • Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. • Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p>

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

African-American History - The grade 9-12 African-American History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of African Americans by examining the political, economic, social, religious, military and cultural events that affected the cultural group. Content will include, but is not limited to, West African heritage, the Middle Passage and Triangular Trade, the African Diaspora, significant turning points and trends in the development of African American culture and institutions, enslavement and emancipation, the Abolition, Black Nationalist, and Civil Rights movements, major historical figures and events in African-American history, and contemporary African-American affairs.

Instructional Practices:

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

Kinsey Collection: <http://www.thekinseycollection.com/the-kinsey-collection-on-itunes-u/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100340

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Abbreviated Title: AFRICAN-AMER HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Great Men and Women of Color Who Shaped World History (#2100345) 2017 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.7:	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.10:	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.3:	Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i> , National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i> , Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.6:	Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale]. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights. Clarifications:

SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.4.3:	<p>Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.</p>
SS.912.W.1.1:	<p>Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	<p>Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).</p>
SS.912.W.6.4:	<p>Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.</p>
SS.912.W.8.7:	<p>Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.</p>
SS.912.W.8.9:	<p>Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This course examines world history through the contributions of individuals. Students will learn about specific men and women of color who have shaped the world and changed the course of history. Students will understand that the development of our society was made possible through the efforts and contributions of people of various ethnicities. Students will study biographical accounts of individuals and learn how these historical figures have shaped the history, culture and politics of our society.

Students will be introduced to men and women of color who have made valuable contributions to world history. Many scholars have recognized these historical figures and how their legacies can inspire students.

Though the focal point of this course is studying biographical accounts of historical figures, the larger goal is that students appreciate the contributions of men and women of color in a larger context of world history. Students will synthesize the information they learn and develop an understanding of how the past affects the present. Assignments should be designed to emphasize more than historical figures and dates, but examine how these figures and dates created a shift in our historical progression. Assignments should help foster critical thinking, analytical and inference skills.

GENERAL NOTES

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development (ELD) Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100345

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: MEN/WOMEN WORLD HIST

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Great Men and Women of Color Who Shaped World History (#2100345) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.7:	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.10:	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.3:	Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i> , National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i> , Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.6:	Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale]. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
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SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.4.3:	<p>Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.</p>
SS.912.W.1.1:	<p>Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	<p>Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).</p>
SS.912.W.6.4:	<p>Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.</p>
SS.912.W.8.7:	<p>Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.</p>
SS.912.W.8.9:	<p>Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations.

- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This course examines world history through the contributions of individuals. Students will learn about specific men and women of color who have shaped the world and changed the course of history. Students will understand that the development of our society was made possible through the efforts and contributions of people of various ethnicities. Students will study biographical accounts of individuals and learn how these historical figures have shaped the history, culture and politics of our society.

Students will be introduced to men and women of color who have made valuable contributions to world history. Many scholars have recognized these historical figures and how their legacies can inspire students.

Though the focal point of this course is studying biographical accounts of historical figures, the larger goal is that students appreciate the contributions of men and women of color in a larger context of world history. Students will synthesize the information they learn and develop an understanding of how the past affects the present. Assignments should be designed to emphasize more than historical figures and dates, but examine how these figures and dates created a shift in our historical progression. Assignments should help foster critical thinking, analytical and inference skills.

GENERAL NOTES

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100345

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: MEN/WOMEN WORLD HIST

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Great Men and Women of Color Who Shaped World History (#2100345) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
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SS.912.A.7.3:	Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i> , National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i> , Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.6:	Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale]. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.W.1.1:	<p>Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	<p>Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).</p>
SS.912.W.6.4:	<p>Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.</p>
SS.912.W.8.7:	<p>Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.</p>
SS.912.W.8.9:	<p>Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications:</p>

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

	<p>Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This course examines world history through the contributions of individuals. Students will learn about specific men and women of color who have shaped the world and changed the course of history. Students will understand that the development of our society was made possible through the efforts and contributions of people of various ethnicities. Students will study biographical accounts of individuals and learn how these historical figures have shaped the history, culture and politics of our society.

Students will be introduced to men and women of color who have made valuable contributions to world history. Many scholars have recognized these historical figures and how their legacies can inspire students.

Though the focal point of this course is studying biographical accounts of historical figures, the larger goal is that students appreciate the contributions of men and women of color in a larger context of world history. Students will synthesize the information they learn and develop an understanding of how the past affects the present. Assignments should be designed to emphasize more than historical figures and dates, but examine how these figures and dates created a shift in our historical progression. Assignments should help foster critical thinking, analytical and inference skills.

GENERAL NOTES

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally

embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development (ELD) Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100345

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: MEN/WOMEN WORLD HIST

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Florida History (#2100350) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.7:	Review the Native American experience. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.1:	Analyze the economic challenges to American farmers and farmers' responses to these challenges in the mid to late 1800s. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

	Examples may include, but are not limited to, creation of agricultural colleges, Morrill Land Grant Act, gold standard and Bimetallism, the creation of the Populist Party.
SS.912.A.3.2:	Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.3:	Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, trade, development of new industries.
SS.912.A.3.4:	Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.6:	Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.13:	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.7:	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.10:	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.9:	Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood

SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.9:	<p>Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p>
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.11:	<p>Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.</p>
SS.912.C.3.10:	<p>Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.</p>
SS.912.C.4.3:	<p>Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.</p>
SS.912.E.2.3:	<p>Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.</p>
SS.912.G.1.1:	<p>Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	<p>Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.1.3:	<p>Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.</p>
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources.</p>

	Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions change over time.
SS.912.G.2.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of debates over how human actions modify a selected region. Clarifications: Examples are mining, drilling, farming, housing.
SS.912.G.3.1:	Use geographic terms to locate and describe major ecosystems of Earth.
SS.912.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain how weather and climate influence the natural character of a place.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.3.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain how the Earth's internal changes and external changes influence the character of places. Clarifications: Examples of internal are volcanic activity, folding. Examples of external are erosion, water cycle.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers.
SS.912.G.4.6:	Use geographic terms and tools to predict the effect of a change in a specific characteristic of a place on the human population of that place.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.8:	Use geographic concepts to analyze spatial phenomena and to discuss economic, political, and social factors that define and interpret space.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.4.1.1:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.1.2:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.1.3:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Florida History - The grade 9-12 Florida History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of the state of Florida by examining the political, economic, social, military and cultural events that affected the state. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the progression of Florida including, but not limited to, the evolution of Florida's diverse heritage through Spanish, French, British and American occupations, Florida's Native American population, United States annexation and territorial experience, statehood and an analysis of Florida's first constitution, Florida's system of slavery, Florida under the Confederacy and Reconstruction, Florida's role as a part of the new South, technological and urban transformations of the state, the evolution of Florida lifestyles and ideals over the centuries, the historic evolution of the Florida economy, Florida's diverse geographic regions and population groups, state government, modern day Florida's successes and challenges, and the projection of Florida's future development.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices:

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.

4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2100350</p> <p>Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)</p> <p>Course Type: Elective Course</p> <p>Course Status: Course Approved</p> <p>Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories ></p> <p>Abbreviated Title: FLORIDA HIST</p> <p>Course Length: Semester (S)</p> <p>Course Level: 2</p>
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Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Florida History (#2100350) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.7:	Review the Native American experience. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.1:	Analyze the economic challenges to American farmers and farmers' responses to these challenges in the mid to late 1800s. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

	Examples may include, but are not limited to, creation of agricultural colleges, Morrill Land Grant Act, gold standard and Bimetallism, the creation of the Populist Party.
SS.912.A.3.2:	Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.3:	Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, trade, development of new industries.
SS.912.A.3.4:	Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.6:	Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.13:	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.7:	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.10:	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.9:	Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood

SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.9:	<p>Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p>
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.11:	<p>Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.</p>
SS.912.C.3.10:	<p>Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.</p>
SS.912.C.4.3:	<p>Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.</p>
SS.912.E.2.3:	<p>Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.</p>
SS.912.G.1.1:	<p>Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	<p>Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.1.3:	<p>Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.</p>
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources.</p>

	Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions change over time.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of debates over how human actions modify a selected region.
SS.912.G.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are mining, drilling, farming, housing.
SS.912.G.3.1:	Use geographic terms to locate and describe major ecosystems of Earth.
SS.912.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain how weather and climate influence the natural character of a place.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to explain how the Earth's internal changes and external changes influence the character of places.
SS.912.G.3.4:	Clarifications: Examples of internal are volcanic activity, folding. Examples of external are erosion, water cycle.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers.
SS.912.G.4.6:	Use geographic terms and tools to predict the effect of a change in a specific characteristic of a place on the human population of that place.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.8:	Use geographic concepts to analyze spatial phenomena and to discuss economic, political, and social factors that define and interpret space.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations.

- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
	Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
	Make inferences to support comprehension.
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Florida History - The grade 9-12 Florida History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of the state of Florida by examining the political, economic, social, military and cultural events that affected the state. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the progression of Florida including, but not limited to, the evolution of Florida's diverse heritage through Spanish, French, British and American occupations, Florida's Native American population, United States annexation and territorial experience, statehood and an analysis of Florida's first constitution, Florida's system of slavery, Florida under the Confederacy and Reconstruction, Florida's role as a part of the new South, technological and urban transformations of the state, the evolution of Florida lifestyles and ideals over the centuries, the historic evolution of the Florida economy, Florida's diverse geographic regions and population groups, state government, modern day Florida's successes and challenges, and the projection of Florida's future development.

Instructional Practices:

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.

3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2100350</p> <p>Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)</p> <p>Course Type: Elective Course</p> <p>Course Status: State Board Approved</p> <p>Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories ></p> <p>Abbreviated Title: FLORIDA HIST</p> <p>Course Length: Semester (S)</p> <p>Course Level: 2</p>
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Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Florida History (#2100350) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.7:	Review the Native American experience. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.1:	Analyze the economic challenges to American farmers and farmers' responses to these challenges in the mid to late 1800s. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

	Examples may include, but are not limited to, creation of agricultural colleges, Morrill Land Grant Act, gold standard and Bimetallism, the creation of the Populist Party.
SS.912.A.3.2:	Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.3:	Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, trade, development of new industries.
SS.912.A.3.4:	Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.6:	Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.13:	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.7:	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.10:	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.9:	Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood

SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.E.2.3:	<p>Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.</p>
SS.912.G.1.1:	<p>Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	<p>Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.1.3:	<p>Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.</p>
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

	Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions change over time.
SS.912.G.2.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of debates over how human actions modify a selected region.
	<p>Clarifications: Examples are mining, drilling, farming, housing.</p>
SS.912.G.3.1:	Use geographic terms to locate and describe major ecosystems of Earth.
SS.912.G.3.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain how weather and climate influence the natural character of a place.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to explain how the Earth's internal changes and external changes influence the character of places.
SS.912.G.3.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of internal are volcanic activity, folding. Examples of external are erosion, water cycle.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers.
SS.912.G.4.6:	Use geographic terms and tools to predict the effect of a change in a specific characteristic of a place on the human population of that place.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.8:	Use geographic concepts to analyze spatial phenomena and to discuss economic, political, and social factors that define and interpret space.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems. </p>
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Florida History - The grade 9-12 Florida History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of the state of Florida by examining the political, economic, social, military and cultural events that affected the state. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the progression of Florida including, but not limited to, the evolution of Florida's diverse heritage through Spanish, French, British and American occupations, Florida's Native American population, United States annexation and territorial experience, statehood and an analysis of Florida's first constitution, Florida's system of slavery, Florida under the Confederacy and Reconstruction, Florida's role as a part of the new South, technological and urban transformations of the state, the evolution of Florida lifestyles and ideals over the centuries, the historic evolution of the Florida economy, Florida's diverse geographic regions and population groups, state government, modern day Florida's successes and challenges, and the projection of Florida's future development.

Instructional Practices:

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2100350</p> <p>Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)</p> <p>Course Type: Elective Course</p> <p>Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval</p> <p>Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories ></p> <p>Abbreviated Title: FLORIDA HIST</p> <p>Course Length: Semester (S)</p> <p>Course Level: 2</p>
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Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History and Contributions of Haiti in a Global Context (#2100355) 2020 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.4.8:	Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.7:	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.10:	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.3:	Analyze the impact of the Holocaust during World War II on Jews as well as other groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.4:	Examine efforts to expand or contract rights for various populations during World War II. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, women, African Americans, German Americans, Japanese Americans and their internment, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Italian Americans. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.6:	Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].

	This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies. Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.H.3.3:	Identify contributions made by various world cultures through trade and communication, and form a hypothesis on future contributions and changes.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Overture.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.

SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”). b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning [e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court Case majority opinions and dissents] and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course consists of the following content area strands: History of the Republic of Haiti, Human Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of Haiti history from the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the present day. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economics, and sociological events which influenced the development of the Republic of Haiti and the resulting impact on world history. At the conclusion of this course, students will be able to understand and discuss how Haiti changed the course of history on a global scale.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100355	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: HIST/CONTRIB HAITI
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History and Contributions of Haiti in a Global Context (#2100355) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.4.8:	Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.7:	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.10:	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.3:	Analyze the impact of the Holocaust during World War II on Jews as well as other groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.4:	Examine efforts to expand or contract rights for various populations during World War II. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, women, African Americans, German Americans, Japanese Americans and their internment, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Italian Americans. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.6:	Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].

	This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies. Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.H.3.3:	Identify contributions made by various world cultures through trade and communication, and form a hypothesis on future contributions and changes.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Overture.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.

SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p>

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.
In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.
In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.

ELA.K12.EE.6.1:

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course consists of the following content area strands: History of the Republic of Haiti, Human Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of Haiti history from the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the present day. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economics, and sociological events which influenced the development of the Republic of Haiti and the resulting impact on world history. At the conclusion of this course, students will be able to understand and discuss how Haiti changed the course of history on a global scale.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100355	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: HIST/CONTRIB HAITI
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History and Contributions of Haiti in a Global Context (#2100355) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.4.8:	Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.7:	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.10:	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.3:	Analyze the impact of the Holocaust during World War II on Jews as well as other groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.4:	Examine efforts to expand or contract rights for various populations during World War II. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, women, African Americans, German Americans, Japanese Americans and their internment, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Italian Americans. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.6:	Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.CG.4.4:	<p>Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.
SS.912.E.3.1:	<p>Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.</p>
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.H.1.5:	<p>Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.H.3.3:	Identify contributions made by various world cultures through trade and communication, and form a hypothesis on future contributions and changes.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).

SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Ouverture.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.

- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.
In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

	In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course consists of the following content area strands: History of the Republic of Haiti, Human Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of Haiti history from the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the present day. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economics, and sociological events which influenced the development of the Republic of Haiti and the resulting impact on world history. At the conclusion of this course, students will be able to understand and discuss how Haiti changed the course of history on a global scale.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100355	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: HIST/CONTRIB HAITI
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Latin American History (#2100360) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.7:	Review the Native American experience. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.3:	Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i> , the <i>Philippines</i> , <i>Commodore Dewey</i> , <i>the Rough Riders</i> , <i>acquisition of territories</i> , <i>the Treaty of Paris</i> . This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.4:	Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.14:	Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.

SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries. Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time. Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations. Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.

SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Overture.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies. Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications

	or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools

MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Latin American History - The grade 9-12 Latin American History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of the Latin American people by examining the history and culture of the region with emphasis on the Caribbean Basin, Central America and South America. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the progression of Latin America including, but not limited to, indigenous Native American population prior to the arrival of the Europeans, Spanish heritage, influence and impact of the Catholic Church on Latin American cultures, evolution of political systems and philosophies in Latin American societies, interaction of science and Latin American cultures, Latin American nationalism, origin and course of economic systems and philosophies in Latin American societies, influence of major historical figures and events in Latin American history, and contemporary Latin American affairs.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence)

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100360

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Abbreviated Title: LATIN AMER HIST

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Status: Course Approved

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Latin American History (#2100360) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.7:	Review the Native American experience. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.3:	Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i> , the <i>Philippines</i> , <i>Commodore Dewey</i> , <i>the Rough Riders</i> , <i>acquisition of territories</i> , <i>the Treaty of Paris</i> . This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.4:	Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.14:	Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.

SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries. Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time. Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations. Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.

SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Overture.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies. Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.

- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Latin American History - The grade 9-12 Latin American History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of the Latin American people by examining the history and culture of the region with emphasis on the Caribbean Basin, Central America and South America. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the progression of Latin America including, but not limited to, indigenous Native American population prior to the arrival of the Europeans, Spanish heritage, influence and impact of the Catholic Church on Latin American cultures, evolution of political systems and philosophies in Latin American societies, interaction of science and Latin American cultures, Latin American nationalism, origin and course of economic systems and philosophies in Latin American societies, influence of major historical figures and events in Latin American history, and contemporary Latin American affairs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence)

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100360

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric
Histories >

Abbreviated Title: LATIN AMER HIST

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Latin American History (#2100360) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.7:	Review the Native American experience. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.3:	Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i> , the <i>Philippines</i> , <i>Commodore Dewey</i> , <i>the Rough Riders</i> , <i>acquisition of territories</i> , <i>the Treaty of Paris</i> . This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.4:	Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.14:	Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.

SS.912.CG.4.3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
	Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.
SS.912.CG.4.4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.
	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.
SS.912.E.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.</p>
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations.
	Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.</p>
	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies.
SS.912.W.3.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.</p>
	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America.
SS.912.W.3.18:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.</p>
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.

SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Overture.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies. Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Latin American History - The grade 9-12 Latin American History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of the Latin American people by examining the history and culture of the region with emphasis on the Caribbean Basin, Central America and South America. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the progression of Latin America including, but not limited to, indigenous Native American population prior to the arrival of the Europeans, Spanish heritage, influence and impact of the Catholic Church on Latin American cultures, evolution of political systems and philosophies in Latin American societies, interaction of science and Latin American cultures, Latin American nationalism, origin and course of economic systems and philosophies in Latin American societies, influence of major historical figures and events in Latin American history, and contemporary Latin American affairs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence)

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100360

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric
 Histories >
Abbreviated Title: LATIN AMER HIST

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Latin American Studies Honors (#2100362) 2020 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.3:	Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i> , the <i>Philippines</i> , <i>Commodore Dewey</i> , the <i>Rough Riders</i> , acquisition of territories, the <i>Treaty of Paris</i> . This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.4:	Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.16:	Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal. Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?: (2) How to produce?: and (3) For whom to produce?

SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth. Identify and explain broad economic goals.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society. Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.2:	Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage. Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.
SS.912.E.3.3:	Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.FL.1.2:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer. Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.
SS.912.FL.1.5:	Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment. Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization. Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.

SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
	Distinguish methods used to study development.
SS.912.P.6.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cross-sectional research, longitudinal research, data collection, observation, case studies, questionnaires, and experimentation.
	Describe the structure and function of language.
SS.912.P.8.1:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, phoneme, morpheme, and grammar.
SS.912.P.16.11:	Analyze how individualistic and collectivistic cultural perspectives relate to personality.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.S.1.6:	Distinguish fact from opinion in data sources to analyze various points of view about a social issue.
SS.912.S.1.8:	Identify, evaluate and use appropriate reference materials and technology to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.2:	Explain the differences between a culture and a society.
SS.912.S.2.3:	Recognize the influences of genetic inheritance and culture on human behavior.
SS.912.S.2.4:	Give examples of subcultures and describe what makes them unique.
SS.912.S.2.5:	Compare social norms among various subcultures.
SS.912.S.2.7:	Explain how various practices of the culture create differences within group behavior.
SS.912.S.2.8:	Compare and contrast different types of societies, such as hunting and gathering, agrarian, industrial, and post-industrial.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
	Describe how social status affects social order.
SS.912.S.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, upper class, middle class, lower class, professional, blue collar, and unemployed.
	Explain how roles and role expectations can lead to role conflict.
SS.912.S.3.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, gender roles, age, racial and ethnic groups within different societies.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.4.1:	Describe how individuals are affected by the different social groups to which they belong.
SS.912.S.4.2:	Identify major characteristics of social groups familiar to the students.
SS.912.S.4.6:	Identify the various types of norms (folkways, mores, laws, and taboos) and explain why these rules of behavior are considered important to society.
SS.912.S.4.12:	Determine the cultural patterns of behavior within such social groups as rural/urban or rich/poor.
	Discuss the concept of political power and factors that influence political power.
SS.912.S.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, social class, racial and ethnic group memberships, cultural group, gender, and age.
SS.912.S.5.5:	Define ethnocentrism and explain how it can be beneficial or destructive to a culture.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.S.5.9:	Conduct research and analysis on an issue associated with social structure or social institutions.
SS.912.S.6.1:	Describe how and why societies change over time.
	Examine various social influences that can lead to immediate and long-term changes.
SS.912.S.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, natural and man-made disasters, spatial movement of people, technology, urbanization, industrialization, immigration, war, challenge to authority, laws, diffusion of cultural traits, discrimination, discoveries and inventions, and scientific exploration.
SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes.
	Describe how social problems have changed over time.
SS.912.S.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, juvenile delinquency, crime, poverty, and discrimination.
	Explain how patterns of behavior are found with certain social problems.
SS.912.S.7.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, juvenile offenses, such as gang membership, crime, sexual behavior, and teen pregnancy, are found in the histories of adult criminals.
	Define propaganda and discuss the methods of propaganda and discuss the methods of propaganda used to influence social behavior.
SS.912.S.8.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, news media and advertisements.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.

SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain. Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening. a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. d. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).
LAFS.1112.L.3.6:	Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.

LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics, World History, Humanities, Civics and Government, Psychology, Sociology, and Financial Literacy. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the student of the development of the Latin American identity, along with examinations of the Latin American cultures through in-depth study of literature, sociology, anthropology, economics, and geography. The course will study the commonalities and differences among the peoples and cultures of Latin American and the complex nature of individual, group, national, and international interactions. Students will examine the characteristics that define culture and gain an understanding of the culture of Latin America. Content includes, but is not limited to, interdependence and challenges, culture, international systems and policies, pluralism, transnationalism, cultural diffusion, Latin American economics, human-environment interactions, patterns of language development, poverty, and the effect of change on cultural institutions. Using texts of high complexity, students will develop knowledge of Latin American literature through integrated educational experiences of reading, writing, speaking and analyzing. Emphasis will include representative Latin American literature, with its varied cultural influences, highlighting the major genres, themes, issues, and influences associated with the selections. Other concepts in this class may include indigenous Native American culture prior to the arrival of the Europeans, Spanish heritage, influence and impact of the Catholic Church, evolution of political systems and philosophies in Latin America, Latin American nationalism, and contemporary Latin American affairs.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100362	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: LATIN AMER STUDIES H Course Length: Year (Y) Course Attributes:
Course Type: Elective Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honors
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Level: 3
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Latin American Studies Honors (#2100362) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.3:	Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i> , the <i>Philippines</i> , <i>Commodore Dewey</i> , the <i>Rough Riders</i> , acquisition of territories, the <i>Treaty of Paris</i> . This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.4:	Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.16:	Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal. Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?: (2) How to produce?: and (3) For whom to produce?

SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth. Identify and explain broad economic goals.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society. Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.2:	Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage. Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.
SS.912.E.3.3:	Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.FL.1.2:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer. Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.
SS.912.FL.1.5:	Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment. Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization. Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.

SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
	Distinguish methods used to study development.
SS.912.P.6.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cross-sectional research, longitudinal research, data collection, observation, case studies, questionnaires, and experimentation.
	Describe the structure and function of language.
SS.912.P.8.1:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, phoneme, morpheme, and grammar.
SS.912.P.16.11:	Analyze how individualistic and collectivistic cultural perspectives relate to personality.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.S.1.6:	Distinguish fact from opinion in data sources to analyze various points of view about a social issue.
SS.912.S.1.8:	Identify, evaluate and use appropriate reference materials and technology to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.2:	Explain the differences between a culture and a society.
SS.912.S.2.3:	Recognize the influences of genetic inheritance and culture on human behavior.
SS.912.S.2.4:	Give examples of subcultures and describe what makes them unique.
SS.912.S.2.5:	Compare social norms among various subcultures.
SS.912.S.2.7:	Explain how various practices of the culture create differences within group behavior.
SS.912.S.2.8:	Compare and contrast different types of societies, such as hunting and gathering, agrarian, industrial, and post-industrial.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
	Describe how social status affects social order.
SS.912.S.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, upper class, middle class, lower class, professional, blue collar, and unemployed.
	Explain how roles and role expectations can lead to role conflict.
SS.912.S.3.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, gender roles, age, racial and ethnic groups within different societies.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.4.1:	Describe how individuals are affected by the different social groups to which they belong.
SS.912.S.4.2:	Identify major characteristics of social groups familiar to the students.
SS.912.S.4.6:	Identify the various types of norms (folkways, mores, laws, and taboos) and explain why these rules of behavior are considered important to society.
SS.912.S.4.12:	Determine the cultural patterns of behavior within such social groups as rural/urban or rich/poor.
	Discuss the concept of political power and factors that influence political power.
SS.912.S.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, social class, racial and ethnic group memberships, cultural group, gender, and age.
SS.912.S.5.5:	Define ethnocentrism and explain how it can be beneficial or destructive to a culture.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.S.5.9:	Conduct research and analysis on an issue associated with social structure or social institutions.
SS.912.S.6.1:	Describe how and why societies change over time.
	Examine various social influences that can lead to immediate and long-term changes.
SS.912.S.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, natural and man-made disasters, spatial movement of people, technology, urbanization, industrialization, immigration, war, challenge to authority, laws, diffusion of cultural traits, discrimination, discoveries and inventions, and scientific exploration.
SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes.
	Describe how social problems have changed over time.
SS.912.S.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, juvenile delinquency, crime, poverty, and discrimination.
	Explain how patterns of behavior are found with certain social problems.
SS.912.S.7.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, juvenile offenses, such as gang membership, crime, sexual behavior, and teen pregnancy, are found in the histories of adult criminals.
	Define propaganda and discuss the methods of propaganda and discuss the methods of propaganda used to influence social behavior.
SS.912.S.8.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, news media and advertisements.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.

SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain. Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world. Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.

- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

	9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics, World History, Humanities, Civics and Government, Psychology, Sociology, and Financial Literacy. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the student of the development of the Latin American identity, along with examinations of the Latin American cultures through in-depth study of literature, sociology, anthropology, economics, and geography. The course will study the commonalities and differences among the peoples and cultures of Latin American and the complex nature of individual, group, national, and international interactions. Students will examine the characteristics that define culture and gain an understanding of the culture of Latin America. Content includes, but is not limited to, interdependence and challenges, culture, international systems and policies, pluralism, transnationalism, cultural diffusion, Latin American economics, human-environment interactions, patterns of language development, poverty, and the effect of change on cultural institutions. Using texts of high complexity, students will develop knowledge of Latin American literature through integrated educational experiences of reading, writing, speaking and analyzing. Emphasis will include representative Latin American literature, with its varied cultural influences, highlighting the major genres, themes, issues, and influences associated with the selections. Other concepts in this class may include indigenous Native American culture prior to the arrival of the Europeans, Spanish heritage, influence and impact of the Catholic Church, evolution of political systems and philosophies in Latin America, Latin American nationalism, and contemporary Latin American affairs.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100362

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies >
SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric
Histories >

Abbreviated Title: LATIN AMER STUDIES H

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Latin American Studies Honors (#2100362) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.2:	<p>Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.</p>
SS.912.A.1.5:	<p>Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf</p>
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, the <i>Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, the <i>Rough Riders</i>, acquisition of territories, the <i>Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). • Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. • Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. • Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). • Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.CG.4.4:	<p>Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.
SS.912.E.1.3:	<p>Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?; (2) How to produce?; and (3) For whom to produce?</p>
SS.912.E.1.4:	<p>Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place.</p>
SS.912.E.1.10:	<p>Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.</p>
SS.912.E.2.1:	<p>Identify and explain broad economic goals.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.</p>
SS.912.E.2.7:	<p>Identify the impact of inflation on society.</p>
SS.912.E.3.1:	<p>Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.</p>
SS.912.E.3.2:	<p>Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.</p>
SS.912.E.3.3:	<p>Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.</p>
SS.912.E.3.4:	<p>Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.2:	<p>Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.5:	<p>Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	<p>Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.</p> <p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or</p>

SS.912.G.2.3:	political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas. Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.P.6.3:	Distinguish methods used to study development. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cross-sectional research, longitudinal research, data collection, observation, case studies, questionnaires, and experimentation.
SS.912.P.8.1:	Describe the structure and function of language. Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, phoneme, morpheme, and grammar.
SS.912.P.16.11:	Analyze how individualistic and collectivistic cultural perspectives relate to personality.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.S.1.6:	Distinguish fact from opinion in data sources to analyze various points of view about a social issue.
SS.912.S.1.8:	Identify, evaluate and use appropriate reference materials and technology to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.2:	Explain the differences between a culture and a society.
SS.912.S.2.3:	Recognize the influences of genetic inheritance and culture on human behavior.
SS.912.S.2.4:	Give examples of subcultures and describe what makes them unique.
SS.912.S.2.5:	Compare social norms among various subcultures.
SS.912.S.2.7:	Explain how various practices of the culture create differences within group behavior.
SS.912.S.2.8:	Compare and contrast different types of societies, such as hunting and gathering, agrarian, industrial, and post-industrial.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.3.1:	Describe how social status affects social order. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, upper class, middle class, lower class, professional, blue collar, and unemployed.
SS.912.S.3.2:	Explain how roles and role expectations can lead to role conflict. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, gender roles, age, racial and ethnic groups within different societies.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.4.1:	Describe how individuals are affected by the different social groups to which they belong.
SS.912.S.4.2:	Identify major characteristics of social groups familiar to the students.
SS.912.S.4.6:	Identify the various types of norms (folkways, mores, laws, and taboos) and explain why these rules of behavior are considered important to society.
SS.912.S.4.12:	Determine the cultural patterns of behavior within such social groups as rural/urban or rich/poor.
SS.912.S.5.2:	Discuss the concept of political power and factors that influence political power. Clarifications:

	Examples may include, but are not limited to, social class, racial and ethnic group memberships, cultural group, gender, and age.
SS.912.S.5.5:	Define ethnocentrism and explain how it can be beneficial or destructive to a culture.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.S.5.9:	Conduct research and analysis on an issue associated with social structure or social institutions.
SS.912.S.6.1:	Describe how and why societies change over time.
	Examine various social influences that can lead to immediate and long-term changes.
SS.912.S.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, natural and man-made disasters, spatial movement of people, technology, urbanization, industrialization, immigration, war, challenge to authority, laws, diffusion of cultural traits, discrimination, discoveries and inventions, and scientific exploration.
SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes.
	Describe how social problems have changed over time.
SS.912.S.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, juvenile delinquency, crime, poverty, and discrimination.
	Explain how patterns of behavior are found with certain social problems.
SS.912.S.7.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, juvenile offenses, such as gang membership, crime, sexual behavior, and teen pregnancy, are found in the histories of adult criminals.
	Define propaganda and discuss the methods of propaganda and discuss the methods of propaganda used to influence social behavior.
SS.912.S.8.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, news media and advertisements.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.

- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Economics, World History, Humanities, Civics and Government, Psychology, Sociology, and Financial Literacy. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the student of the development of the Latin American identity, along with examinations of the Latin American cultures through in-depth study of literature, sociology, anthropology, economics, and geography. The course will study the commonalities and differences among the peoples and cultures of Latin American and the complex nature of individual, group, national, and international interactions. Students will examine the characteristics that define culture and gain an understanding of the culture of Latin America. Content includes, but is not limited to, interdependence and challenges, culture, international systems and policies, pluralism, transnationalism, cultural diffusion, Latin American economics, human-environment interactions, patterns of language development, poverty, and the effect of change on cultural institutions. Using texts of high complexity, students will develop knowledge of

Latin American literature through integrated educational experiences of reading, writing, speaking and analyzing. Emphasis will include representative Latin American literature, with its varied cultural influences, highlighting the major genres, themes, issues, and influences associated with the selections. Other concepts in this class may include indigenous Native American culture prior to the arrival of the Europeans, Spanish heritage, influence and impact of the Catholic Church, evolution of political systems and philosophies in Latin America, Latin American nationalism, and contemporary Latin American affairs.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100362

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: LATIN AMER STUDIES H

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

African History Honors (#2100365) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.E.3.1:	<p>Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.</p>
SS.912.E.3.3:	<p>Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.</p>
SS.912.E.3.4:	<p>Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.G.1.1:	<p>Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	<p>Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.1.3:	<p>Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.</p>
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	<p>Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.</p>
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.</p>
SS.912.G.4.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.</p>
SS.912.G.4.7:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.</p>
SS.912.G.4.9:	<p>Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.</p>
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	<p>Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.</p>
SS.912.H.3.2:	<p>Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.</p>
SS.912.W.1.1:	<p>Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.</p>

	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.

SS.912.W.9.3:	<p>Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.</p>
SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9-10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and

	following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.1.1:	Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.1.2:	Decide if a specified model is consistent with results from a given data-generating process, e.g., using simulation. <i>For example, a model says a spinning coin falls heads up with probability 0.5. Would a result of 5 tails in a row cause you to question the model</i> ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★
	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>
	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>
	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.2.5:	Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data. ★
	Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related. ★
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data. <i>Use given functions or choose a function suggested by the context. Emphasize linear, and exponential models.</i> Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals. Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association.
MAFS.912.S-ID.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: Students take a more sophisticated look at using a linear function to model the relationship between two numerical variables. In addition to fitting a line to data, students assess how well the model fits by analyzing residuals.</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.3.7:	Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.3.8:	Compute (using technology) and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.3.9:	Distinguish between correlation and causation. ★
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software.

MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The grade 9-12 African History Honors course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Economics and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of Africa by examining the political, economic, social, religious, military and cultural events that affected the continent. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the progression of the continent including, but not limited to, the physical geography of Africa, prehistory on the African continent, early African civilizations and empires, traditional African religious tradition and cultures, colonialism in Africa, the evolution of political systems and philosophies in African societies and nations, African independence movements and nationalism, major historical figures and events in African history, and contemporary African affairs.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance: Social studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts and graphs.

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section: Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100365

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: AFRICAN HISTORY HON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Type: Elective Course
Course Status: Course Approved
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

African History Honors (#2100365) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.E.3.1:	<p>Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.</p>
SS.912.E.3.3:	<p>Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.</p>
SS.912.E.3.4:	<p>Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.G.1.1:	<p>Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	<p>Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.1.3:	<p>Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.</p>
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	<p>Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.</p>
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.</p>
SS.912.G.4.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.</p>
SS.912.G.4.7:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.</p>
SS.912.G.4.9:	<p>Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.</p>
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	<p>Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.</p>
SS.912.H.3.2:	<p>Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.</p>
SS.912.W.1.1:	<p>Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.</p>

	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.

SS.912.W.9.3:	<p>Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.</p>
SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.</p> <p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

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Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section: Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100365	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: AFRICAN HISTORY HON
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honors
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)

Eastern and Western Heritage (#2100370) 2017 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
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SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.

SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure. Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius. Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.
SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe. Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain. Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development. Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea. Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus. Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history. Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.

	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.
SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations.
	Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.

LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Eastern and Western Heritage - The grade 9-12 Eastern and Western Heritage course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the world's earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Content will include, but is not limited to, the birth of civilizations throughout the world, including the origins of societies from Mesopotamia,

Africa, China, India, and Mesoamerica from the perspective of cultural geography, growth, dissemination, and decline of four classic civilizations of India, China, Greece, and Rome, the role of isolation and interaction in the development of the Byzantine Empire, African and Mesoamerican civilizations, India, China, Japan, and Europe, and the emergence of social, political, economic, and religious institutions and ideas.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100370

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: EAST & WEST HERITAGE

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Eastern and Western Heritage (#2100370) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.

SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure. Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius. Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.
SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe. Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain. Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development. Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea. Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus. Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history. Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.

	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.
SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations.
	Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.

- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Eastern and Western Heritage - The grade 9-12 Eastern and Western Heritage course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the world's earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations

of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Content will include, but is not limited to, the birth of civilizations throughout the world, including the origins of societies from Mesopotamia, Africa, China, India, and Mesoamerica from the perspective of cultural geography, growth, dissemination, and decline of four classic civilizations of India, China, Greece, and Rome, the role of isolation and interaction in the development of the Byzantine Empire, African and Mesoamerican civilizations, India, China, Japan, and Europe, and the emergence of social, political, economic, and religious institutions and ideas.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100370	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: EAST & WEST HERITAGE
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Visions and Their Pursuits: An American Tradition- U.S. History to 1920 (#2100380) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.3:	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States.

SS.912.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.7:	<p>Review the Native American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.2:	<p>Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.4:	<p>Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.6:	<p>Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.9:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Socialist Party, labor laws.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p>

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.2:	<p>Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, <i>the Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, <i>the Rough Riders</i>, <i>acquisition of territories</i>, <i>the Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.5:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i>, the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found</p>

	on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.6:	<p>Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.7:	<p>Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (trench warfare, convoys).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.10:	<p>Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions reparations, and the League of Nations (including Article X of the Covenant).</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.1:	<p>Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.3:	<p>Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Depression of 1920-21, "The Business of America is Business," assembly line, installment buying, consumerism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.4:	<p>Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, League of Nations, Washington Naval Conference, London Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, the</p>

SS.912.A.5.5:	Nobel Prize. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 34. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.6:	Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.7:	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.8:	Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.9:	Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.10:	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.11:	Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.12:	Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Rosewood, land boom, speculation, impact of climate and natural disasters on the end of the land boom, invention of modern air conditioning in 1929, Alfred DuPont, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy. Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.

SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Visions and Their Pursuits: An American Tradition-U.S.History to 1920 - The grade 9-12 Visions and Their Pursuits course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Civics and Government, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the chronological study of the United States during the period of European exploration through World War I and the collective vision of historical time periods. Content will include, but is not limited to, the foundation and early development of the United States as organized by the visions of those who participated in the revolutions leading to the establishment and early success of the United States, the political, social, cultural, intellectual, and technological revolutions of the United States, the structure and function of political divisions, the organization of the federal government as outlined in the U.S. Constitution, the impact of economic, social, and political changes on traditional American values, reactions to changes, and growth of sectionalism, the failure of previous visions, and the emergence of an industrial, urban and pluralistic society that demands new visions to carry the nation forward.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.

5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100380

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric

Histories >

Abbreviated Title: VISIONS & PURSUITS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Visions and Their Pursuits: An American Tradition- U.S. History to 1920 (#2100380) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.3:	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States.

SS.912.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.7:	<p>Review the Native American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.2:	<p>Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.4:	<p>Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.6:	<p>Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.9:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Socialist Party, labor laws.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p>

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.2:	<p>Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, <i>the Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, <i>the Rough Riders</i>, <i>acquisition of territories</i>, <i>the Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.5:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i>, the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found</p>

	on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.6:	<p>Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.7:	<p>Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (trench warfare, convoys).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.10:	<p>Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions reparations, and the League of Nations (including Article X of the Covenant).</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.1:	<p>Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.3:	<p>Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Depression of 1920-21, "The Business of America is Business," assembly line, installment buying, consumerism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.4:	<p>Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, League of Nations, Washington Naval Conference, London Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, the</p>

SS.912.A.5.5:	Nobel Prize. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 34. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.6:	Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.7:	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.8:	Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.9:	Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.10:	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.11:	Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.12:	Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Rosewood, land boom, speculation, impact of climate and natural disasters on the end of the land boom, invention of modern air conditioning in 1929, Alfred DuPont, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy. Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.

SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.

- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K.12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Visions and Their Pursuits: An American Tradition-U.S.History to 1920 - The grade 9-12 Visions and Their Pursuits course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Civics and Government, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the chronological study of the United States during the period of European exploration through World War I and the collective vision of historical time periods. Content will include, but is not limited to, the foundation and early development of the United States as organized by the visions of those who participated in the revolutions leading to the establishment and early success of the United States, the political, social, cultural, intellectual, and technological revolutions of the United States, the structure and function of political divisions, the organization of the federal government as outlined in the U.S. Constitution, the impact of economic, social, and political changes on traditional American values, reactions to changes, and growth of sectionalism, the failure of previous visions, and the emergence of an industrial, urban and pluralistic society that demands new visions to carry the nation forward.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.

5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100380

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric
Histories >

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Abbreviated Title: VISIONS & PURSUITS

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Status: State Board Approved

Course Level: 2

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Visions and Their Pursuits: An American Tradition- U.S. History to 1920 (#2100380) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.3:	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States.

SS.912.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.7:	<p>Review the Native American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.2:	<p>Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.4:	<p>Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.6:	<p>Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.9:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Socialist Party, labor laws.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p>

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.2:	<p>Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, <i>the Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, <i>the Rough Riders</i>, <i>acquisition of territories</i>, <i>the Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.5:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i>, the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found</p>

	on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.6:	<p>Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.7:	<p>Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (trench warfare, convoys).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.10:	<p>Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions reparations, and the League of Nations (including Article X of the Covenant).</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.1:	<p>Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.3:	<p>Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Depression of 1920-21, "The Business of America is Business," assembly line, installment buying, consumerism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.4:	<p>Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, League of Nations, Washington Naval Conference, London Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, the</p>

SS.912.A.5.5:	<p>Nobel Prize.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 34. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.11:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.12:	<p>Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Rosewood, land boom, speculation, impact of climate and natural disasters on the end of the land boom, invention of modern air conditioning in 1929, Alfred DuPont, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.1.2:	<p>Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	<p>Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and</p>

SS.912.CG.1.5:	<p>separation of powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. • Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. • Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. • Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. • Students will identify and describe the “enumerated powers” delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). • Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. • Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). • Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II. • Students will describe the impeachment process.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	<p>Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. • Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. • Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. • Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. • Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. • Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). • Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.

SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	<p>Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).</p>
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.4.11:	<p>Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Visions and Their Pursuits: An American Tradition-U.S.History to 1920 - The grade 9-12 Visions and Their Pursuits course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Civics and Government, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the chronological study of the United States during the period of European exploration through World War I and the collective vision of historical time periods. Content will include, but is not limited to, the foundation and early development of the United States as organized by the visions of those who participated in the revolutions leading to the establishment and early success of the United States, the political, social, cultural, intellectual, and technological revolutions of the United States, the structure and function of political divisions, the organization of the federal government as outlined in the U.S. Constitution, the impact of economic, social, and political changes on traditional American values, reactions to changes, and growth of sectionalism, the failure of previous visions, and the emergence of an industrial, urban and pluralistic society that demands new visions to carry the nation forward.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100380	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: VISIONS & PURSUITS
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

The History of The Vietnam War (#2100400) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.11:	Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.13:	Analyze significant foreign policy events during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Domino Theory, Sputnik, space race, Korean Conflict, Vietnam Conflict, U-2 and Gary Powers, Bay of Pigs invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin Wall, Ping Pong Diplomacy, opening of China. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.14:	Analyze causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Geneva Accords, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the draft, escalating protest at home, Vietnamization, the War Powers Act. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.15:	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Mosquito Fleet, "Double V Campaign", construction of military bases and WWII training centers, 1959 Cuban coup and its impact on Florida, development of the space program and NASA. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.1:	Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, G.I. Bill, Baby Boom, growth of suburbs, Beatnik movement, youth culture, religious revivalism (e.g., Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen), conformity of the 1950s and the protest in the 1960s. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

	Compare the relative prosperity between different ethnic groups and social classes in the post-World War II period.
SS.912.A.7.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.
SS.912.A.7.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.
SS.912.A.7.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, civil rights legislation, Space Race, Great Society, War on Poverty.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.
	Analyze the significance of Vietnam and Watergate on the government and people of the United States.
SS.912.A.7.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government, reinforcement of freedom of the press, as well as checks and balances.</p> <p>Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government and reinforcement of freedom of the press.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.

SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.G.5.3:	Analyze case studies of the effects of human use of technology on the environment of places.
SS.912.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.

LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task. Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
Use appropriate tools strategically.	
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
Attend to precision.	
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The History of Vietnam - The grade 9-12 The History of Vietnam course consists of the following content area strands: United States History, World History, Civics and Government, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of the Vietnam War by examining the political, economic, social, religious, military and cultural events that affected the war. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the progression of the war including, but not limited to, an analysis of the United States military effort and makeup in the war, an evaluation of the role of the United States homefront, interpretations of the effects of the media, film and literature during and after the war, a judgment of crucial decisions made during the Vietnam War and an analysis of the resulting impact of the conflict.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled

course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100400

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HIST OF VIETNAM WAR

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

The History of The Vietnam War (#2100400) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.11:	Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.13:	Analyze significant foreign policy events during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Domino Theory, Sputnik, space race, Korean Conflict, Vietnam Conflict, U-2 and Gary Powers, Bay of Pigs invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin Wall, Ping Pong Diplomacy, opening of China. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.14:	Analyze causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Geneva Accords, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the draft, escalating protest at home, Vietnamization, the War Powers Act. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.15:	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Mosquito Fleet, "Double V Campaign", construction of military bases and WWII training centers, 1959 Cuban coup and its impact on Florida, development of the space program and NASA. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.1:	Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, G.I. Bill, Baby Boom, growth of suburbs, Beatnik movement, youth culture, religious revivalism (e.g., Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen), conformity of the 1950s and the protest in the 1960s. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

	Compare the relative prosperity between different ethnic groups and social classes in the post-World War II period.
SS.912.A.7.2:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.3:	<p>Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.4:	<p>Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, civil rights legislation, Space Race, Great Society, War on Poverty.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.
SS.912.A.7.10:	<p>Analyze the significance of Vietnam and Watergate on the government and people of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government, reinforcement of freedom of the press, as well as checks and balances. Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government and reinforcement of freedom of the press.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.

SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.G.5.3:	Analyze case studies of the effects of human use of technology on the environment of places.
SS.912.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

ELA.K.12.EE.1.1:	<p>2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.</p> <p>4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.</p> <p>6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.</p> <p>9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The History of Vietnam - The grade 9-12 The History of Vietnam course consists of the following content area strands: United States History, World History, Civics and Government, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of the Vietnam War by examining the political, economic, social, religious, military and cultural events that affected the war. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the progression of the war including, but not limited to, an analysis of the United States military effort and makeup in the war, an evaluation of the role of the United States homefront, interpretations of the effects of the media, film and literature during and after the war, a judgment of crucial decisions made during the Vietnam War and an analysis of the resulting impact of the conflict.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100400	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: HIST OF VIETNAM WAR
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

The History of The Vietnam War (#2100400) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.11:	Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.13:	Analyze significant foreign policy events during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Domino Theory, Sputnik, space race, Korean Conflict, Vietnam Conflict, U-2 and Gary Powers, Bay of Pigs invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin Wall, Ping Pong Diplomacy, opening of China. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.14:	Analyze causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Geneva Accords, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the draft, escalating protest at home, Vietnamization, the War Powers Act. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.15:	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Mosquito Fleet, "Double V Campaign", construction of military bases and WWII training centers, 1959 Cuban coup and its impact on Florida, development of the space program and NASA. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.1:	Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, G.I. Bill, Baby Boom, growth of suburbs, Beatnik movement, youth culture, religious revivalism (e.g., Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen), conformity of the 1950s and the protest in the 1960s. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.A.7.2:	<p>Compare the relative prosperity between different ethnic groups and social classes in the post-World War II period.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.3:	<p>Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.4:	<p>Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, civil rights legislation, Space Race, Great Society, War on Poverty.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.10:	<p>Analyze the significance of Vietnam and Watergate on the government and people of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government, reinforcement of freedom of the press, as well as checks and balances. Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government and reinforcement of freedom of the press.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p>

SS.912.CG.2.4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.CG.4.4:	<p>Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.G.5.3:	Analyze case studies of the effects of human use of technology on the environment of places.
SS.912.G.6.1:	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time.
SS.912.H.1.1:	<p>Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.</p>
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Relate works in the arts to various cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.1.5:	<p>Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p>

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

	<p>Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100400

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HIST OF VIETNAM WAR

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Holocaust Honors (#2100405) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.6.3:	Analyze the impact of the Holocaust during World War II on Jews as well as other groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.7:	Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but aren't limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
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SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
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SS.912.S.8.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, news media and advertisements.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
	Summarize significant effects of World War I.
SS.912.W.7.3:	Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
	Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
	Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence

LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★
	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This grades 9-12 Holocaust course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the examination of the events of the Holocaust (1933-1945), the systemic, planned annihilation of European Jews and other groups by Nazi Germany. Content will include, but is not limited to, the examination of twentieth century programs and of twentieth century and twenty-first century genocides, investigation of human behavior during this period, and an understanding of the ramifications of prejudice, racism and stereotyping.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematical Benchmark Guidance: Social studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts and graphs.

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, more complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.

5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100405

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12,30,31

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HOLOCAUST HONORS

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Holocaust Honors (#2100405) 2022 - 2023

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SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
	Summarize significant effects of World War I.
SS.912.W.7.3:	Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
	Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
	Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This grades 9-12 Holocaust course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the examination of the events of the Holocaust (1933-1945), the systemic, planned annihilation of European Jews and other groups by Nazi Germany. Content will include, but is not limited to, the examination of twentieth century programs and of twentieth century and twenty-first century genocides, investigation of human behavior during this period, and an understanding of the ramifications of prejudice, racism and stereotyping.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, more complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2100405</p> <p>Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)</p> <p>Course Type: Elective Course</p> <p>Course Status: Course Approved</p> <p>Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12,30,31</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories ></p> <p>Abbreviated Title: HOLOCAUST HONORS</p> <p>Course Length: Semester (S)</p> <p>Course Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honors <p>Course Level: 3</p>
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Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Holocaust Education Honors (#2100405) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.HE.1.1:	<p>Define the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why the Holocaust is history's most extreme example of antisemitism.
SS.912.HE.1.2:	<p>Analyze how the Nazi regime utilized and built on historical antisemitism to create a common enemy of the Jews.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origins of antisemitism and trace it from the Ancient World through the twenty-first century (e.g., Pagan, Christian, Muslim, Middle Ages, Modern era). Students will explain the political, social and economic applications of antisemitism that led to the organized pogroms against Jewish people. Students will examine propaganda (e.g., the Protocols of the Elders of Zion; The Poisonous Mushroom) that was and still is utilized against Jewish people both in Europe and around the world.
SS.912.HE.1.3:	<p>Analyze how the Treaty of Versailles was a causal factor leading the rise of the Nazis, and how the increasing spread of antisemitism was manipulated to the Nazis' advantage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the Nazis used antisemitism to foment hate and create a shared enemy in order to gain power prior to World War II. Students will explain how events during the Weimar Republic led to the rise of Nazism (e.g., Dolchstoß, Ruhr Crisis, hyperinflation, the Great Depression, unemployment, the 1920's Nazi platform, the Dawes Plan, the Golden Age, the failure of the Weimar Republic). Students will recognize German culpability, reparations and military downsizing as effects of the Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.HE.1.4:	<p>Explain how the National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazi Party, grew into a mass movement and gained and maintained power in Germany through totalitarian means from 1933 to 1945 under the leadership of Adolf Hitler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare Germany's political parties and their system of proportional representation in national elections from 1920 to 1932. Students will explain how the Sturmabteilung (SA), the Schutzstaffel (SS), the Wehrmacht, the Gestapo and Hitler's inner circle helped him gain and maintain power after 1933. Students will explain how the following contributed to Hitler's rise to power: Adolf Hitler's Munich Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler's arrest and trial, Mein Kampf, the Reichstag fire, the Enabling Act, the Concordat of 1933, the Night of the Long Knives (the Rohm Purge), Hindenburg's death and Hitler as Fuhrer.
SS.912.HE.1.5:	<p>Describe how the Nazis utilized various forms of propaganda to indoctrinate the German population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how opposing views were eliminated (e.g., book burnings, censorship, state control over the media). Students will explain how identification, legal status, economic status and pseudoscience supported propaganda that was used to perpetuate the Nazi ideology of the "Master Race."
SS.912.HE.1.6:	<p>Examine how the Nazis used education and youth programs to indoctrinate young people into the Nazi ideology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the impact of the Hitler Youth Program and Band of German Maidens (German: Bund Deutscher Mädel). Students will examine how the Nazis used the public education system to indoctrinate youth and children. Students will explain how Nazi ideology supplanted prior beliefs.
SS.912.HE.1.7:	<p>Explain what is meant by "the Aryan Race" and why this terminology was used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the meaning of Aryan to the Nazi meaning of Aryan Race. Students will explain how the Nazis used propaganda, pseudoscience and the law to transform Judaism from a religion to a race. Students will examine the manipulation of the international community to obtain the votes to host the 1936 Olympics and how the Berlin Games were utilized as propaganda for Nazi ideology to bolster the "superiority" of the Aryan race. Students will explain how eugenics, scientific racism and Social Darwinism provided a foundation for Nazi racial beliefs.
SS.912.HE.2.1:	<p>Describe how the life of Jews deteriorated under the Third Reich and the Nuremberg Laws in Germany and its annexed territories (e.g., the Rhineland, Sudetenland, Austria) from 1933 to 1938.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will analyze the Nuremberg Laws and describe their effects. Students will explain how the Nazis used birth records, religious symbols and practices to identify and target Jews.
SS.912.HE.2.2:	<p>Analyze the causes and effects of Kristallnacht and how it became a watershed event in the transition from targeted persecution and anti-Jewish policy to open, public violence against Jews in Nazi-controlled Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will understand the reasons for Herschel Grynszpan's actions at the German embassy in Paris and how the assassination of Ernst vom Rath was a pretext used by the Nazis for Kristallnacht. Students will describe the different types of persecution that were utilized during Kristallnacht, both inside and outside Germany. Students will analyze the effects of Kristallnacht on European and world Jewry using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony). Students will analyze the effects of Kristallnacht on the international community using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony).

SS.912.HE.2.3:	<p>Analyze Hitler's motivations for the annexations of Austria and the Sudetenland, and the invasion of Poland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will define the term lebensraum, or living space, as an essential piece of Nazi ideology and explain how it led to territorial expansion and invasion. Students will analyze Hitler's use of the Munich Pact to expand German territory and the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact to keep the Soviet Union out of the war.
SS.912.HE.2.4:	<p>Describe how Jewish immigration was perceived and restricted by various nations from 1933 to 1939.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine why immigration was difficult for Jewish people (e.g., MS St. Louis, the Evian Conference, immigration quota systems). Students will explain how the Kindertransport saved the lives of Jewish children.
SS.912.HE.2.5:	<p>Explain the effect Nazi policies had on other groups targeted by the government of Nazi Germany.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the effects of Nazi "racial hygiene" policies on various groups including, but not limited to, ethnic (e.g., Roma-Sinti, Slavs) and religious groups (e.g., Jehovah's Witnesses), political opposition, the physically and mentally disabled and homosexuals.
SS.912.HE.2.6:	<p>Identify the various armed and unarmed resistance efforts in Europe from 1933 to 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize resistance efforts including, but not limited to, the White Rose, the Rosenstrasse Protest, Bishop Clemens von Galen, the Swing Movement, Reverend Niemöller, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the Bielski Brothers and the Partisans in Eastern and Western Europe. Students will discuss resistance and uprisings in the ghettos using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony).
SS.912.HE.2.7:	<p>Examine the role that bystanders, collaborators and perpetrators played in the implementation of Nazi policies against Jewish people and other targeted groups, as well as the role of rescuers in opposing the Nazis and their policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss the choices and actions of heroes and heroines in defying Nazi policy at great personal risk, to help rescue Jews (e.g., the Righteous Among the Nations designation).
SS.912.HE.2.8:	<p>Analyze how corporate complicity aided Nazi goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will analyze corporate complicity as including, but not limited to, supporting methods of identification and record keeping, continuing trade relationships, financial resources, the use of slave labor, production for the war effort and moral and ethical corporate decisions (1930–1945).
SS.912.HE.2.9:	<p>Explain how killing squads, including the Einsatzgruppen, conducted mass shooting operations in Eastern Europe with the assistance of the Schutzstaffel (SS), police units, the army and local collaborators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss major events of the killing squads to include, but not be limited to, Babi Yar, Vilnius, Rumbula, Kovno, Ponar and the Palmiry Forest. Students will describe the psychological and physical impact on the Einsatzgruppen and how it led to the implementation of the Final Solution. Students will explain the purpose of the Wannsee Conference and how it impacted the Final Solution.
SS.912.HE.2.10:	<p>Explain the origins and purpose of ghettos in Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will trace the use of ghettos in Europe prior to World War II. Students will explain the methods used for the identification, displacement and deportation of Jews to ghettos. Students will explain what ghettos were in context of World War II and Nazi ideology.
SS.912.HE.2.11:	<p>Discuss life in the various ghettos.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origins and purpose of the Judenrat. Students will explain the effects of the Judenrat on daily life in ghettos, specifically students should recognize Adam Czerniakow (Warsaw) and Mordechai Chaim Rumkowski (Lodz) and how these men differed in their approach to leading the Judenrat in their respective ghettos. Students will discuss the difference between open ghettos and closed ghettos and how that impacted life within those ghettos. Students will describe various attempts at escape and forms of armed and unarmed resistance (before liquidation and liberation) including, but not limited to, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Students will explain how and why the Nazis liquidated the ghettos, including the forced decisions of the Judenrat to select individuals for deportation transports to the camps.
SS.912.HE.2.12:	<p>Define "partisan" and explain the role partisans played in World War II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify countries that had partisan groups who fought the Nazis. Students will explain the warfare tactics utilized by the resistance movements against the Nazis. Students will recognize that not all resistance movements accepted Jews.
SS.912.HE.2.13:	<p>Examine the origins, purpose and conditions associated with various types of camps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the differences between forced labor camps, concentration camps, transit camps and death camps, including the geographic location, physical structure, camp commandants and SS leadership and mechanics of murder. Students will describe the daily routines within the camps to include food intake, showers, bathrooms, sleeping arrangements, roll call, work details, illness, environmental conditions, clothing, selection process, torture, medical experiments, public executions, suicides and other aspects of daily life. Students will describe various attempts at escape and forms of resistance within the camps. Students will discuss how the use of existing transportation infrastructure facilitated the deportation of Jewish people to the camps, including the non-Aryan management of the transportation system that collaborated with the Nazis. Students will describe life in Terezin, including its function as a transit camp, its unique culture that generated art, music, literature, poetry, opera (notably Brundibar) and the production of Vedem Magazine as a form of resistance; its use by the Nazis as propaganda to fool the International Red Cross; and the creation of the film "Terezin: A Documentary Film of Jewish Resettlement." Students will identify and examine the 6 death camps (e.g., Auschwitz-Birkenau, Belzec, Chelmno, Majdanek, Sobibor, Treblinka) and their locations. Students will explain why the 6 death camps were only in Nazi-occupied Poland. Students will describe the significance of Auschwitz-Birkenau as the most prolific site of mass murder in the history of mankind.
SS.912.HE.2.14:	<p>Explain the purpose of the death marches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize death marches as the forcible movement of prisoners by Nazis with the dual purpose of removing evidence and murdering as many people as possible (toward the end of World War II and the Holocaust) from Eastern Europe to Germany proper.
SS.912.HE.2.15:	<p>Describe the experience of Holocaust survivors following World War II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how Allied Forces liberated camps, including the relocation and treatment of the survivors. Students will discuss the experiences of survivors after liberation (e.g., repatriations, displaced persons camps, pogroms, relocation). Students will explain the various ways that Holocaust survivors lived through the state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators (e.g., became partisans, escaped from Nazi controlled territory, went into hiding).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the psychological and physical struggles of Holocaust survivors. Students will examine the settlement patterns of Holocaust survivors after World War II, including immigration to the United States and other countries, and the establishment of the modern state of Israel.
SS.912.HE.3.1:	<p>Analyze the international community's efforts to hold perpetrators responsible for their involvement in the Holocaust.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss the purpose and outcomes of the Nuremberg Trials and other subsequent trials related to the Holocaust. Students will compare arguments by the prosecution and recognize the falsehoods offered by the defense during the Nuremberg Trials (e.g., Justice Robert Jackson's opening statement, Prosecutor Ben Ferencz's opening statement, ex post facto laws, non-existent terminology, crimes against humanity, genocide, statute of limitations, jurisdictional issues). Students will discuss how members of the international community were complicit in assisting perpetrators' escape from both Germany and justice following World War II.
SS.912.HE.3.2:	<p>Explain the impact of the Eichmann Trial on policy concerning crimes against humanity, capital punishment, accountability, the testimony of survivors and acknowledgment of the international community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the Eichmann Trial as the first time that Israel held a Nazi war criminal accountable.
SS.912.HE.3.3:	<p>Explain the effects of Holocaust denial on contemporary society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how Holocaust denial has helped contribute to the creation of contemporary propaganda and the facile denial of political and social realities.
SS.912.HE.3.4:	<p>Explain why it is important for current and future generations to learn from the Holocaust.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the significance of learning from Holocaust era primary sources created by Jews who perished and those who survived. Students will explain the significance of listening to the testimony of Holocaust survivors (e.g., live and through organizations that offer pre-recorded digital testimony). Students will describe the contributions of the Jews (e.g., arts, culture, medicine, sciences) to the United States and the world. Students will explain the significance of "Never Again."
SS.912.HE.3.5:	<p>Recognize that antisemitism includes a certain perception of the Jewish people, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jewish people, rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism directed toward a person or his or her property or toward Jewish community institutions or religious facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will analyze examples of antisemitism (e.g., calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews, often in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion; making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective, especially, but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions; accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, the State of Israel, or even for acts committed by non-Jews; accusing Jews as a people or the State of Israel of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust; accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interest of their own nations). Students will analyze examples of antisemitism related to Israel (e.g., demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis, or blaming Israel for all inter-religious or political tensions; applying a double standard to Israel by requiring behavior of Israel that is not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation or focusing peace or human rights investigations only on Israel; delegitimizing Israel by denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination and denying Israel the right to exist).
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p> </div>
SS.912.W.8.6:	<p>Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations. </div>
	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p>

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The grade 9-12 Holocaust course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the examination of the events of the Holocaust (1933-1945), the systematic, methodically planned, and annihilation of European Jews. Students will explain the effect Nazi policies had on other groups targeted by the government of Nazi Germany. Students will analyze the circumstances from the end of the First World War, the effects of the Treaty of Versailles, the duration of the Weimar Republic and Hitler's rise to and consolidation of power. Students will explore the pseudoscientific and eugenic roots of Nazi ideology, the development of anti-Jewish policies and the Nazi propaganda campaign.

Content will include, but is not limited to, understanding Jewish history, an investigation of human behavior in the lead up and duration of the Holocaust, the Nazi creation of ghettos for European Jews, experiences of Jews in hiding, deportations to concentration/death camps and the eventual liberation or liquidation of the camps. There will be an examination of historical and modern-day antisemitism in all its forms, and the understanding of the ramifications of antisemitism. This course will also emphasize the resilience of the Jewish people.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, more complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.

5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100405	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: HOLOCAUST ED HONORS
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval	Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Eastern and Western Heritage Honors (#2100460) 2017 -

2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications:

	Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure. Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.
SS.912.W.2.5:	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.
SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe. Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain. Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development. Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea. Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus. Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.

	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.
SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations.
	Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.

LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Eastern and Western Heritage - The grade 9-12 Eastern and Western Heritage course consists of the following content area strands: World History, United States History, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the world’s earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Content will include, but is not limited to, the birth of civilizations throughout the world, including the origins of societies from Mesopotamia,

Africa, China, India, and Mesoamerica from the perspective of cultural geography, growth, dissemination, and decline of four classic civilizations of India, China, Greece, and Rome, the role of isolation and interaction in the development of the Byzantine Empire, African and Mesoamerican civilizations, India, China, Japan, and Europe, and the emergence of social, political, economic, and religious institutions and ideas.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices - Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities(claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100460	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: EAST/WEST HERI HON
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Eastern and Western Heritage Honors (#2100460) 2022 -

And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications:

	Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure. Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.
SS.912.W.2.5:	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.
SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe. Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain. Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development. Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea. Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus. Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.

	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.
SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations.
	Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.

- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Eastern and Western Heritage - The grade 9-12 Eastern and Western Heritage course consists of the following content area strands: World History, United States History, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the world's earliest civilizations to the ancient and classical civilizations

of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Content will include, but is not limited to, the birth of civilizations throughout the world, including the origins of societies from Mesopotamia, Africa, China, India, and Mesoamerica from the perspective of cultural geography, growth, dissemination, and decline of four classic civilizations of India, China, Greece, and Rome, the role of isolation and interaction in the development of the Byzantine Empire, African and Mesoamerican civilizations, India, China, Japan, and Europe, and the emergence of social, political, economic, and religious institutions and ideas.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices - Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities(claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100460

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: EAST/WEST HERI HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Visions & Their Pursuits: An AmerTrad-U.S. Hist to 1920 Honors (#2100470) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.3:	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States.

SS.912.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.7:	<p>Review the Native American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.2:	<p>Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.4:	<p>Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.6:	<p>Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.9:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Socialist Party, labor laws.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p>

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.2:	<p>Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, <i>the Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, <i>the Rough Riders</i>, <i>acquisition of territories</i>, <i>the Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.5:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i>, the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found</p>

	on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.6:	<p>Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.7:	<p>Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (trench warfare, convoys).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.10:	<p>Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions reparations, and the League of Nations (including Article X of the Covenant).</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.1:	<p>Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.3:	<p>Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Depression of 1920-21, "The Business of America is Business," assembly line, installment buying, consumerism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.4:	<p>Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, League of Nations, Washington Naval Conference, London Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, the</p>

SS.912.A.5.5:	Nobel Prize. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 34. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.6:	Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.7:	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.8:	Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.9:	Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.10:	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.11:	Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.12:	Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Rosewood, land boom, speculation, impact of climate and natural disasters on the end of the land boom, invention of modern air conditioning in 1929, Alfred DuPont, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy. Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.

SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
Use appropriate tools strategically.	
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
Attend to precision.	
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Visions and Their Pursuits: An American Tradition-U.S.History to 1920 - The grade 9-12 Visions and Their Pursuits course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Civics and Government, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the chronological study of the United States during the period of European exploration through World War I and the collective vision of historical time periods. Content will include, but is not limited to, the foundation and early development of the United States as organized by the visions of those who participated in the revolutions leading to the establishment and early success of the United States, the political, social, cultural, intellectual, and technological revolutions of the United States, the structure and function of political divisions, the organization of the federal government as outlined in the U.S. Constitution, the impact of economic, social, and political changes on traditional American values, reactions to changes, and growth of sectionalism, the failure of previous visions, and the emergence of an industrial, urban and pluralistic society that demands new visions to carry the nation forward.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer,

complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100470

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: VISIONS/PURSUIITS HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Visions & Their Pursuits: An AmerTrad-U.S. Hist to 1920 Honors (#2100470) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.3:	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States.

SS.912.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.7:	<p>Review the Native American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.2:	<p>Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.4:	<p>Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.6:	<p>Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.9:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Socialist Party, labor laws.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p>

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.2:	<p>Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, <i>the Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, <i>the Rough Riders</i>, <i>acquisition of territories</i>, <i>the Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.5:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i>, the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found</p>

	on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.6:	<p>Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.7:	<p>Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (trench warfare, convoys).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.10:	<p>Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions reparations, and the League of Nations (including Article X of the Covenant).</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.1:	<p>Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.3:	<p>Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Depression of 1920-21, "The Business of America is Business," assembly line, installment buying, consumerism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.4:	<p>Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, League of Nations, Washington Naval Conference, London Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, the</p>

SS.912.A.5.5:	Nobel Prize. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 34. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.6:	Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.7:	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.8:	Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.9:	Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.10:	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.11:	Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.12:	Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Rosewood, land boom, speculation, impact of climate and natural disasters on the end of the land boom, invention of modern air conditioning in 1929, Alfred DuPont, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy. Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.

SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.

- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K.12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Visions and Their Pursuits: An American Tradition-U.S.History to 1920 - The grade 9-12 Visions and Their Pursuits course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Civics and Government, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the chronological study of the United States during the period of European exploration through World War I and the collective vision of historical time periods. Content will include, but is not limited to, the foundation and early development of the United States as organized by the visions of those who participated in the revolutions leading to the establishment and early success of the United States, the political, social, cultural, intellectual, and technological revolutions of the United States, the structure and function of political divisions, the organization of the federal government as outlined in the U.S. Constitution, the impact of economic, social, and political changes on traditional American values, reactions to changes, and growth of sectionalism, the failure of previous visions, and the emergence of an industrial, urban and pluralistic society that demands new visions to carry the nation forward.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer,

complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100470

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: VISIONS/PURSUIITS HON

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Visions & Their Pursuits: An AmerTrad-U.S. Hist to 1920 Honors (#2100470) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.3:	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States.

SS.912.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.7:	<p>Review the Native American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.2:	<p>Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.4:	<p>Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.6:	<p>Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.9:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Socialist Party, labor laws.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p>

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.2:	<p>Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, <i>the Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, <i>the Rough Riders</i>, <i>acquisition of territories</i>, <i>the Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.5:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i>, the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found</p>

	on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.6:	<p>Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.7:	<p>Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (trench warfare, convoys).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.10:	<p>Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions reparations, and the League of Nations (including Article X of the Covenant).</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.1:	<p>Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.3:	<p>Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Depression of 1920-21, "The Business of America is Business," assembly line, installment buying, consumerism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.4:	<p>Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, League of Nations, Washington Naval Conference, London Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, the</p>

SS.912.A.5.5:	<p>Nobel Prize.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 34. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.11:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.12:	<p>Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Rosewood, land boom, speculation, impact of climate and natural disasters on the end of the land boom, invention of modern air conditioning in 1929, Alfred DuPont, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.1.2:	<p>Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	<p>Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and</p>

SS.912.CG.1.5:	<p>separation of powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. Students will identify and describe the “enumerated powers” delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II. Students will describe the impeachment process.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	<p>Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.

SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	<p>Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).</p>
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.4.11:	<p>Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Visions and Their Pursuits: An American Tradition-U.S.History to 1920 - The grade 9-12 Visions and Their Pursuits course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Civics and Government, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the chronological study of the United States during the period of European exploration through World War I and the collective vision of historical time periods. Content will include, but is not limited to, the foundation and early development of the United States as organized by the visions of those who participated in the revolutions leading to the establishment and early success of the United States, the political, social, cultural, intellectual, and technological revolutions of the United States, the structure and function of political divisions, the organization of the federal government as outlined in the U.S. Constitution, the impact of economic, social, and political changes on traditional American values, reactions to changes, and growth of sectionalism, the failure of previous visions, and the emergence of an industrial, urban and pluralistic society that demands new visions to carry the nation forward.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100470

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies >
SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric
 Histories >
Abbreviated Title: VISIONS/PURSUIITS HON

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Visions and Countervisions: Europe, U.S. and the World from 1848 Honors (#2100480) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.3:	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States.

SS.912.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.7:	<p>Review the Native American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.1:	<p>Analyze the economic challenges to American farmers and farmers' responses to these challenges in the mid to late 1800s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, creation of agricultural colleges, Morrill Land Grant Act, gold standard and Bimetallism, the creation of the Populist Party.</p>
SS.912.A.3.2:	<p>Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.3:	<p>Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, trade, development of new industries.</p>
SS.912.A.3.4:	<p>Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.6:	<p>Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social

SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.9:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, socialist Party, labor laws.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.2:	<p>Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, <i>the Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, <i>the Rough Riders</i>, <i>acquisition of territories</i>, <i>the Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.5:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i>, the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.6:	<p>Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.7:	<p>Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (trench warfare, convoys).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.10:	<p>Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions reparations, and the League of Nations (including Article X of the Covenant).</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.1:	<p>Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.</p>

SS.912.A.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Depression of 1920-21, "The Business of America is Business," assembly line, installment buying, consumerism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.4:	<p>Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.5:	<p>Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, League of Nations, Washington Naval Conference, London Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, the Nobel Prize.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 34. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.11:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.12:	<p>Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Rosewood, land boom, speculation, impact of climate and natural disasters on the end of the land boom, invention of modern air conditioning in 1929, Alfred DuPont, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.1:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of World War II on the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rise of dictators, attack on Pearl Harbor, Nazi party, American neutrality, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, War in the Pacific, internment camps, Holocaust, Yalta.</p>

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.2:	<p>Describe the United States response in the early years of World War II (Neutrality Acts, Cash and Carry, Lend Lease Act).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.3:	<p>Analyze the impact of the Holocaust during World War II on Jews as well as other groups.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.4:	<p>Examine efforts to expand or contract rights for various populations during World War II.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, women, African Americans, German Americans, Japanese Americans and their internment, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Italian Americans.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.5:	<p>Explain the impact of World War II on domestic government policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rationing, national security, civil rights, increased job opportunities for African Americans, women, Jews, and other refugees.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.6:	<p>Analyze the use of atomic weapons during World War II and the aftermath of the bombings.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.7:	<p>Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.8:	<p>Analyze the effects of the Red Scare on domestic United States policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, loyalty review program, House Un-American Activities Committee, McCarthyism (Sen. Joe McCarthy), McCarran Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.10:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the early years of the Cold War (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Warsaw Pact).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 43-44. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.11:	<p>Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Communist China, 38th parallel, cease fire, firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.</p>

SS.912.A.6.12:	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.13:	<p>Analyze significant foreign policy events during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Domino Theory, Sputnik, space race, Korean Conflict, Vietnam Conflict, U-2 and Gary Powers, Bay of Pigs invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin Wall, Ping Pong Diplomacy, opening of China.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.14:	<p>Analyze causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Geneva Accords, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the draft, escalating protest at home, Vietnamization, the War Powers Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.15:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Mosquito Fleet, "Double V Campaign", construction of military bases and WWII training centers, 1959 Cuban coup and its impact on Florida, development of the space program and NASA.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.1:	<p>Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, G.I. Bill, Baby Boom, growth of suburbs, Beatnik movement, youth culture, religious revivalism (e.g., Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen), conformity of the 1950s and the protest in the 1960s.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.2:	<p>Compare the relative prosperity between different ethnic groups and social classes in the post-World War II period.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.3:	<p>Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.4:	<p>Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, civil rights legislation, Space Race, Great Society, War on Poverty.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,</p>

SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.10:	<p>Analyze the significance of Vietnam and Watergate on the government and people of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government, reinforcement of freedom of the press, as well as checks and balances. Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government and reinforcement of freedom of the press.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.13:	<p>Analyze the attempts to extend New Deal legislation through the Great Society and the successes and failures of these programs to promote social and economic stability.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, War on Poverty, Medicare, Medicaid, Headstart.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.15:	<p>Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is</p>

	evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.

LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

GENERAL NOTES

Visions and Countervisions: Europe, the U.S. and the World from 1848 - The grade 9-12 Visions and Countervisions course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the chronological study of major concepts and trends evidenced in the United States, Europe, and the world from 1848 to the present. Content should include, but is not limited to, the visions of revolution, nationalism, and imperialism evidenced in European history from 1848 to 1918, international politics from 1918 to 1945 emphasizing post-war Europe, cultural identities following nationalist and independent movements, the development and rise of communism, domestic issues affecting the United States from 1880 to the present, and the United States economic, political, and social policies and their effects on the world from 1898 to the present.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100480	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: VISIONS/COUNTER HON
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors• Class Size Core Required
Graduation Requirement: United States History	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Visions and Countervisions: Europe, U.S. and the World from 1848 Honors (#2100480) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.3:	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States.

SS.912.A.2.6:	<p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.2.7:	<p>Review the Native American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.1:	<p>Analyze the economic challenges to American farmers and farmers' responses to these challenges in the mid to late 1800s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, creation of agricultural colleges, Morrill Land Grant Act, gold standard and Bimetallism, the creation of the Populist Party.</p>
SS.912.A.3.2:	<p>Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.3:	<p>Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, trade, development of new industries.</p>
SS.912.A.3.4:	<p>Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, railroads, the telegraph, pools, holding companies, trusts, corporations, contributed to westward expansion, expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.6:	<p>Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social

SS.912.A.3.8:	<p>Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.9:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, socialist Party, labor laws.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.2:	<p>Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.3:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Cuba as a protectorate, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the <i>Maine</i>, <i>the Philippines</i>, <i>Commodore Dewey</i>, <i>the Rough Riders</i>, <i>acquisition of territories</i>, <i>the Treaty of Paris</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.4.4:	<p>Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, disease, environmental impact, challenges faced by various ethnic groups such as Africans and indigenous populations, shipping routes, increased trade, defense and independence for Panama.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.5:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i>, the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.6:	<p>Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.7:	<p>Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (trench warfare, convoys).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.10:	<p>Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions reparations, and the League of Nations (including Article X of the Covenant).</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.11:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Spanish-American War, Ybor City, Jose Marti.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.1:	<p>Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.</p>

SS.912.A.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Depression of 1920-21, "The Business of America is Business," assembly line, installment buying, consumerism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 32-33. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.4:	<p>Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.5:	<p>Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, League of Nations, Washington Naval Conference, London Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, the Nobel Prize.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 34. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.11:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.12:	<p>Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Rosewood, land boom, speculation, impact of climate and natural disasters on the end of the land boom, invention of modern air conditioning in 1929, Alfred DuPont, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.1:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of World War II on the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rise of dictators, attack on Pearl Harbor, Nazi party, American neutrality, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, War in the Pacific, internment camps, Holocaust, Yalta.</p>

	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.2:	<p>Describe the United States response in the early years of World War II (Neutrality Acts, Cash and Carry, Lend Lease Act).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.3:	<p>Analyze the impact of the Holocaust during World War II on Jews as well as other groups.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.4:	<p>Examine efforts to expand or contract rights for various populations during World War II.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, women, African Americans, German Americans, Japanese Americans and their internment, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Italian Americans.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.5:	<p>Explain the impact of World War II on domestic government policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rationing, national security, civil rights, increased job opportunities for African Americans, women, Jews, and other refugees.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.6:	<p>Analyze the use of atomic weapons during World War II and the aftermath of the bombings.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.7:	<p>Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.8:	<p>Analyze the effects of the Red Scare on domestic United States policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, loyalty review program, House Un-American Activities Committee, McCarthyism (Sen. Joe McCarthy), McCarran Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.10:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the early years of the Cold War (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Warsaw Pact).</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 43-44. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.11:	<p>Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Communist China, 38th parallel, cease fire, firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.</p>

SS.912.A.6.12:	<p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.13:	<p>Analyze significant foreign policy events during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Domino Theory, Sputnik, space race, Korean Conflict, Vietnam Conflict, U-2 and Gary Powers, Bay of Pigs invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin Wall, Ping Pong Diplomacy, opening of China.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.14:	<p>Analyze causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Geneva Accords, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the draft, escalating protest at home, Vietnamization, the War Powers Act.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.15:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Mosquito Fleet, "Double V Campaign", construction of military bases and WWII training centers, 1959 Cuban coup and its impact on Florida, development of the space program and NASA.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.1:	<p>Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, G.I. Bill, Baby Boom, growth of suburbs, Beatnik movement, youth culture, religious revivalism (e.g., Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen), conformity of the 1950s and the protest in the 1960s.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.2:	<p>Compare the relative prosperity between different ethnic groups and social classes in the post-World War II period.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.3:	<p>Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.4:	<p>Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, civil rights legislation, Space Race, Great Society, War on Poverty.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,</p>

SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p>
SS.912.A.7.10:	<p>Analyze the significance of Vietnam and Watergate on the government and people of the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government, reinforcement of freedom of the press, as well as checks and balances. Examples may include, but are not limited to, mistrust of government and reinforcement of freedom of the press.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.13:	<p>Analyze the attempts to extend New Deal legislation through the Great Society and the successes and failures of these programs to promote social and economic stability.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, War on Poverty, Medicare, Medicaid, Headstart.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.15:	<p>Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is</p>

	evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.4.11:	<p>Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.</p> <p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

GENERAL NOTES

Visions and Countervisions: Europe, the U.S. and the World from 1848 - The grade 9-12 Visions and Countervisions course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the chronological study of major concepts and trends evidenced in the United States, Europe, and the world from 1848 to the present. Content should include, but is not limited to, the visions of revolution, nationalism, and imperialism evidenced in European history from 1848 to 1918, international politics from 1918 to 1945 emphasizing post-war Europe, cultural identities following nationalist and independent movements, the development and rise of communism, domestic issues affecting the United States from 1880 to the present, and the United States economic, political, and social policies and their effects on the world from 1898 to the present.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100480	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: VISIONS/COUNTER HON Course Length: Year (Y) Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors• Class Size Core Required
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Level: 3
Course Status: State Board Approved	
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	
Graduation Requirement: United States History	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge Pre-AICE American History IGCSE Level (#2100485) 2021 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this Cambridge course is available at <https://www.cambridgeinternational.org/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-upper-secondary/cambridge-igcse/subjects/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100485	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: PRE-AICE AMERHIST IG Course Length: Year (Y) Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Level: 3
Course Status: Course Approved	
Grade Level(s): 9,10	
Graduation Requirement: United States History	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE International History 1 AS Level (#2100490) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100490

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: World History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: AICE INTL HIST 1 AS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography

Equivalency start year: 2018

Cambridge AICE International History 2 A Level (#2100495) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100495

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Graduation Requirement: World History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: AICE INTL HIST 2 AL

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography

Equivalency start year: 2018

Cambridge AICE United States History 1 AS Level (#2100500) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100500

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Abbreviated Title: AICE U.S. HIST 1 AS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: United States History

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE United States History 2 A Level (#2100505) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100505

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Graduation Requirement: United States History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** American and Western Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: AICE U.S. HIST 2 AL

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate History of the Americas (#2100800) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100800	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: American and Western Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB HISTORY OF AMER Course Length: Year (Y) Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• International Baccalaureate (IB)
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Level: 3
Course Status: Course Approved	
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	
Graduation Requirement: United States History	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Studies Transfer (#2100990) 2015 - 2022 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT AREA TRANSFER NUMBERS

Each course transferred into a Florida public school by an out-of-state or non-public school student should be matched with a course title and number when such course provides substantially the same content. However, a few transfer courses may not be close enough in content to be matched. For those courses a subject area transfer number is provided.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100990

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories > **Abbreviated Title:** SOC STUDIES TRAN
Course Length: Not Applicable

Course Type: Transfer Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Social Studies Transfer (#2100990) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

	do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT AREA TRANSFER NUMBERS

Each course transferred into a Florida public school by an out-of-state or non-public school student should be matched with a course title and number when such course provides substantially the same content. However, a few transfer courses may not be close enough in content to be matched. For those courses a subject area transfer number is provided.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2100990

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: SOC STUDIES TRAN

Course Length: Not Applicable

Course Type: Transfer Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Anthropology (#2101300) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but aren't limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.15:	<p>Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.2:	<p>Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.</p>
SS.912.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p>
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p>
SS.912.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.13:	<p>Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.</p>
SS.912.C.2.13:	<p>Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.</p>
SS.912.C.4.1:	<p>Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.</p>

SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam. Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades. Clarifications:

	Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.</p>
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.</p>
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other

mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

HE.912.C.2.7:

Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.

Clarifications:

Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The grade 9-12 Anthropology course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the differences and similarities, both biological and cultural, in human populations. Students recognize the characteristics that define their culture and gain an appreciation for the culture of others. Content should include, but is not limited to, human biological and cultural origins, adaptation to the physical environment, the diversity of human behavior, the evolution of social and cultural institutions, patterns of language development, family and kinship relationships, and the effect of change on cultural institutions.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2101300

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Anthropology >

Abbreviated Title: ANTHROP

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Anthropology (#2101300) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.15:	<p>Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.2:	<p>Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.</p> <p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p>
SS.912.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p>
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.12:	<p>Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.</p> <p>Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.</p>
SS.912.C.2.13:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.</p>
SS.912.C.4.1:	<p>Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.</p>

SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications:

Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.

SS.912.W.9.1: Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
Clarifications:
Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.

SS.912.W.9.3: Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
Clarifications:
Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.

SS.912.W.9.4: Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
Clarifications:
Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.

SS.912.W.9.5: Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.

SS.912.W.9.6: Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.

SS.912.W.9.7: Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1: Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1: Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1: Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1: Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.

- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

	In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.7:	Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors. Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The grade 9-12 Anthropology course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the differences and similarities, both biological and cultural, in human populations. Students recognize the characteristics that define their culture and gain an appreciation for the culture of others. Content should include, but is not limited to, human biological and cultural origins, adaptation to the physical environment, the diversity of human behavior, the evolution of social and cultural institutions, patterns of language development, family and kinship relationships, and the effect of change on cultural institutions.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2101300

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Anthropology >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: ANTHROP

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: State Board Approved

Course Level: 2

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)



Anthropology (#2101300) 2023 - And Beyond

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Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but aren't limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p>

Clarifications:

Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.

This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages [57-59](#). Additional resources may be found on the [FLDOE End-of-Course \(EOC\) Assessments](#) webpage and the [FLDOE Social Studies](#) webpage.

[SS.912.A.7.15:](#)

Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.

Clarifications:

Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages [57-59](#). Additional resources may be found on the [FLDOE End-of-Course \(EOC\) Assessments](#) webpage and the [FLDOE Social Studies](#) webpage.

[SS.912.A.7.16:](#)

Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.

Clarifications:

This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages [57-59](#). Additional resources may be found on the [FLDOE End-of-Course \(EOC\) Assessments](#) webpage and the [FLDOE Social Studies](#) webpage.

[SS.912.A.7.17:](#)

Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.

Clarifications:

Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.

This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages [47-52](#) and pages [57-59](#). Additional

	resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.2.2:	<p>Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States’ constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. • Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women’s Suffrage Movement). • Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). • Students will understand the process of registering and preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). • Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). • Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine situations when individuals’ rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). • Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. • Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. • Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). • Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. • Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. • Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). • Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. • Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). • Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). • Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationship with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economics sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.CG.4.4:	<p>Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.
SS.912.E.2.2:	<p>Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.G.1.1:	<p>Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	<p>Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.1.3:	<p>Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.</p>
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p>

	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources.</p> <p>Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.

	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.3.1:	<p>Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.</p>
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.6.4:	<p>Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.</p>
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.8.10:	<p>Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.</p>
SS.912.W.9.1:	<p>Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.</p>
SS.912.W.9.3:	<p>Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.</p>

<u>SS.912.W.9.4:</u>	<p>Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
<u>SS.912.W.9.5:</u>	<p>Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.</p>
<u>SS.912.W.9.6:</u>	<p>Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.</p>
<u>SS.912.W.9.7:</u>	<p>Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.</p>
<u>MA.K12.MTR.1.1:</u>	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
<u>MA.K12.MTR.2.1:</u>	

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

[MA.K12.MTR.3.1:](#)

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

[MA.K12.MTR.4.1:](#)

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students’ ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

[MA.K12.MTR.5.1:](#)

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.

- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students’ ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

[MA.K12.MTR.6.1:](#)

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, “Does this solution make sense? How do you know?”
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students’ ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

[MA.K12.MTR.7.1:](#)

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.

- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

[ELA.K12.EE.1.1:](#)

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they’ve directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

[ELA.K12.EE.2.1:](#)

Clarifications:

See [Text Complexity](#) for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

[ELA.K12.EE.3.1:](#)

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like “Why is the girl smiling?” or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

[ELA.K12.EE.4.1:](#)

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

	<p>In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: “I think _____ because _____.” The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.</p> <p>In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.7:	<p>Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.</p> <p>Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The grade 9-12 Anthropology course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the differences and similarities, both biological and cultural, in human populations. Students recognize the characteristics that define their

culture and gain an appreciation for the culture of others. Content should include, but is not limited to, human biological and cultural origins, adaptation to the physical environment, the diversity of human behavior, the evolution of social and cultural institutions, patterns of language development, family and kinship relationships, and the effect of change on cultural institutions.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

General Information

Course Number: 2101300

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12
Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9
to 12 and Adult Education Courses >
Subject: Social Studies > **SubSubject:**
Anthropology >

Abbreviated Title: ANTHROP

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Attributes:

- Florida Standards Course

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft – Course Pending
Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

[Social Science \(Grades 6-12\)](#)

There are more than 645 related instructional/educational resources available for this on CPALMS. Click on the following link to access them:

<https://www.cpalms.org?title=2022%20-%20And%20Beyond&isShowCurrent=false/PreviewCourse/Preview/21203>

International Baccalaureate Social Anthropology 1 (#2101800) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2101800	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Anthropology >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB SOCIAL ANTHROP 1
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Social Anthropology 2 (#2101810) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2101810	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Anthropology >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB SOCIAL ANTHROP 2
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Social Anthropology 3 (#2101820) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices

Teaching from a well-written, grade-level textbook enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2101820

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Anthropology >

Abbreviated Title: IB SOCIAL ANTHROP 3

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Economics (#2102310) 2019 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?, (2) How to produce?, and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place. Compare different forms of business organizations.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7:	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8:	Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition. Describe how the earnings of workers are determined.
SS.912.E.1.9:	Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions. Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States. Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications: Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society. Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive).
SS.912.E.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10:	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System. Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.

SS.912.E.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
SS.912.E.3.1:	<p>Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.</p>
SS.912.E.3.2:	<p>Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.</p> <p>Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.</p>
SS.912.E.3.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.</p>
SS.912.E.3.4:	<p>Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.E.3.6:	<p>Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.4:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.</p>
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<p>a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.1:	<p>Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.2:	<p>Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling. ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Algebra 1 Content Notes: Working with quantities and the relationships between them provides grounding for work with expressions, equations, and functions.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.3:	<p>Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div>

	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Economics- The grade 9-12 Economics course consists of the following content area strands: Economics and Geography. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the concepts and processes of the national and international economic systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, currency, banking, and monetary policy, the fundamental concepts relevant to the major economic systems, the global market and economy, major economic theories and economists, the role and influence of the government and fiscal policies, economic measurements, tools, and methodology, financial and investment markets, and the business cycle.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes: Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2102310</p> <p>Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)</p> <p>Course Type: Core Academic Course</p> <p>Course Status: Course Approved</p> <p>Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12</p> <p>Graduation Requirement: Economics</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics > Abbreviated Title: ECON</p> <p>Course Length: Semester (S)</p> <p>Course Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class Size Core Required <p>Course Level: 2</p>
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Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Economics (#2102310) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?, (2) How to produce?, and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place. Compare different forms of business organizations.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7:	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8:	Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition. Describe how the earnings of workers are determined.
SS.912.E.1.9:	Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions. Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States. Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications: Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society. Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive).
SS.912.E.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10:	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System. Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.

SS.912.E.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
SS.912.E.3.1:	<p>Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.</p>
SS.912.E.3.2:	<p>Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.</p> <p>Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.</p>
SS.912.E.3.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.</p>
SS.912.E.3.4:	<p>Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.E.3.6:	<p>Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.4:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications:</p>

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

	6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Economics- The grade 9-12 Economics course consists of the following content area strands: Economics and Geography. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the concepts and processes of the national and international economic systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, currency, banking, and monetary policy, the fundamental concepts relevant to the major economic systems, the global market and economy, major economic theories and economists, the role and influence of the government and fiscal policies, economic measurements, tools, and methodology, financial and investment markets, and the business cycle.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102310

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Economics >

Abbreviated Title: ECON

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: Economics

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Economics for Credit Recovery (#2102315) 2019 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?, (2) How to produce?, and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place. Compare different forms of business organizations.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7:	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8:	Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition. Describe how the earnings of workers are determined.
SS.912.E.1.9:	Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions. Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States. Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications: Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society. Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive).
SS.912.E.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10:	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System. Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.

SS.912.E.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
SS.912.E.3.1:	<p>Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.</p>
SS.912.E.3.2:	<p>Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.</p> <p>Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.</p>
SS.912.E.3.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.</p>
SS.912.E.3.4:	<p>Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.E.3.6:	<p>Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.4:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.</p>
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<p>a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.1:	<p>Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.2:	<p>Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling. ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Algebra 1 Content Notes: Working with quantities and the relationships between them provides grounding for work with expressions, equations, and functions.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.3:	<p>Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div>

	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Economics - The grade 9-12 Economics course consists of the following content area strands: Economics and Geography. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the concepts and processes of the national and international economic systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, currency, banking, and monetary policy, the fundamental concepts relevant to the major economic systems, the global market and economy, major economic theories and economists, the role and influence of the government and fiscal policies, economic measurements, tools, and methodology, financial and investment markets, and the business cycle.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should

ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102315

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: Economics

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Economics >

Abbreviated Title: ECON CR

Course Length: Multiple (M) - Course length can vary

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Economics for Credit Recovery (#2102315) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?, (2) How to produce?, and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place. Compare different forms of business organizations.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7:	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8:	Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition. Describe how the earnings of workers are determined.
SS.912.E.1.9:	Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions. Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States. Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications: Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society. Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive).
SS.912.E.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10:	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System. Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.

SS.912.E.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
SS.912.E.3.1:	<p>Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.</p>
SS.912.E.3.2:	Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.
SS.912.E.3.3:	<p>Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.</p>
SS.912.E.3.4:	<p>Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.E.3.6:	<p>Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.4:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications:</p>

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

	6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Economics - The grade 9-12 Economics course consists of the following content area strands: Economics and Geography. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the concepts and processes of the national and international economic systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, currency, banking, and monetary policy, the fundamental concepts relevant to the major economic systems, the global market and economy, major economic theories and economists, the role and influence of the government and fiscal policies, economic measurements, tools, and methodology, financial and investment markets, and the business cycle.

Special Notes:

Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and

concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102315

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course
Course Status: State Board Approved
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12
Graduation Requirement: Economics

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Economics >
Abbreviated Title: ECON CR
Course Length: Multiple (M) - Course length can vary
Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Economics Honors (#2102320) 2019 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?, (2) How to produce?, and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place. Compare different forms of business organizations.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7:	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8:	Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition. Describe how the earnings of workers are determined.
SS.912.E.1.9:	Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions. Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States. Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications: Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society. Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive).
SS.912.E.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10:	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System. Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.

SS.912.E.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
SS.912.E.3.1:	<p>Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.</p>
SS.912.E.3.2:	<p>Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.</p> <p>Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.</p>
SS.912.E.3.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.</p>
SS.912.E.3.4:	<p>Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.E.3.6:	<p>Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.4:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.</p>
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<p>a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.1:	<p>Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.2:	<p>Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling. ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Algebra 1 Content Notes: Working with quantities and the relationships between them provides grounding for work with expressions, equations, and functions.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.3:	<p>Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div>

	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Economics - The grade 9-12 Economics course consists of the following content area strands: Economics and Geography. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the concepts and processes of the national and international economic systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, currency, banking, and monetary policy, the fundamental concepts relevant to the major economic systems, the global market and economy, major economic theories and economists, the role and influence of the government and fiscal policies, economic measurements, tools, and methodology, financial and investment markets, and the business cycle.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102320

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: Economics

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Economics >

Abbreviated Title: ECON HON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Economics Honors (#2102320) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?, (2) How to produce?, and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place. Compare different forms of business organizations.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7:	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8:	Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition. Describe how the earnings of workers are determined.
SS.912.E.1.9:	Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions. Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States. Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications: Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society. Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive).
SS.912.E.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10:	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System. Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.

SS.912.E.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
SS.912.E.3.1:	<p>Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.</p>
SS.912.E.3.2:	Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.
SS.912.E.3.3:	<p>Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.</p>
SS.912.E.3.4:	<p>Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.E.3.6:	<p>Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.4:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications:</p>

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

	6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Economics - The grade 9-12 Economics course consists of the following content area strands: Economics and Geography. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the concepts and processes of the national and international economic systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, currency, banking, and monetary policy, the fundamental concepts relevant to the major economic systems, the global market and economy, major economic theories and economists, the role and influence of the government and fiscal policies, economic measurements, tools, and methodology, financial and investment markets, and the business cycle.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102320

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Economics >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: ECON HON
Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: Economics

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE Economics 1 AS Level (#2102321) 2014 -

And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102321	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: AICE ECON 1 AS
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
Graduation Requirement: Economics	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE Economics 2 A Level (#2102322) 2014 - And

Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102322	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: AICE ECON 2 AL
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
Graduation Requirement: Economics	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge Pre-AICE Economics IGCSE Level (#2102323) 2014 - 2022 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-secondary-2/cambridge-igcse/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102323	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: PRE-AICE ECON IG
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
Graduation Requirement: Economics	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge Pre-AICE Economics IGCSE Level (#2102323) 2022 - And Beyond

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-secondary-2/cambridge-igcse/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102323	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: PRE-AICE ECON IG
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
Graduation Requirement: Economics	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE Business 1 AS Level (#2102324) 2014 - And

Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102324	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: AICE BUSINESS 1 AS
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Business Education (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE Business 2 A Level (#2102325) 2014 - And

Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102325	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: AICE BUSINESS 2 AL
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Business Education (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge Pre-AICE Business Studies IGCSE Level (#2102326) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-secondary-2/cambridge-igcse/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102326	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: PRE-AICE BUS STUD IG
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)
Business Education (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Economics with Financial Literacy (#2102335) 2018 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?: (2) How to produce?: and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Compare different forms of business organizations. Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7:	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8:	Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition. Describe how the earnings of workers are determined.
SS.912.E.1.9:	Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions. Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls. Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications: Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society. Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive).
SS.912.E.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10:	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System.

	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.
SS.912.E.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
SS.912.E.3.1:	<p>Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.</p>
SS.912.E.3.2:	Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.
SS.912.E.3.3:	<p>Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.</p>
SS.912.E.3.4:	<p>Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.E.3.6:	<p>Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.1:	<p>Discuss that people choose jobs or careers for which they are qualified based on non-income factors, such as job satisfaction, independence, risk, family, or location.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify non-income factors that influence career or job choice by interviewing three individuals who work at different jobs.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.2:	<p>Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.3:	<p>Evaluate ways people can make more informed education, job, or career decisions by evaluating the benefits and costs of different choices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the benefits and costs of a college education to those of a technical school. Compare the unemployment rates of workers with different levels of education.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.4:	<p>Analyze the reasons why the wage or salary paid to workers in jobs is usually determined by the labor market and that businesses are generally willing to pay more productive workers higher wages or salaries than less productive workers.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why wages or salaries vary among workers in different types of jobs and among workers in the same jobs. Discuss why the productivity of workers is important to businesses.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.5:	<p>Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.6:	<p>Explain that taxes are paid to federal, state, and local governments to fund government goods and services and transfer payments from government to individuals and that the major types of taxes are income taxes, payroll (Social Security) taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes.</p> <p>Clarifications: Calculate the amount of taxes a person is likely to pay when given information or data about the person's sources of income and amount of spending. Identify which level of government receives the tax revenue for a particular tax and describe what is done with the tax revenue.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.7:	<p>Discuss how people's sources of income, amount of income, as well as the amount and type of spending affect the types and amounts of taxes paid.</p> <p>Clarifications: Investigate the tax rates on different sources of income and on different types of goods that are purchased.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.1:	<p>Compare consumer decisions as they are influenced by the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, and the consumer's income as well as his or her preferences.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write scenarios explaining how an individual's decision to buy athletic shoes may have been influenced by various factors.</p>

	Analyze situations in which when people consume goods and services, their consumption can have positive and negative effects on others.
SS.912.FL.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Explain the positive or negative impacts of an activity such as smoking cigarettes or attending school, etc., might have on other individuals and the community.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.3:	<p>Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the product's features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the product's durability and maintenance costs.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the factors that a consumer who is buying an automobile should consider before making a choice.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.4:	<p>Describe ways that consumers may be influenced by how the price of a good is expressed.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a paragraph explaining why a store might advertise the price of a flat screen TV expressed as an amount per day or week rather than the actual full price. List different ways retailers use to express the prices of their products.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.5:	<p>Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services and describe how the amount of information people should gather depends on the benefits and costs of the information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a newspaper column, "Tips for Consumers," explaining why searching for information may be more important when purchasing expensive, durable goods and services than for inexpensive and nondurable products. Include an explanation of how impulse buying can be avoided by sleeping on a decision before making a big purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.6:	<p>Explain that people may choose to donate money to charitable organizations and other not-for-profits because they gain satisfaction from donating.</p> <p>Clarifications: Brainstorm a list of charitable organizations that are operating in the students' community. For each organization, list a possible reason that a donor might want to give to that charitable organization.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.7:	<p>Examine governments establishing laws and institutions to provide consumers with information about goods or services being purchased and to protect consumers from fraud.</p> <p>Clarifications: Draft a complaint letter to an appropriate firm or agency about a problem the consumer has encountered with a purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.1:	<p>Discuss the reasons why some people have a tendency to be impatient and choose immediate spending over saving for the future.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify instances in their lives where they decided to buy something immediately and then wished they had instead saved the money for future purchases.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.2:	<p>Examine the ideas that inflation reduces the value of money, including savings, that the real interest rate expresses the rate of return on savings, taking into account the effect of inflation and that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why savers expect a higher nominal interest rate when inflation is expected to be high.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.3:	<p>Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate which tells savers how the dollar value of their savings or investments will grow, and the real interest rate which tells savers how the purchasing power of their savings or investments will grow.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given the nominal interest rate and the rate of inflation over the course of one year, explain what will happen to the purchasing power of savings.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.4:	<p>Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use spreadsheet software to calculate the amount a 10-year-old would need to save today in order to pay for one year of college tuition eight years from now.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.5:	<p>Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking and financial system.</p> <p>Clarifications: : Explain the role that government agencies charged with regulating financial institutions play in helping to protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking system. These agencies include the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the FDIC, and state banking departments.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.6:	<p>Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why traditional IRAs (individual retirement accounts), Roth IRAs, and educational savings accounts provide incentives for people to save.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.7:	<p>Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee's decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why matches of retirement savings by employers substantially change the incentives for employees to save. Explain why having employees "opt out" of savings programs results in a higher level of saving than having them "opt in."</p>
SS.912.FL.4.1:	<p>Discuss ways that consumers can compare the cost of credit by using the annual percentage rate (APR), initial fees charged, and fees charged for late payment or missed payments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use the APR, initial fees, late fees, nonpayment fees, and other relevant information to compare the cost of credit from various sources for the purchase of a product.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.2:	<p>Discuss that banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates, which increase after a set period of time or when the borrower misses a payment or makes a late payment.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

	Explain why a bank may offer low-rate introductory credit offers.
SS.912.FL.4.3:	Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.
SS.912.FL.4.4:	Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good—called a down payment—in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate. Clarifications: Explain how a down payment reduces the total amount financed and why this reduces the monthly payment and/or the length of the loan. Explain why a borrower who has made a down payment has an incentive to repay a loan or make payments on time.
SS.912.FL.4.5:	Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrowers' credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports. Clarifications: List factors from an individual's credit history or credit application that may cause a lender to deny credit. Explain what credit bureaus do.
SS.912.FL.4.6:	Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower's credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person's credit risk. Clarifications: Explain the concept of a credit score and what it indicates about a borrower. Explain why certain factors, such as having many credit cards with large lines of credit and large balances, might hurt a credit score.
SS.912.FL.4.7:	Describe that, in addition to assessing a person's credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums. Clarifications: Provide two examples of how having a good credit score can benefit a person financially. Explain why employers find it useful to hire someone with a better credit score.
SS.912.FL.4.8:	Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future. Clarifications: Write a scenario about the future opportunities a person can lose by failing to repay loans as agreed.
SS.912.FL.4.9:	Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors. Clarifications: Identify the costs and benefits associated with using different credit counseling services.
SS.912.FL.4.10:	Analyze the fact that, in extreme cases, bankruptcy may be an option for consumers who are unable to repay debt, and although bankruptcy provides some benefits, filing for bankruptcy also entails considerable costs, including having notice of the bankruptcy appear on a consumer's credit report for up to 10 years. Clarifications: Investigate the costs of bankruptcy by examining the bankruptcy laws in Florida.
SS.912.FL.4.11:	Explain that people often apply for a mortgage to purchase a home and identify a mortgage is a type of loan that is secured by real estate property as collateral. Clarifications: Predict what might happen should a homeowner fail to make his or her mortgage payments.
SS.912.FL.4.12:	Discuss that consumers who use credit should be aware of laws that are in place to protect them and that these include requirements to provide full disclosure of credit terms such as APR and fees, as well as protection against discrimination and abusive marketing or collection practices. Clarifications: Explain why it is important that consumers have full information about loans. Explain the information on a credit disclosure statement.
SS.912.FL.4.13:	Explain that consumers are entitled to a free copy of their credit report annually so that they can verify that no errors were made that might increase their cost of credit. Clarifications: Explain why it is important to check the accuracy of the information recorded on a credit report and know what steps to take to correct errors on credit reports.
SS.912.FL.5.1:	Compare the ways that federal, state, and local tax rates vary on different types of investments. Describe the taxes effect on the after-tax rate of return of an investment. Clarifications: Given tax rates and inflation rates, calculate the real, after-tax rates of return for groups of stocks and bonds.
SS.912.FL.5.2:	Explain how the expenses of buying, selling, and holding financial assets decrease the rate of return from an investment. Clarifications: Identify and compare the administrative costs of several mutual funds and estimate the differences in the total amount accumulated after 10 years for each mutual fund, assuming identical market performance.
SS.912.FL.5.3:	Discuss that buyers and sellers in financial markets determine prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rates of return on those assets. Clarifications: Predict what will happen to the price and rate of return on a bond if buyers believe that the bond has increased in risk.
SS.912.FL.5.4:	Explain that an investment with greater risk than another investment will commonly have a lower market price, and therefore a higher rate of return, than the other investment. Clarifications: Explain why the expected rate of return on a "blue chip" stock is likely to be lower than that of an Internet start-up company.

SS.912.FL.5.5:	<p>Explain that shorter-term investments will likely have lower rates of return than longer-term investments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how markets will determine the rates of return for two bonds if one is a long-term bond and the other a short-term bond, assuming each bond pays the same rate of interest.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.6:	<p>Describe how diversifying investments in different types of financial assets can lower investment risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the risk faced by two investors, both of whom own two businesses on a beach. One investor owns a suntan lotion business and a rain umbrella business. The other investor owns two suntan lotion businesses. Explain why a financial advisor might encourage a client to include stocks, bonds, and real estate assets in his or her portfolio.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.7:	<p>Describe how financial markets adjust to new financial news and that prices in those markets reflect what is known about those financial assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how prices of financial investments can adjust when given specific news about a company's or industry's future profitability.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.8:	<p>Discuss ways that the prices of financial assets are affected by interest rates and explain that the prices of financial assets are also affected by changes in domestic and international economic conditions, monetary policy, and fiscal policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Give an example of a change in interest rates affecting the current value of a financial asset that pays returns in the future. Explain why the current value increases when interest rates fall. Explain how a change in economic growth might change the value of a stock held by an investor.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.9:	<p>Examine why investors should be aware of tendencies that people have that may result in poor choices, which may include avoiding selling assets at a loss because they weigh losses more than they weigh gains and investing in financial assets with which they are familiar, such as their own employer's stock or domestic rather than international stocks.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why investors may sell stocks that have gained in value, but hold ones that have lost value. Explain why this may not make sense. Identify an example of why an investor may have a bias toward familiar investments and why this may or may not be a rational decision.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.10:	<p>Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, and family situation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how the portfolio of a retiree might differ from that of a young, single person.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.11:	<p>Describe why an economic role for a government may exist if individuals do not have complete information about the nature of alternative investments or access to competitive financial markets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important for individuals to have accurate information about a company's sales and profits when investing in that company.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.12:	<p>Compare the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies that regulate financial markets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Conduct research to learn about the SEC or the Federal Reserve and identify their roles in regulating financial markets.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.1:	<p>Describe how individuals vary with respect to their willingness to accept risk and why most people are willing to pay a small cost now if it means they can avoid a possible larger loss later.</p> <p>Clarifications: Discuss whether or not a premium paid to insure against an accident that never happens is wasted.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.2:	<p>Analyze how judgment regarding risky events is subject to errors because people tend to overestimate the probability of infrequent events, often because they've heard of or seen a recent example.</p> <p>Clarifications: Discuss how an extended warranty on a consumer product is like insurance. Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of extended warranties on three consumer products: a new automobile, a smart phone, and a dishwasher, considering the likelihood that the product will fail, the cost of replacing the item, and the price of the warranty.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.3:	<p>Describe why people choose different amounts of insurance coverage based on their willingness to accept risk, as well as their occupation, lifestyle, age, financial profile, and the price of insurance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given hypothetical profiles for three types of individuals who differ with respect to occupation, age, lifestyle, marital status, and financial profile, assess the types and levels of personal financial risk faced by each and make recommendations for appropriate insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.4:	<p>Explain that people may be required by governments or by certain types of contracts (e.g., home mortgages) to purchase some types of insurance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why homeowners insurance is required by a lender when a homeowner takes out a mortgage. Investigate Florida's regulations regarding the amount of auto insurance that drivers are required to purchase as well as federal health insurance regulations.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.5:	<p>Describe how an insurance contract can increase the probability or size of a potential loss because having the insurance results in the person taking more risks, and that policy features such as deductibles and copayments are cost-sharing features that encourage the policyholder to take steps to reduce the potential size of a loss (claim).</p> <p>Clarifications: Given an accident scenario, calculate the amount that would be paid on an insurance claim after applying exclusions and deductibles.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.6:	<p>Explain that people can lower insurance premiums by behaving in ways that show they pose a lower risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why taking a safe-driving course can lower an auto insurance premium and why not smoking can lower the health insurance premium.</p> <p>Compare the purposes of various types of insurance, including that health insurance provides for funds to pay for health care in the event of illness and may also pay for the cost of preventative care; disability insurance is income insurance that provides funds to replace income lost while an</p>

SS.912.FL.6.7:	individual is ill or injured and unable to work; property and casualty insurance pays for damage or loss to the insured's property; life insurance benefits are paid to the insured's beneficiaries in the event of the policyholder's death.
	Clarifications: Compare the coverage and costs of hypothetical plans for a set of scenarios for various types of insurance.
SS.912.FL.6.8:	Discuss the fact that, in addition to privately purchased insurance, some government benefit programs provide a social safety net to protect individuals from economic hardship created by unexpected events.
	Clarifications: Describe examples of government transfer programs that compensate for unexpected losses, including Social Security Disability benefits, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation.
SS.912.FL.6.9:	Explain that loss of assets, wealth, and future opportunities can occur if an individual's personal information is obtained by others through identity theft and then used fraudulently, and that by managing their personal information and choosing the environment in which it is revealed, individuals can accept, reduce, and insure against the risk of loss due to identity theft.
	Clarifications: Describe problems that can occur when an individual is a victim of identity theft. Give specific examples of how online transactions, online banking, email scams, and telemarketing calls can make consumers vulnerable to identity theft. Describe the conditions under which individuals should and should not disclose their Social Security number, account numbers, or other sensitive personal information.
SS.912.FL.6.10:	Compare federal and state regulations that provide some remedies and assistance for victims of identity theft.
	Clarifications: Recommend actions a victim of identity theft should take to limit losses and restore personal security.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.
	Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.1:	Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.2:	Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling. ★ Clarifications: Algebra 1 Content Notes: Working with quantities and the relationships between them provides grounding for work with expressions, equations, and functions. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.3:	Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting Use appropriate tools strategically.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting Attend to precision.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	<p>Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.</p>
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	<p>Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.</p>
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	<p>Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p>
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	<p>Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).</p>
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	<p>Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.</p>
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.</p>
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	<p>Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.</p>
	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Economics - The grade 9-12 Economics course consists of the following content area strands: Economics and Geography. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the concepts and processes of the national and international economic systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, currency, banking, and monetary policy, the fundamental concepts relevant to the major economic systems, the global market and economy, major economic theories and economists, the role and influence of the government and fiscal policies, economic measurements, tools, and methodology, financial and investment markets, and the business cycle.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

Finance Your Future

The Division of Consumer Services at the Florida Department of Financial Services offers a free financial literacy resource designed for middle and high students. Finance Your Future is comprised of eight main modules on the topics of: Budgeting & Saving, Credit Cards, Banking, Credit Report & Score, Debt, Frauds & Scams, Insurance & Benefits and Life Events. Each module includes lessons, activities, games and a comprehensive knowledge check at the end. Visit the Finance Your Future website to access this resource. It should be noted that this resource does not include all of the financial literacy content needed to satisfy the standard high school diploma requirement per s. 1003.4282, Florida Statutes. A crosswalk of Financial Literacy standards and benchmarks can be found here.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102335

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Economics >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: ECON FIN LIT

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: Economics

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Economics with Financial Literacy (#2102335) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?: (2) How to produce?: and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Compare different forms of business organizations. Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7:	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8:	Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition.
SS.912.E.1.9:	Describe how the earnings of workers are determined. Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification. Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls. Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications: Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society.
SS.912.E.2.8:	Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive). Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10:	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System.

	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.
SS.912.E.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
SS.912.E.3.1:	<p>Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.</p>
SS.912.E.3.2:	Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.
SS.912.E.3.3:	<p>Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.</p>
SS.912.E.3.4:	<p>Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.E.3.6:	<p>Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.1:	<p>Discuss that people choose jobs or careers for which they are qualified based on non-income factors, such as job satisfaction, independence, risk, family, or location.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify non-income factors that influence career or job choice by interviewing three individuals who work at different jobs.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.2:	<p>Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.3:	<p>Evaluate ways people can make more informed education, job, or career decisions by evaluating the benefits and costs of different choices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the benefits and costs of a college education to those of a technical school. Compare the unemployment rates of workers with different levels of education.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.4:	<p>Analyze the reasons why the wage or salary paid to workers in jobs is usually determined by the labor market and that businesses are generally willing to pay more productive workers higher wages or salaries than less productive workers.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why wages or salaries vary among workers in different types of jobs and among workers in the same jobs. Discuss why the productivity of workers is important to businesses.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.5:	<p>Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.6:	<p>Explain that taxes are paid to federal, state, and local governments to fund government goods and services and transfer payments from government to individuals and that the major types of taxes are income taxes, payroll (Social Security) taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes.</p> <p>Clarifications: Calculate the amount of taxes a person is likely to pay when given information or data about the person's sources of income and amount of spending. Identify which level of government receives the tax revenue for a particular tax and describe what is done with the tax revenue.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.7:	<p>Discuss how people's sources of income, amount of income, as well as the amount and type of spending affect the types and amounts of taxes paid.</p> <p>Clarifications: Investigate the tax rates on different sources of income and on different types of goods that are purchased.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.1:	<p>Compare consumer decisions as they are influenced by the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, and the consumer's income as well as his or her preferences.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write scenarios explaining how an individual's decision to buy athletic shoes may have been influenced by various factors.</p>

	Analyze situations in which when people consume goods and services, their consumption can have positive and negative effects on others.
SS.912.FL.2.2:	<p>Clarifications: Explain the positive or negative impacts of an activity such as smoking cigarettes or attending school, etc., might have on other individuals and the community.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.3:	<p>Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the product's features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the product's durability and maintenance costs.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the factors that a consumer who is buying an automobile should consider before making a choice.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.4:	<p>Describe ways that consumers may be influenced by how the price of a good is expressed.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a paragraph explaining why a store might advertise the price of a flat screen TV expressed as an amount per day or week rather than the actual full price. List different ways retailers use to express the prices of their products.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.5:	<p>Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services and describe how the amount of information people should gather depends on the benefits and costs of the information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a newspaper column, "Tips for Consumers," explaining why searching for information may be more important when purchasing expensive, durable goods and services than for inexpensive and nondurable products. Include an explanation of how impulse buying can be avoided by sleeping on a decision before making a big purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.6:	<p>Explain that people may choose to donate money to charitable organizations and other not-for-profits because they gain satisfaction from donating.</p> <p>Clarifications: Brainstorm a list of charitable organizations that are operating in the students' community. For each organization, list a possible reason that a donor might want to give to that charitable organization.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.7:	<p>Examine governments establishing laws and institutions to provide consumers with information about goods or services being purchased and to protect consumers from fraud.</p> <p>Clarifications: Draft a complaint letter to an appropriate firm or agency about a problem the consumer has encountered with a purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.1:	<p>Discuss the reasons why some people have a tendency to be impatient and choose immediate spending over saving for the future.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify instances in their lives where they decided to buy something immediately and then wished they had instead saved the money for future purchases.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.2:	<p>Examine the ideas that inflation reduces the value of money, including savings, that the real interest rate expresses the rate of return on savings, taking into account the effect of inflation and that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why savers expect a higher nominal interest rate when inflation is expected to be high.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.3:	<p>Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate which tells savers how the dollar value of their savings or investments will grow, and the real interest rate which tells savers how the purchasing power of their savings or investments will grow.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given the nominal interest rate and the rate of inflation over the course of one year, explain what will happen to the purchasing power of savings.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.4:	<p>Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use spreadsheet software to calculate the amount a 10-year-old would need to save today in order to pay for one year of college tuition eight years from now.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.5:	<p>Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking and financial system.</p> <p>Clarifications: : Explain the role that government agencies charged with regulating financial institutions play in helping to protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking system. These agencies include the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the FDIC, and state banking departments.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.6:	<p>Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why traditional IRAs (individual retirement accounts), Roth IRAs, and educational savings accounts provide incentives for people to save.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.7:	<p>Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee's decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why matches of retirement savings by employers substantially change the incentives for employees to save. Explain why having employees "opt out" of savings programs results in a higher level of saving than having them "opt in."</p>
SS.912.FL.4.1:	<p>Discuss ways that consumers can compare the cost of credit by using the annual percentage rate (APR), initial fees charged, and fees charged for late payment or missed payments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use the APR, initial fees, late fees, nonpayment fees, and other relevant information to compare the cost of credit from various sources for the purchase of a product.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.2:	<p>Discuss that banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates, which increase after a set period of time or when the borrower misses a payment or makes a late payment.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

	Explain why a bank may offer low-rate introductory credit offers.
SS.912.FL.4.3:	Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.
SS.912.FL.4.4:	Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good—called a down payment—in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate. Clarifications: Explain how a down payment reduces the total amount financed and why this reduces the monthly payment and/or the length of the loan. Explain why a borrower who has made a down payment has an incentive to repay a loan or make payments on time.
SS.912.FL.4.5:	Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrowers' credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports. Clarifications: List factors from an individual's credit history or credit application that may cause a lender to deny credit. Explain what credit bureaus do.
SS.912.FL.4.6:	Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower's credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person's credit risk. Clarifications: Explain the concept of a credit score and what it indicates about a borrower. Explain why certain factors, such as having many credit cards with large lines of credit and large balances, might hurt a credit score.
SS.912.FL.4.7:	Describe that, in addition to assessing a person's credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums. Clarifications: Provide two examples of how having a good credit score can benefit a person financially. Explain why employers find it useful to hire someone with a better credit score.
SS.912.FL.4.8:	Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future. Clarifications: Write a scenario about the future opportunities a person can lose by failing to repay loans as agreed.
SS.912.FL.4.9:	Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors. Clarifications: Identify the costs and benefits associated with using different credit counseling services.
SS.912.FL.4.10:	Analyze the fact that, in extreme cases, bankruptcy may be an option for consumers who are unable to repay debt, and although bankruptcy provides some benefits, filing for bankruptcy also entails considerable costs, including having notice of the bankruptcy appear on a consumer's credit report for up to 10 years. Clarifications: Investigate the costs of bankruptcy by examining the bankruptcy laws in Florida.
SS.912.FL.4.11:	Explain that people often apply for a mortgage to purchase a home and identify a mortgage is a type of loan that is secured by real estate property as collateral. Clarifications: Predict what might happen should a homeowner fail to make his or her mortgage payments.
SS.912.FL.4.12:	Discuss that consumers who use credit should be aware of laws that are in place to protect them and that these include requirements to provide full disclosure of credit terms such as APR and fees, as well as protection against discrimination and abusive marketing or collection practices. Clarifications: Explain why it is important that consumers have full information about loans. Explain the information on a credit disclosure statement.
SS.912.FL.4.13:	Explain that consumers are entitled to a free copy of their credit report annually so that they can verify that no errors were made that might increase their cost of credit. Clarifications: Explain why it is important to check the accuracy of the information recorded on a credit report and know what steps to take to correct errors on credit reports.
SS.912.FL.5.1:	Compare the ways that federal, state, and local tax rates vary on different types of investments. Describe the taxes effect on the after-tax rate of return of an investment. Clarifications: Given tax rates and inflation rates, calculate the real, after-tax rates of return for groups of stocks and bonds.
SS.912.FL.5.2:	Explain how the expenses of buying, selling, and holding financial assets decrease the rate of return from an investment. Clarifications: Identify and compare the administrative costs of several mutual funds and estimate the differences in the total amount accumulated after 10 years for each mutual fund, assuming identical market performance.
SS.912.FL.5.3:	Discuss that buyers and sellers in financial markets determine prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rates of return on those assets. Clarifications: Predict what will happen to the price and rate of return on a bond if buyers believe that the bond has increased in risk.
SS.912.FL.5.4:	Explain that an investment with greater risk than another investment will commonly have a lower market price, and therefore a higher rate of return, than the other investment. Clarifications: Explain why the expected rate of return on a "blue chip" stock is likely to be lower than that of an Internet start-up company.

SS.912.FL.5.5:	<p>Explain that shorter-term investments will likely have lower rates of return than longer-term investments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how markets will determine the rates of return for two bonds if one is a long-term bond and the other a short-term bond, assuming each bond pays the same rate of interest.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.6:	<p>Describe how diversifying investments in different types of financial assets can lower investment risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the risk faced by two investors, both of whom own two businesses on a beach. One investor owns a suntan lotion business and a rain umbrella business. The other investor owns two suntan lotion businesses. Explain why a financial advisor might encourage a client to include stocks, bonds, and real estate assets in his or her portfolio.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.7:	<p>Describe how financial markets adjust to new financial news and that prices in those markets reflect what is known about those financial assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how prices of financial investments can adjust when given specific news about a company's or industry's future profitability.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.8:	<p>Discuss ways that the prices of financial assets are affected by interest rates and explain that the prices of financial assets are also affected by changes in domestic and international economic conditions, monetary policy, and fiscal policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Give an example of a change in interest rates affecting the current value of a financial asset that pays returns in the future. Explain why the current value increases when interest rates fall. Explain how a change in economic growth might change the value of a stock held by an investor.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.9:	<p>Examine why investors should be aware of tendencies that people have that may result in poor choices, which may include avoiding selling assets at a loss because they weigh losses more than they weigh gains and investing in financial assets with which they are familiar, such as their own employer's stock or domestic rather than international stocks.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why investors may sell stocks that have gained in value, but hold ones that have lost value. Explain why this may not make sense. Identify an example of why an investor may have a bias toward familiar investments and why this may or may not be a rational decision.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.10:	<p>Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, and family situation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how the portfolio of a retiree might differ from that of a young, single person.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.11:	<p>Describe why an economic role for a government may exist if individuals do not have complete information about the nature of alternative investments or access to competitive financial markets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important for individuals to have accurate information about a company's sales and profits when investing in that company.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.12:	<p>Compare the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies that regulate financial markets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Conduct research to learn about the SEC or the Federal Reserve and identify their roles in regulating financial markets.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.1:	<p>Describe how individuals vary with respect to their willingness to accept risk and why most people are willing to pay a small cost now if it means they can avoid a possible larger loss later.</p> <p>Clarifications: Discuss whether or not a premium paid to insure against an accident that never happens is wasted.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.2:	<p>Analyze how judgment regarding risky events is subject to errors because people tend to overestimate the probability of infrequent events, often because they've heard of or seen a recent example.</p> <p>Clarifications: Discuss how an extended warranty on a consumer product is like insurance. Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of extended warranties on three consumer products: a new automobile, a smart phone, and a dishwasher, considering the likelihood that the product will fail, the cost of replacing the item, and the price of the warranty.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.3:	<p>Describe why people choose different amounts of insurance coverage based on their willingness to accept risk, as well as their occupation, lifestyle, age, financial profile, and the price of insurance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given hypothetical profiles for three types of individuals who differ with respect to occupation, age, lifestyle, marital status, and financial profile, assess the types and levels of personal financial risk faced by each and make recommendations for appropriate insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.4:	<p>Explain that people may be required by governments or by certain types of contracts (e.g., home mortgages) to purchase some types of insurance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why homeowners insurance is required by a lender when a homeowner takes out a mortgage. Investigate Florida's regulations regarding the amount of auto insurance that drivers are required to purchase as well as federal health insurance regulations.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.5:	<p>Describe how an insurance contract can increase the probability or size of a potential loss because having the insurance results in the person taking more risks, and that policy features such as deductibles and copayments are cost-sharing features that encourage the policyholder to take steps to reduce the potential size of a loss (claim).</p> <p>Clarifications: Given an accident scenario, calculate the amount that would be paid on an insurance claim after applying exclusions and deductibles.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.6:	<p>Explain that people can lower insurance premiums by behaving in ways that show they pose a lower risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why taking a safe-driving course can lower an auto insurance premium and why not smoking can lower the health insurance premium.</p> <p>Compare the purposes of various types of insurance, including that health insurance provides for funds to pay for health care in the event of illness and may also pay for the cost of preventative care; disability insurance is income insurance that provides funds to replace income lost while an</p>

SS.912.FL.6.7:	<p>individual is ill or injured and unable to work; property and casualty insurance pays for damage or loss to the insured's property; life insurance benefits are paid to the insured's beneficiaries in the event of the policyholder's death.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the coverage and costs of hypothetical plans for a set of scenarios for various types of insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.8:	<p>Discuss the fact that, in addition to privately purchased insurance, some government benefit programs provide a social safety net to protect individuals from economic hardship created by unexpected events.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe examples of government transfer programs that compensate for unexpected losses, including Social Security Disability benefits, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.9:	<p>Explain that loss of assets, wealth, and future opportunities can occur if an individual's personal information is obtained by others through identity theft and then used fraudulently, and that by managing their personal information and choosing the environment in which it is revealed, individuals can accept, reduce, and insure against the risk of loss due to identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe problems that can occur when an individual is a victim of identity theft. Give specific examples of how online transactions, online banking, email scams, and telemarketing calls can make consumers vulnerable to identity theft. Describe the conditions under which individuals should and should not disclose their Social Security number, account numbers, or other sensitive personal information.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.10:	<p>Compare federal and state regulations that provide some remedies and assistance for victims of identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Recommend actions a victim of identity theft should take to limit losses and restore personal security.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used. <p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p>

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines. </div>
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p> </div>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p> </div>

ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like “Why is the girl smiling?” or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: “I think _____ because _____.” The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Economics - The grade 9-12 Economics course consists of the following content area strands: Economics and Geography. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the concepts and processes of the national and international economic systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, currency, banking, and monetary policy, the fundamental concepts relevant to the major economic systems, the global market and economy, major economic theories and economists, the role and influence of the government and fiscal policies, economic measurements, tools, and methodology, financial and investment markets, and the business cycle.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Inclusion Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

Finance Your Future

The Division of Consumer Services at the Florida Department of Financial Services offers a free financial literacy resource designed for middle and high students. Finance Your Future is comprised of eight main modules on the topics of: Budgeting & Saving, Credit Cards, Banking, Credit Report & Score, Debt, Frauds & Scams, Insurance & Benefits and Life Events. Each module includes lessons, activities, games and a comprehensive knowledge check at the end. Visit the Finance Your Future website to access

this resource. It should be noted that this resource does not include all of the financial literacy content needed to satisfy the standard high school diploma requirement per s. 1003.4282, Florida Statutes. A crosswalk of Financial Literacy standards and benchmarks can be found here.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102335

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Economics >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: ECON FIN LIT

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: Economics

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Economics with Financial Literacy for Credit Recovery (#2102340) 2018 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?; (2) How to produce?; and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Compare different forms of business organizations. Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7:	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8:	Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition.
SS.912.E.1.9:	Describe how the earnings of workers are determined. Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification. Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls. Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications: Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society.
SS.912.E.2.8:	Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive). Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.

SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10:	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System.
SS.912.E.2.11:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies. Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.2:	Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.
SS.912.E.3.3:	Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones. Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.E.3.6:	Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists. Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.
SS.912.FL.1.1:	Discuss that people choose jobs or careers for which they are qualified based on non-income factors, such as job satisfaction, independence, risk, family, or location. Clarifications: Identify non-income factors that influence career or job choice by interviewing three individuals who work at different jobs.
SS.912.FL.1.2:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer. Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.
SS.912.FL.1.3:	Evaluate ways people can make more informed education, job, or career decisions by evaluating the benefits and costs of different choices. Clarifications: Compare the benefits and costs of a college education to those of a technical school. Compare the unemployment rates of workers with different levels of education.
SS.912.FL.1.4:	Analyze the reasons why the wage or salary paid to workers in jobs is usually determined by the labor market and that businesses are generally willing to pay more productive workers higher wages or salaries than less productive workers. Clarifications: Explain why wages or salaries vary among workers in different types of jobs and among workers in the same jobs. Discuss why the productivity of workers is important to businesses.
SS.912.FL.1.5:	Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment. Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.
SS.912.FL.1.6:	Explain that taxes are paid to federal, state, and local governments to fund government goods and services and transfer payments from government to individuals and that the major types of taxes are income taxes, payroll (Social Security) taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes. Clarifications: Calculate the amount of taxes a person is likely to pay when given information or data about the person's sources of income and amount of spending. Identify which level of government receives the tax revenue for a particular tax and describe what is done with the tax revenue.
SS.912.FL.1.7:	Discuss how people's sources of income, amount of income, as well as the amount and type of spending affect the types and amounts of taxes paid. Clarifications: Investigate the tax rates on different sources of income and on different types of goods that are purchased.
	Compare consumer decisions as they are influenced by the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, and the consumer's income as well as

SS.912.FL.2.1:	his or her preferences. Clarifications: Write scenarios explaining how an individual's decision to buy athletic shoes may have been influenced by various factors.
SS.912.FL.2.2:	Analyze situations in which when people consume goods and services, their consumption can have positive and negative effects on others. Clarifications: Explain the positive or negative impacts of an activity such as smoking cigarettes or attending school, etc., might have on other individuals and the community.
SS.912.FL.2.3:	Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the product's features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the product's durability and maintenance costs. Clarifications: Explain the factors that a consumer who is buying an automobile should consider before making a choice.
SS.912.FL.2.4:	Describe ways that consumers may be influenced by how the price of a good is expressed. Clarifications: Write a paragraph explaining why a store might advertise the price of a flat screen TV expressed as an amount per day or week rather than the actual full price. List different ways retailers use to express the prices of their products.
SS.912.FL.2.5:	Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services and describe how the amount of information people should gather depends on the benefits and costs of the information. Clarifications: Write a newspaper column, "Tips for Consumers," explaining why searching for information may be more important when purchasing expensive, durable goods and services than for inexpensive and nondurable products. Include an explanation of how impulse buying can be avoided by sleeping on a decision before making a big purchase.
SS.912.FL.2.6:	Explain that people may choose to donate money to charitable organizations and other not-for-profits because they gain satisfaction from donating. Clarifications: Brainstorm a list of charitable organizations that are operating in the students' community. For each organization, list a possible reason that a donor might want to give to that charitable organization.
SS.912.FL.2.7:	Examine governments establishing laws and institutions to provide consumers with information about goods or services being purchased and to protect consumers from fraud. Clarifications: Draft a complaint letter to an appropriate firm or agency about a problem the consumer has encountered with a purchase.
SS.912.FL.3.1:	Discuss the reasons why some people have a tendency to be impatient and choose immediate spending over saving for the future. Clarifications: Identify instances in their lives where they decided to buy something immediately and then wished they had instead saved the money for future purchases.
SS.912.FL.3.2:	Examine the ideas that inflation reduces the value of money, including savings, that the real interest rate expresses the rate of return on savings, taking into account the effect of inflation and that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation. Clarifications: Explain why savers expect a higher nominal interest rate when inflation is expected to be high.
SS.912.FL.3.3:	Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate which tells savers how the dollar value of their savings or investments will grow, and the real interest rate which tells savers how the purchasing power of their savings or investments will grow. Clarifications: Given the nominal interest rate and the rate of inflation over the course of one year, explain what will happen to the purchasing power of savings.
SS.912.FL.3.4:	Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest. Clarifications: Use spreadsheet software to calculate the amount a 10-year-old would need to save today in order to pay for one year of college tuition eight years from now.
SS.912.FL.3.5:	Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking and financial system. Clarifications: : Explain the role that government agencies charged with regulating financial institutions play in helping to protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking system. These agencies include the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the FDIC, and state banking departments.
SS.912.FL.3.6:	Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save. Clarifications: Explain why traditional IRAs (individual retirement accounts), Roth IRAs, and educational savings accounts provide incentives for people to save.
SS.912.FL.3.7:	Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee's decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer. Clarifications: Explain why matches of retirement savings by employers substantially change the incentives for employees to save. Explain why having employees "opt out" of savings programs results in a higher level of saving than having them "opt in."
SS.912.FL.4.1:	Discuss ways that consumers can compare the cost of credit by using the annual percentage rate (APR), initial fees charged, and fees charged for late payment or missed payments. Clarifications: Use the APR, initial fees, late fees, nonpayment fees, and other relevant information to compare the cost of credit from various sources for the purchase of a product.

SS.912.FL.4.2:	<p>Discuss that banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates, which increase after a set period of time or when the borrower misses a payment or makes a late payment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why a bank may offer low-rate introductory credit offers.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.3:	<p>Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.4:	<p>Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good—called a down payment—in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how a down payment reduces the total amount financed and why this reduces the monthly payment and/or the length of the loan. Explain why a borrower who has made a down payment has an incentive to repay a loan or make payments on time.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.5:	<p>Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrowers' credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports.</p> <p>Clarifications: List factors from an individual's credit history or credit application that may cause a lender to deny credit. Explain what credit bureaus do.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.6:	<p>Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower's credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person's credit risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the concept of a credit score and what it indicates about a borrower. Explain why certain factors, such as having many credit cards with large lines of credit and large balances, might hurt a credit score.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.7:	<p>Describe that, in addition to assessing a person's credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums.</p> <p>Clarifications: Provide two examples of how having a good credit score can benefit a person financially. Explain why employers find it useful to hire someone with a better credit score.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.8:	<p>Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a scenario about the future opportunities a person can lose by failing to repay loans as agreed.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.9:	<p>Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify the costs and benefits associated with using different credit counseling services.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.10:	<p>Analyze the fact that, in extreme cases, bankruptcy may be an option for consumers who are unable to repay debt, and although bankruptcy provides some benefits, filing for bankruptcy also entails considerable costs, including having notice of the bankruptcy appear on a consumer's credit report for up to 10 years.</p> <p>Clarifications: Investigate the costs of bankruptcy by examining the bankruptcy laws in Florida.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.11:	<p>Explain that people often apply for a mortgage to purchase a home and identify a mortgage is a type of loan that is secured by real estate property as collateral.</p> <p>Clarifications: Predict what might happen should a homeowner fail to make his or her mortgage payments.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.12:	<p>Discuss that consumers who use credit should be aware of laws that are in place to protect them and that these include requirements to provide full disclosure of credit terms such as APR and fees, as well as protection against discrimination and abusive marketing or collection practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important that consumers have full information about loans. Explain the information on a credit disclosure statement.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.13:	<p>Explain that consumers are entitled to a free copy of their credit report annually so that they can verify that no errors were made that might increase their cost of credit.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important to check the accuracy of the information recorded on a credit report and know what steps to take to correct errors on credit reports.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.1:	<p>Compare the ways that federal, state, and local tax rates vary on different types of investments. Describe the taxes effect on the after-tax rate of return of an investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given tax rates and inflation rates, calculate the real, after-tax rates of return for groups of stocks and bonds.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.2:	<p>Explain how the expenses of buying, selling, and holding financial assets decrease the rate of return from an investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify and compare the administrative costs of several mutual funds and estimate the differences in the total amount accumulated after 10 years for each mutual fund, assuming identical market performance.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.3:	<p>Discuss that buyers and sellers in financial markets determine prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rates of return on those assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Predict what will happen to the price and rate of return on a bond if buyers believe that the bond has increased in risk.</p>
	<p>Explain that an investment with greater risk than another investment will commonly have a lower market price, and therefore a higher rate of return,</p>

SS.912.FL.5.4:	than the other investment. Clarifications: Explain why the expected rate of return on a "blue chip" stock is likely to be lower than that of an Internet start-up company.
SS.912.FL.5.5:	Explain that shorter-term investments will likely have lower rates of return than longer-term investments. Clarifications: Explain how markets will determine the rates of return for two bonds if one is a long-term bond and the other a short-term bond, assuming each bond pays the same rate of interest.
SS.912.FL.5.6:	Describe how diversifying investments in different types of financial assets can lower investment risk. Clarifications: Compare the risk faced by two investors, both of whom own two businesses on a beach. One investor owns a suntan lotion business and a rain umbrella business. The other investor owns two suntan lotion businesses. Explain why a financial advisor might encourage a client to include stocks, bonds, and real estate assets in his or her portfolio.
SS.912.FL.5.7:	Describe how financial markets adjust to new financial news and that prices in those markets reflect what is known about those financial assets. Clarifications: Explain how prices of financial investments can adjust when given specific news about a company's or industry's future profitability.
SS.912.FL.5.8:	Discuss ways that the prices of financial assets are affected by interest rates and explain that the prices of financial assets are also affected by changes in domestic and international economic conditions, monetary policy, and fiscal policy. Clarifications: Give an example of a change in interest rates affecting the current value of a financial asset that pays returns in the future. Explain why the current value increases when interest rates fall. Explain how a change in economic growth might change the value of a stock held by an investor.
SS.912.FL.5.9:	Examine why investors should be aware of tendencies that people have that may result in poor choices, which may include avoiding selling assets at a loss because they weigh losses more than they weigh gains and investing in financial assets with which they are familiar, such as their own employer's stock or domestic rather than international stocks. Clarifications: Explain why investors may sell stocks that have gained in value, but hold ones that have lost value. Explain why this may not make sense. Identify an example of why an investor may have a bias toward familiar investments and why this may or may not be a rational decision.
SS.912.FL.5.10:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, and family situation. Clarifications: Explain how the portfolio of a retiree might differ from that of a young, single person.
SS.912.FL.5.11:	Describe why an economic role for a government may exist if individuals do not have complete information about the nature of alternative investments or access to competitive financial markets. Clarifications: Explain why it is important for individuals to have accurate information about a company's sales and profits when investing in that company.
SS.912.FL.5.12:	Compare the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies that regulate financial markets. Clarifications: Conduct research to learn about the SEC or the Federal Reserve and identify their roles in regulating financial markets.
SS.912.FL.6.1:	Describe how individuals vary with respect to their willingness to accept risk and why most people are willing to pay a small cost now if it means they can avoid a possible larger loss later. Clarifications: Discuss whether or not a premium paid to insure against an accident that never happens is wasted.
SS.912.FL.6.2:	Analyze how judgment regarding risky events is subject to errors because people tend to overestimate the probability of infrequent events, often because they've heard of or seen a recent example. Clarifications: Discuss how an extended warranty on a consumer product is like insurance. Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of extended warranties on three consumer products: a new automobile, a smart phone, and a dishwasher, considering the likelihood that the product will fail, the cost of replacing the item, and the price of the warranty.
SS.912.FL.6.3:	Describe why people choose different amounts of insurance coverage based on their willingness to accept risk, as well as their occupation, lifestyle, age, financial profile, and the price of insurance. Clarifications: Given hypothetical profiles for three types of individuals who differ with respect to occupation, age, lifestyle, marital status, and financial profile, assess the types and levels of personal financial risk faced by each and make recommendations for appropriate insurance.
SS.912.FL.6.4:	Explain that people may be required by governments or by certain types of contracts (e.g., home mortgages) to purchase some types of insurance. Clarifications: Explain why homeowners insurance is required by a lender when a homeowner takes out a mortgage. Investigate Florida's regulations regarding the amount of auto insurance that drivers are required to purchase as well as federal health insurance regulations.
SS.912.FL.6.5:	Describe how an insurance contract can increase the probability or size of a potential loss because having the insurance results in the person taking more risks, and that policy features such as deductibles and copayments are cost-sharing features that encourage the policyholder to take steps to reduce the potential size of a loss (claim). Clarifications: Given an accident scenario, calculate the amount that would be paid on an insurance claim after applying exclusions and deductibles.
SS.912.FL.6.6:	Explain that people can lower insurance premiums by behaving in ways that show they pose a lower risk. Clarifications: Explain why taking a safe-driving course can lower an auto insurance premium and why not smoking can lower the health insurance premium.

SS.912.FL.6.7:	<p>Compare the purposes of various types of insurance, including that health insurance provides for funds to pay for health care in the event of illness and may also pay for the cost of preventative care; disability insurance is income insurance that provides funds to replace income lost while an individual is ill or injured and unable to work; property and casualty insurance pays for damage or loss to the insured's property; life insurance benefits are paid to the insured's beneficiaries in the event of the policyholder's death.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the coverage and costs of hypothetical plans for a set of scenarios for various types of insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.8:	<p>Discuss the fact that, in addition to privately purchased insurance, some government benefit programs provide a social safety net to protect individuals from economic hardship created by unexpected events.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe examples of government transfer programs that compensate for unexpected losses, including Social Security Disability benefits, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.9:	<p>Explain that loss of assets, wealth, and future opportunities can occur if an individual's personal information is obtained by others through identity theft and then used fraudulently, and that by managing their personal information and choosing the environment in which it is revealed, individuals can accept, reduce, and insure against the risk of loss due to identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe problems that can occur when an individual is a victim of identity theft. Give specific examples of how online transactions, online banking, email scams, and telemarketing calls can make consumers vulnerable to identity theft. Describe the conditions under which individuals should and should not disclose their Social Security number, account numbers, or other sensitive personal information.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.10:	<p>Compare federal and state regulations that provide some remedies and assistance for victims of identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Recommend actions a victim of identity theft should take to limit losses and restore personal security.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.4:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.</p>
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.1:	<p>Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.2:	<p>Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: Algebra 1 Content Notes: Working with quantities and the relationships between them provides grounding for work with expressions, equations, and functions.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.3:	<p>Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>

Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:

Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:

Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Use appropriate tools strategically.

MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:

Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:

Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.

LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:

Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.

LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:

Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.

LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines *faction* in *Federalist* No. 10).

LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:

Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

- a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.
- d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.

LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:

Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.

LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:

Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.

LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:

Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.

Write arguments focused on *discipline-specific content*.

- a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims,

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<p>and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Economics - The grade 9-12 Economics course consists of the following content area strands: Economics and Geography. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the concepts and processes of the national and international economic systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, currency, banking, and monetary policy, the fundamental concepts relevant to the major economic systems, the global market and economy, major economic theories and economists, the role and influence of the government and fiscal policies, economic measurements, tools, and methodology, financial and investment markets, and the business cycle.

Special Notes:

Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard

should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Finance Your Future

The Division of Consumer Services at the Florida Department of Financial Services offers a free financial literacy resource designed for middle and high students. Finance Your Future is comprised of eight main modules on the topics of: Budgeting & Saving, Credit Cards, Banking, Credit Report & Score, Debt, Frauds & Scams, Insurance & Benefits and Life Events. Each module includes lessons, activities, games and a comprehensive knowledge check at the end. Visit the Finance Your Future website to access this resource. It should be noted that this resource does not include all of the financial literacy content needed to satisfy the standard high school diploma requirement per s. 1003.4282, Florida Statutes. A crosswalk of Financial Literacy standards and benchmarks can be found here.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102340

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Economics >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: ECON FIN LIT CR

Course Length: Credit Recovery (R)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Type: Credit Recovery

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Economics with Financial Literacy for Credit Recovery (#2102340) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?; (2) How to produce?; and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place. Compare different forms of business organizations.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7:	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8:	Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition. Describe how the earnings of workers are determined.
SS.912.E.1.9:	Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions. Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls. Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications: Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society. Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive).
SS.912.E.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.

SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10:	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System.
SS.912.E.2.11:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies. Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.2:	Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.
SS.912.E.3.3:	Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones. Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.E.3.6:	Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists. Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.
SS.912.FL.1.1:	Discuss that people choose jobs or careers for which they are qualified based on non-income factors, such as job satisfaction, independence, risk, family, or location. Clarifications: Identify non-income factors that influence career or job choice by interviewing three individuals who work at different jobs.
SS.912.FL.1.2:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer. Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.
SS.912.FL.1.3:	Evaluate ways people can make more informed education, job, or career decisions by evaluating the benefits and costs of different choices. Clarifications: Compare the benefits and costs of a college education to those of a technical school. Compare the unemployment rates of workers with different levels of education.
SS.912.FL.1.4:	Analyze the reasons why the wage or salary paid to workers in jobs is usually determined by the labor market and that businesses are generally willing to pay more productive workers higher wages or salaries than less productive workers. Clarifications: Explain why wages or salaries vary among workers in different types of jobs and among workers in the same jobs. Discuss why the productivity of workers is important to businesses.
SS.912.FL.1.5:	Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment. Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.
SS.912.FL.1.6:	Explain that taxes are paid to federal, state, and local governments to fund government goods and services and transfer payments from government to individuals and that the major types of taxes are income taxes, payroll (Social Security) taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes. Clarifications: Calculate the amount of taxes a person is likely to pay when given information or data about the person's sources of income and amount of spending. Identify which level of government receives the tax revenue for a particular tax and describe what is done with the tax revenue.
SS.912.FL.1.7:	Discuss how people's sources of income, amount of income, as well as the amount and type of spending affect the types and amounts of taxes paid. Clarifications: Investigate the tax rates on different sources of income and on different types of goods that are purchased.
	Compare consumer decisions as they are influenced by the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, and the consumer's income as well as

SS.912.FL.2.1:	his or her preferences. Clarifications: Write scenarios explaining how an individual's decision to buy athletic shoes may have been influenced by various factors.
SS.912.FL.2.2:	Analyze situations in which when people consume goods and services, their consumption can have positive and negative effects on others. Clarifications: Explain the positive or negative impacts of an activity such as smoking cigarettes or attending school, etc., might have on other individuals and the community.
SS.912.FL.2.3:	Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the product's features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the product's durability and maintenance costs. Clarifications: Explain the factors that a consumer who is buying an automobile should consider before making a choice.
SS.912.FL.2.4:	Describe ways that consumers may be influenced by how the price of a good is expressed. Clarifications: Write a paragraph explaining why a store might advertise the price of a flat screen TV expressed as an amount per day or week rather than the actual full price. List different ways retailers use to express the prices of their products.
SS.912.FL.2.5:	Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services and describe how the amount of information people should gather depends on the benefits and costs of the information. Clarifications: Write a newspaper column, "Tips for Consumers," explaining why searching for information may be more important when purchasing expensive, durable goods and services than for inexpensive and nondurable products. Include an explanation of how impulse buying can be avoided by sleeping on a decision before making a big purchase.
SS.912.FL.2.6:	Explain that people may choose to donate money to charitable organizations and other not-for-profits because they gain satisfaction from donating. Clarifications: Brainstorm a list of charitable organizations that are operating in the students' community. For each organization, list a possible reason that a donor might want to give to that charitable organization.
SS.912.FL.2.7:	Examine governments establishing laws and institutions to provide consumers with information about goods or services being purchased and to protect consumers from fraud. Clarifications: Draft a complaint letter to an appropriate firm or agency about a problem the consumer has encountered with a purchase.
SS.912.FL.3.1:	Discuss the reasons why some people have a tendency to be impatient and choose immediate spending over saving for the future. Clarifications: Identify instances in their lives where they decided to buy something immediately and then wished they had instead saved the money for future purchases.
SS.912.FL.3.2:	Examine the ideas that inflation reduces the value of money, including savings, that the real interest rate expresses the rate of return on savings, taking into account the effect of inflation and that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation. Clarifications: Explain why savers expect a higher nominal interest rate when inflation is expected to be high.
SS.912.FL.3.3:	Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate which tells savers how the dollar value of their savings or investments will grow, and the real interest rate which tells savers how the purchasing power of their savings or investments will grow. Clarifications: Given the nominal interest rate and the rate of inflation over the course of one year, explain what will happen to the purchasing power of savings.
SS.912.FL.3.4:	Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest. Clarifications: Use spreadsheet software to calculate the amount a 10-year-old would need to save today in order to pay for one year of college tuition eight years from now.
SS.912.FL.3.5:	Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking and financial system. Clarifications: : Explain the role that government agencies charged with regulating financial institutions play in helping to protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking system. These agencies include the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the FDIC, and state banking departments.
SS.912.FL.3.6:	Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save. Clarifications: Explain why traditional IRAs (individual retirement accounts), Roth IRAs, and educational savings accounts provide incentives for people to save.
SS.912.FL.3.7:	Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee's decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer. Clarifications: Explain why matches of retirement savings by employers substantially change the incentives for employees to save. Explain why having employees "opt out" of savings programs results in a higher level of saving than having them "opt in."
SS.912.FL.4.1:	Discuss ways that consumers can compare the cost of credit by using the annual percentage rate (APR), initial fees charged, and fees charged for late payment or missed payments. Clarifications: Use the APR, initial fees, late fees, nonpayment fees, and other relevant information to compare the cost of credit from various sources for the purchase of a product.

SS.912.FL.4.2:	Discuss that banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates, which increase after a set period of time or when the borrower misses a payment or makes a late payment. Clarifications: Explain why a bank may offer low-rate introductory credit offers.
SS.912.FL.4.3:	Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.
SS.912.FL.4.4:	Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good—called a down payment—in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate. Clarifications: Explain how a down payment reduces the total amount financed and why this reduces the monthly payment and/or the length of the loan. Explain why a borrower who has made a down payment has an incentive to repay a loan or make payments on time.
SS.912.FL.4.5:	Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrowers' credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports. Clarifications: List factors from an individual's credit history or credit application that may cause a lender to deny credit. Explain what credit bureaus do.
SS.912.FL.4.6:	Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower's credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person's credit risk. Clarifications: Explain the concept of a credit score and what it indicates about a borrower. Explain why certain factors, such as having many credit cards with large lines of credit and large balances, might hurt a credit score.
SS.912.FL.4.7:	Describe that, in addition to assessing a person's credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums. Clarifications: Provide two examples of how having a good credit score can benefit a person financially. Explain why employers find it useful to hire someone with a better credit score.
SS.912.FL.4.8:	Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future. Clarifications: Write a scenario about the future opportunities a person can lose by failing to repay loans as agreed.
SS.912.FL.4.9:	Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors. Clarifications: Identify the costs and benefits associated with using different credit counseling services.
SS.912.FL.4.10:	Analyze the fact that, in extreme cases, bankruptcy may be an option for consumers who are unable to repay debt, and although bankruptcy provides some benefits, filing for bankruptcy also entails considerable costs, including having notice of the bankruptcy appear on a consumer's credit report for up to 10 years. Clarifications: Investigate the costs of bankruptcy by examining the bankruptcy laws in Florida.
SS.912.FL.4.11:	Explain that people often apply for a mortgage to purchase a home and identify a mortgage is a type of loan that is secured by real estate property as collateral. Clarifications: Predict what might happen should a homeowner fail to make his or her mortgage payments.
SS.912.FL.4.12:	Discuss that consumers who use credit should be aware of laws that are in place to protect them and that these include requirements to provide full disclosure of credit terms such as APR and fees, as well as protection against discrimination and abusive marketing or collection practices. Clarifications: Explain why it is important that consumers have full information about loans. Explain the information on a credit disclosure statement.
SS.912.FL.4.13:	Explain that consumers are entitled to a free copy of their credit report annually so that they can verify that no errors were made that might increase their cost of credit. Clarifications: Explain why it is important to check the accuracy of the information recorded on a credit report and know what steps to take to correct errors on credit reports.
SS.912.FL.5.1:	Compare the ways that federal, state, and local tax rates vary on different types of investments. Describe the taxes effect on the after-tax rate of return of an investment. Clarifications: Given tax rates and inflation rates, calculate the real, after-tax rates of return for groups of stocks and bonds.
SS.912.FL.5.2:	Explain how the expenses of buying, selling, and holding financial assets decrease the rate of return from an investment. Clarifications: Identify and compare the administrative costs of several mutual funds and estimate the differences in the total amount accumulated after 10 years for each mutual fund, assuming identical market performance.
SS.912.FL.5.3:	Discuss that buyers and sellers in financial markets determine prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rates of return on those assets. Clarifications: Predict what will happen to the price and rate of return on a bond if buyers believe that the bond has increased in risk.
	Explain that an investment with greater risk than another investment will commonly have a lower market price, and therefore a higher rate of return,

SS.912.FL.5.4:	than the other investment. Clarifications: Explain why the expected rate of return on a "blue chip" stock is likely to be lower than that of an Internet start-up company.
SS.912.FL.5.5:	Explain that shorter-term investments will likely have lower rates of return than longer-term investments. Clarifications: Explain how markets will determine the rates of return for two bonds if one is a long-term bond and the other a short-term bond, assuming each bond pays the same rate of interest.
SS.912.FL.5.6:	Describe how diversifying investments in different types of financial assets can lower investment risk. Clarifications: Compare the risk faced by two investors, both of whom own two businesses on a beach. One investor owns a suntan lotion business and a rain umbrella business. The other investor owns two suntan lotion businesses. Explain why a financial advisor might encourage a client to include stocks, bonds, and real estate assets in his or her portfolio.
SS.912.FL.5.7:	Describe how financial markets adjust to new financial news and that prices in those markets reflect what is known about those financial assets. Clarifications: Explain how prices of financial investments can adjust when given specific news about a company's or industry's future profitability.
SS.912.FL.5.8:	Discuss ways that the prices of financial assets are affected by interest rates and explain that the prices of financial assets are also affected by changes in domestic and international economic conditions, monetary policy, and fiscal policy. Clarifications: Give an example of a change in interest rates affecting the current value of a financial asset that pays returns in the future. Explain why the current value increases when interest rates fall. Explain how a change in economic growth might change the value of a stock held by an investor.
SS.912.FL.5.9:	Examine why investors should be aware of tendencies that people have that may result in poor choices, which may include avoiding selling assets at a loss because they weigh losses more than they weigh gains and investing in financial assets with which they are familiar, such as their own employer's stock or domestic rather than international stocks. Clarifications: Explain why investors may sell stocks that have gained in value, but hold ones that have lost value. Explain why this may not make sense. Identify an example of why an investor may have a bias toward familiar investments and why this may or may not be a rational decision.
SS.912.FL.5.10:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, and family situation. Clarifications: Explain how the portfolio of a retiree might differ from that of a young, single person.
SS.912.FL.5.11:	Describe why an economic role for a government may exist if individuals do not have complete information about the nature of alternative investments or access to competitive financial markets. Clarifications: Explain why it is important for individuals to have accurate information about a company's sales and profits when investing in that company.
SS.912.FL.5.12:	Compare the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies that regulate financial markets. Clarifications: Conduct research to learn about the SEC or the Federal Reserve and identify their roles in regulating financial markets.
SS.912.FL.6.1:	Describe how individuals vary with respect to their willingness to accept risk and why most people are willing to pay a small cost now if it means they can avoid a possible larger loss later. Clarifications: Discuss whether or not a premium paid to insure against an accident that never happens is wasted.
SS.912.FL.6.2:	Analyze how judgment regarding risky events is subject to errors because people tend to overestimate the probability of infrequent events, often because they've heard of or seen a recent example. Clarifications: Discuss how an extended warranty on a consumer product is like insurance. Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of extended warranties on three consumer products: a new automobile, a smart phone, and a dishwasher, considering the likelihood that the product will fail, the cost of replacing the item, and the price of the warranty.
SS.912.FL.6.3:	Describe why people choose different amounts of insurance coverage based on their willingness to accept risk, as well as their occupation, lifestyle, age, financial profile, and the price of insurance. Clarifications: Given hypothetical profiles for three types of individuals who differ with respect to occupation, age, lifestyle, marital status, and financial profile, assess the types and levels of personal financial risk faced by each and make recommendations for appropriate insurance.
SS.912.FL.6.4:	Explain that people may be required by governments or by certain types of contracts (e.g., home mortgages) to purchase some types of insurance. Clarifications: Explain why homeowners insurance is required by a lender when a homeowner takes out a mortgage. Investigate Florida's regulations regarding the amount of auto insurance that drivers are required to purchase as well as federal health insurance regulations.
SS.912.FL.6.5:	Describe how an insurance contract can increase the probability or size of a potential loss because having the insurance results in the person taking more risks, and that policy features such as deductibles and copayments are cost-sharing features that encourage the policyholder to take steps to reduce the potential size of a loss (claim). Clarifications: Given an accident scenario, calculate the amount that would be paid on an insurance claim after applying exclusions and deductibles.
SS.912.FL.6.6:	Explain that people can lower insurance premiums by behaving in ways that show they pose a lower risk. Clarifications: Explain why taking a safe-driving course can lower an auto insurance premium and why not smoking can lower the health insurance premium.

SS.912.FL.6.7:	<p>Compare the purposes of various types of insurance, including that health insurance provides for funds to pay for health care in the event of illness and may also pay for the cost of preventative care; disability insurance is income insurance that provides funds to replace income lost while an individual is ill or injured and unable to work; property and casualty insurance pays for damage or loss to the insured's property; life insurance benefits are paid to the insured's beneficiaries in the event of the policyholder's death.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the coverage and costs of hypothetical plans for a set of scenarios for various types of insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.8:	<p>Discuss the fact that, in addition to privately purchased insurance, some government benefit programs provide a social safety net to protect individuals from economic hardship created by unexpected events.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe examples of government transfer programs that compensate for unexpected losses, including Social Security Disability benefits, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.9:	<p>Explain that loss of assets, wealth, and future opportunities can occur if an individual's personal information is obtained by others through identity theft and then used fraudulently, and that by managing their personal information and choosing the environment in which it is revealed, individuals can accept, reduce, and insure against the risk of loss due to identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe problems that can occur when an individual is a victim of identity theft. Give specific examples of how online transactions, online banking, email scams, and telemarketing calls can make consumers vulnerable to identity theft. Describe the conditions under which individuals should and should not disclose their Social Security number, account numbers, or other sensitive personal information.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.10:	<p>Compare federal and state regulations that provide some remedies and assistance for victims of identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Recommend actions a victim of identity theft should take to limit losses and restore personal security.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.4:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Economics - The grade 9-12 Economics course consists of the following content area strands: Economics and Geography. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the concepts and processes of the national and international economic systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, currency, banking, and monetary policy, the fundamental concepts relevant to the major economic systems, the global market and economy, major economic theories and economists, the role and influence of the government and fiscal policies, economic measurements, tools, and methodology, financial and investment markets, and the business cycle.

Special Notes:

Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

Finance Your Future

The Division of Consumer Services at the Florida Department of Financial Services offers a free financial literacy resource designed for middle and high students. Finance Your Future is comprised of eight main modules on the topics of: Budgeting & Saving, Credit Cards, Banking, Credit Report & Score, Debt, Frauds & Scams, Insurance & Benefits and Life Events. Each module includes lessons, activities, games and a comprehensive knowledge check at the end. Visit the Finance Your Future website to access this resource. It should be noted that this resource does not include all of the financial literacy content needed to satisfy the standard high school diploma requirement per s. 1003.4282, Florida Statutes. A crosswalk of Financial Literacy standards and benchmarks can be found here.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102340

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Economics >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: ECON FIN LIT CR

Course Length: Credit Recovery (R)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Type: Credit Recovery

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Economics with Financial Literacy Honors (#2102345)

2018 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?, (2) How to produce?, and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place. Compare different forms of business organizations.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7:	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8:	Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition. Describe how the earnings of workers are determined.
SS.912.E.1.9:	Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions. Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls. Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications: Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society. Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive).
SS.912.E.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.

SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10:	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System.
SS.912.E.2.11:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies. Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.2:	Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.
SS.912.E.3.3:	Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones. Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.E.3.6:	Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists. Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.
SS.912.FL.1.1:	Discuss that people choose jobs or careers for which they are qualified based on non-income factors, such as job satisfaction, independence, risk, family, or location. Clarifications: Identify non-income factors that influence career or job choice by interviewing three individuals who work at different jobs.
SS.912.FL.1.2:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer. Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.
SS.912.FL.1.3:	Evaluate ways people can make more informed education, job, or career decisions by evaluating the benefits and costs of different choices. Clarifications: Compare the benefits and costs of a college education to those of a technical school. Compare the unemployment rates of workers with different levels of education.
SS.912.FL.1.4:	Analyze the reasons why the wage or salary paid to workers in jobs is usually determined by the labor market and that businesses are generally willing to pay more productive workers higher wages or salaries than less productive workers. Clarifications: Explain why wages or salaries vary among workers in different types of jobs and among workers in the same jobs. Discuss why the productivity of workers is important to businesses.
SS.912.FL.1.5:	Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment. Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.
SS.912.FL.1.6:	Explain that taxes are paid to federal, state, and local governments to fund government goods and services and transfer payments from government to individuals and that the major types of taxes are income taxes, payroll (Social Security) taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes. Clarifications: Calculate the amount of taxes a person is likely to pay when given information or data about the person's sources of income and amount of spending. Identify which level of government receives the tax revenue for a particular tax and describe what is done with the tax revenue.
SS.912.FL.1.7:	Discuss how people's sources of income, amount of income, as well as the amount and type of spending affect the types and amounts of taxes paid. Clarifications: Investigate the tax rates on different sources of income and on different types of goods that are purchased.
	Compare consumer decisions as they are influenced by the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, and the consumer's income as well as

SS.912.FL.2.1:	his or her preferences. Clarifications: Write scenarios explaining how an individual's decision to buy athletic shoes may have been influenced by various factors.
SS.912.FL.2.2:	Analyze situations in which when people consume goods and services, their consumption can have positive and negative effects on others. Clarifications: Explain the positive or negative impacts of an activity such as smoking cigarettes or attending school, etc., might have on other individuals and the community.
SS.912.FL.2.3:	Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the product's features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the product's durability and maintenance costs. Clarifications: Explain the factors that a consumer who is buying an automobile should consider before making a choice.
SS.912.FL.2.4:	Describe ways that consumers may be influenced by how the price of a good is expressed. Clarifications: Write a paragraph explaining why a store might advertise the price of a flat screen TV expressed as an amount per day or week rather than the actual full price. List different ways retailers use to express the prices of their products.
SS.912.FL.2.5:	Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services and describe how the amount of information people should gather depends on the benefits and costs of the information. Clarifications: Write a newspaper column, "Tips for Consumers," explaining why searching for information may be more important when purchasing expensive, durable goods and services than for inexpensive and nondurable products. Include an explanation of how impulse buying can be avoided by sleeping on a decision before making a big purchase.
SS.912.FL.2.6:	Explain that people may choose to donate money to charitable organizations and other not-for-profits because they gain satisfaction from donating. Clarifications: Brainstorm a list of charitable organizations that are operating in the students' community. For each organization, list a possible reason that a donor might want to give to that charitable organization.
SS.912.FL.2.7:	Examine governments establishing laws and institutions to provide consumers with information about goods or services being purchased and to protect consumers from fraud. Clarifications: Draft a complaint letter to an appropriate firm or agency about a problem the consumer has encountered with a purchase.
SS.912.FL.3.1:	Discuss the reasons why some people have a tendency to be impatient and choose immediate spending over saving for the future. Clarifications: Identify instances in their lives where they decided to buy something immediately and then wished they had instead saved the money for future purchases.
SS.912.FL.3.2:	Examine the ideas that inflation reduces the value of money, including savings, that the real interest rate expresses the rate of return on savings, taking into account the effect of inflation and that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation. Clarifications: Explain why savers expect a higher nominal interest rate when inflation is expected to be high.
SS.912.FL.3.3:	Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate which tells savers how the dollar value of their savings or investments will grow, and the real interest rate which tells savers how the purchasing power of their savings or investments will grow. Clarifications: Given the nominal interest rate and the rate of inflation over the course of one year, explain what will happen to the purchasing power of savings.
SS.912.FL.3.4:	Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest. Clarifications: Use spreadsheet software to calculate the amount a 10-year-old would need to save today in order to pay for one year of college tuition eight years from now.
SS.912.FL.3.5:	Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking and financial system. Clarifications: : Explain the role that government agencies charged with regulating financial institutions play in helping to protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking system. These agencies include the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the FDIC, and state banking departments.
SS.912.FL.3.6:	Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save. Clarifications: Explain why traditional IRAs (individual retirement accounts), Roth IRAs, and educational savings accounts provide incentives for people to save.
SS.912.FL.3.7:	Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee's decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer. Clarifications: Explain why matches of retirement savings by employers substantially change the incentives for employees to save. Explain why having employees "opt out" of savings programs results in a higher level of saving than having them "opt in."
SS.912.FL.4.1:	Discuss ways that consumers can compare the cost of credit by using the annual percentage rate (APR), initial fees charged, and fees charged for late payment or missed payments. Clarifications: Use the APR, initial fees, late fees, nonpayment fees, and other relevant information to compare the cost of credit from various sources for the purchase of a product.

SS.912.FL.4.2:	Discuss that banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates, which increase after a set period of time or when the borrower misses a payment or makes a late payment. Clarifications: Explain why a bank may offer low-rate introductory credit offers.
SS.912.FL.4.3:	Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.
SS.912.FL.4.4:	Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good—called a down payment—in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate. Clarifications: Explain how a down payment reduces the total amount financed and why this reduces the monthly payment and/or the length of the loan. Explain why a borrower who has made a down payment has an incentive to repay a loan or make payments on time.
SS.912.FL.4.5:	Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrowers' credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports. Clarifications: List factors from an individual's credit history or credit application that may cause a lender to deny credit. Explain what credit bureaus do.
SS.912.FL.4.6:	Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower's credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person's credit risk. Clarifications: Explain the concept of a credit score and what it indicates about a borrower. Explain why certain factors, such as having many credit cards with large lines of credit and large balances, might hurt a credit score.
SS.912.FL.4.7:	Describe that, in addition to assessing a person's credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums. Clarifications: Provide two examples of how having a good credit score can benefit a person financially. Explain why employers find it useful to hire someone with a better credit score.
SS.912.FL.4.8:	Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future. Clarifications: Write a scenario about the future opportunities a person can lose by failing to repay loans as agreed.
SS.912.FL.4.9:	Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors. Clarifications: Identify the costs and benefits associated with using different credit counseling services.
SS.912.FL.4.10:	Analyze the fact that, in extreme cases, bankruptcy may be an option for consumers who are unable to repay debt, and although bankruptcy provides some benefits, filing for bankruptcy also entails considerable costs, including having notice of the bankruptcy appear on a consumer's credit report for up to 10 years. Clarifications: Investigate the costs of bankruptcy by examining the bankruptcy laws in Florida.
SS.912.FL.4.11:	Explain that people often apply for a mortgage to purchase a home and identify a mortgage is a type of loan that is secured by real estate property as collateral. Clarifications: Predict what might happen should a homeowner fail to make his or her mortgage payments.
SS.912.FL.4.12:	Discuss that consumers who use credit should be aware of laws that are in place to protect them and that these include requirements to provide full disclosure of credit terms such as APR and fees, as well as protection against discrimination and abusive marketing or collection practices. Clarifications: Explain why it is important that consumers have full information about loans. Explain the information on a credit disclosure statement.
SS.912.FL.4.13:	Explain that consumers are entitled to a free copy of their credit report annually so that they can verify that no errors were made that might increase their cost of credit. Clarifications: Explain why it is important to check the accuracy of the information recorded on a credit report and know what steps to take to correct errors on credit reports.
SS.912.FL.5.1:	Compare the ways that federal, state, and local tax rates vary on different types of investments. Describe the taxes effect on the after-tax rate of return of an investment. Clarifications: Given tax rates and inflation rates, calculate the real, after-tax rates of return for groups of stocks and bonds.
SS.912.FL.5.2:	Explain how the expenses of buying, selling, and holding financial assets decrease the rate of return from an investment. Clarifications: Identify and compare the administrative costs of several mutual funds and estimate the differences in the total amount accumulated after 10 years for each mutual fund, assuming identical market performance.
SS.912.FL.5.3:	Discuss that buyers and sellers in financial markets determine prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rates of return on those assets. Clarifications: Predict what will happen to the price and rate of return on a bond if buyers believe that the bond has increased in risk.
	Explain that an investment with greater risk than another investment will commonly have a lower market price, and therefore a higher rate of return,

SS.912.FL.5.4:	than the other investment. Clarifications: Explain why the expected rate of return on a "blue chip" stock is likely to be lower than that of an Internet start-up company.
SS.912.FL.5.5:	Explain that shorter-term investments will likely have lower rates of return than longer-term investments. Clarifications: Explain how markets will determine the rates of return for two bonds if one is a long-term bond and the other a short-term bond, assuming each bond pays the same rate of interest.
SS.912.FL.5.6:	Describe how diversifying investments in different types of financial assets can lower investment risk. Clarifications: Compare the risk faced by two investors, both of whom own two businesses on a beach. One investor owns a suntan lotion business and a rain umbrella business. The other investor owns two suntan lotion businesses. Explain why a financial advisor might encourage a client to include stocks, bonds, and real estate assets in his or her portfolio.
SS.912.FL.5.7:	Describe how financial markets adjust to new financial news and that prices in those markets reflect what is known about those financial assets. Clarifications: Explain how prices of financial investments can adjust when given specific news about a company's or industry's future profitability.
SS.912.FL.5.8:	Discuss ways that the prices of financial assets are affected by interest rates and explain that the prices of financial assets are also affected by changes in domestic and international economic conditions, monetary policy, and fiscal policy. Clarifications: Give an example of a change in interest rates affecting the current value of a financial asset that pays returns in the future. Explain why the current value increases when interest rates fall. Explain how a change in economic growth might change the value of a stock held by an investor.
SS.912.FL.5.9:	Examine why investors should be aware of tendencies that people have that may result in poor choices, which may include avoiding selling assets at a loss because they weigh losses more than they weigh gains and investing in financial assets with which they are familiar, such as their own employer's stock or domestic rather than international stocks. Clarifications: Explain why investors may sell stocks that have gained in value, but hold ones that have lost value. Explain why this may not make sense. Identify an example of why an investor may have a bias toward familiar investments and why this may or may not be a rational decision.
SS.912.FL.5.10:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, and family situation. Clarifications: Explain how the portfolio of a retiree might differ from that of a young, single person.
SS.912.FL.5.11:	Describe why an economic role for a government may exist if individuals do not have complete information about the nature of alternative investments or access to competitive financial markets. Clarifications: Explain why it is important for individuals to have accurate information about a company's sales and profits when investing in that company.
SS.912.FL.5.12:	Compare the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies that regulate financial markets. Clarifications: Conduct research to learn about the SEC or the Federal Reserve and identify their roles in regulating financial markets.
SS.912.FL.6.1:	Describe how individuals vary with respect to their willingness to accept risk and why most people are willing to pay a small cost now if it means they can avoid a possible larger loss later. Clarifications: Discuss whether or not a premium paid to insure against an accident that never happens is wasted.
SS.912.FL.6.2:	Analyze how judgment regarding risky events is subject to errors because people tend to overestimate the probability of infrequent events, often because they've heard of or seen a recent example. Clarifications: Discuss how an extended warranty on a consumer product is like insurance. Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of extended warranties on three consumer products: a new automobile, a smart phone, and a dishwasher, considering the likelihood that the product will fail, the cost of replacing the item, and the price of the warranty.
SS.912.FL.6.3:	Describe why people choose different amounts of insurance coverage based on their willingness to accept risk, as well as their occupation, lifestyle, age, financial profile, and the price of insurance. Clarifications: Given hypothetical profiles for three types of individuals who differ with respect to occupation, age, lifestyle, marital status, and financial profile, assess the types and levels of personal financial risk faced by each and make recommendations for appropriate insurance.
SS.912.FL.6.4:	Explain that people may be required by governments or by certain types of contracts (e.g., home mortgages) to purchase some types of insurance. Clarifications: Explain why homeowners insurance is required by a lender when a homeowner takes out a mortgage. Investigate Florida's regulations regarding the amount of auto insurance that drivers are required to purchase as well as federal health insurance regulations.
SS.912.FL.6.5:	Describe how an insurance contract can increase the probability or size of a potential loss because having the insurance results in the person taking more risks, and that policy features such as deductibles and copayments are cost-sharing features that encourage the policyholder to take steps to reduce the potential size of a loss (claim). Clarifications: Given an accident scenario, calculate the amount that would be paid on an insurance claim after applying exclusions and deductibles.
SS.912.FL.6.6:	Explain that people can lower insurance premiums by behaving in ways that show they pose a lower risk. Clarifications: Explain why taking a safe-driving course can lower an auto insurance premium and why not smoking can lower the health insurance premium.

SS.912.FL.6.7:	<p>Compare the purposes of various types of insurance, including that health insurance provides for funds to pay for health care in the event of illness and may also pay for the cost of preventative care; disability insurance is income insurance that provides funds to replace income lost while an individual is ill or injured and unable to work; property and casualty insurance pays for damage or loss to the insured's property; life insurance benefits are paid to the insured's beneficiaries in the event of the policyholder's death.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the coverage and costs of hypothetical plans for a set of scenarios for various types of insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.8:	<p>Discuss the fact that, in addition to privately purchased insurance, some government benefit programs provide a social safety net to protect individuals from economic hardship created by unexpected events.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe examples of government transfer programs that compensate for unexpected losses, including Social Security Disability benefits, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.9:	<p>Explain that loss of assets, wealth, and future opportunities can occur if an individual's personal information is obtained by others through identity theft and then used fraudulently, and that by managing their personal information and choosing the environment in which it is revealed, individuals can accept, reduce, and insure against the risk of loss due to identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe problems that can occur when an individual is a victim of identity theft. Give specific examples of how online transactions, online banking, email scams, and telemarketing calls can make consumers vulnerable to identity theft. Describe the conditions under which individuals should and should not disclose their Social Security number, account numbers, or other sensitive personal information.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.10:	<p>Compare federal and state regulations that provide some remedies and assistance for victims of identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Recommend actions a victim of identity theft should take to limit losses and restore personal security.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.4:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.</p>
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.

	<p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.1:	<p>Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.2:	<p>Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: Algebra 1 Content Notes: Working with quantities and the relationships between them provides grounding for work with expressions, equations, and functions.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.3:	<p>Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Attend to precision.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Economics - The grade 9-12 Economics course consists of the following content area strands: Economics and Geography. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the concepts and processes of the national and international economic systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, currency, banking, and monetary policy, the fundamental concepts relevant to the major economic systems, the global market and economy, major economic theories and economists, the role and influence of the government and fiscal policies, economic measurements, tools, and methodology, financial and investment markets, and the business cycle.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

Finance Your Future

The Division of Consumer Services at the Florida Department of Financial Services offers a free financial literacy resource designed for middle and high students. Finance Your Future is comprised of eight main modules on the topics of: Budgeting & Saving, Credit Cards, Banking, Credit Report & Score, Debt, Frauds & Scams, Insurance & Benefits and Life Events. Each module includes lessons, activities, games and a comprehensive knowledge check at the end. Visit the Finance Your Future website to access this resource. It should be noted that this resource does not include all of the financial literacy content needed to satisfy the standard high school diploma requirement per s. 1003.4282, Florida Statutes. A crosswalk of Financial Literacy standards and benchmarks can be found here.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102345

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: Economics

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Economics >

Abbreviated Title: ECON FIN LIT HON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Economics with Financial Literacy Honors (#2102345) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?, (2) How to produce?, and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Compare different forms of business organizations. Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7:	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8:	Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition.
SS.912.E.1.9:	Describe how the earnings of workers are determined. Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification. Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls. Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications: Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society.
SS.912.E.2.8:	Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive). Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.

SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10:	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System.
SS.912.E.2.11:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies. Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.2:	Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.
SS.912.E.3.3:	Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones. Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.E.3.6:	Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists. Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.
SS.912.FL.1.1:	Discuss that people choose jobs or careers for which they are qualified based on non-income factors, such as job satisfaction, independence, risk, family, or location. Clarifications: Identify non-income factors that influence career or job choice by interviewing three individuals who work at different jobs.
SS.912.FL.1.2:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer. Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.
SS.912.FL.1.3:	Evaluate ways people can make more informed education, job, or career decisions by evaluating the benefits and costs of different choices. Clarifications: Compare the benefits and costs of a college education to those of a technical school. Compare the unemployment rates of workers with different levels of education.
SS.912.FL.1.4:	Analyze the reasons why the wage or salary paid to workers in jobs is usually determined by the labor market and that businesses are generally willing to pay more productive workers higher wages or salaries than less productive workers. Clarifications: Explain why wages or salaries vary among workers in different types of jobs and among workers in the same jobs. Discuss why the productivity of workers is important to businesses.
SS.912.FL.1.5:	Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment. Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.
SS.912.FL.1.6:	Explain that taxes are paid to federal, state, and local governments to fund government goods and services and transfer payments from government to individuals and that the major types of taxes are income taxes, payroll (Social Security) taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes. Clarifications: Calculate the amount of taxes a person is likely to pay when given information or data about the person's sources of income and amount of spending. Identify which level of government receives the tax revenue for a particular tax and describe what is done with the tax revenue.
SS.912.FL.1.7:	Discuss how people's sources of income, amount of income, as well as the amount and type of spending affect the types and amounts of taxes paid. Clarifications: Investigate the tax rates on different sources of income and on different types of goods that are purchased.
	Compare consumer decisions as they are influenced by the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, and the consumer's income as well as

SS.912.FL.2.1:	his or her preferences. Clarifications: Write scenarios explaining how an individual's decision to buy athletic shoes may have been influenced by various factors.
SS.912.FL.2.2:	Analyze situations in which when people consume goods and services, their consumption can have positive and negative effects on others. Clarifications: Explain the positive or negative impacts of an activity such as smoking cigarettes or attending school, etc., might have on other individuals and the community.
SS.912.FL.2.3:	Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the product's features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the product's durability and maintenance costs. Clarifications: Explain the factors that a consumer who is buying an automobile should consider before making a choice.
SS.912.FL.2.4:	Describe ways that consumers may be influenced by how the price of a good is expressed. Clarifications: Write a paragraph explaining why a store might advertise the price of a flat screen TV expressed as an amount per day or week rather than the actual full price. List different ways retailers use to express the prices of their products.
SS.912.FL.2.5:	Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services and describe how the amount of information people should gather depends on the benefits and costs of the information. Clarifications: Write a newspaper column, "Tips for Consumers," explaining why searching for information may be more important when purchasing expensive, durable goods and services than for inexpensive and nondurable products. Include an explanation of how impulse buying can be avoided by sleeping on a decision before making a big purchase.
SS.912.FL.2.6:	Explain that people may choose to donate money to charitable organizations and other not-for-profits because they gain satisfaction from donating. Clarifications: Brainstorm a list of charitable organizations that are operating in the students' community. For each organization, list a possible reason that a donor might want to give to that charitable organization.
SS.912.FL.2.7:	Examine governments establishing laws and institutions to provide consumers with information about goods or services being purchased and to protect consumers from fraud. Clarifications: Draft a complaint letter to an appropriate firm or agency about a problem the consumer has encountered with a purchase.
SS.912.FL.3.1:	Discuss the reasons why some people have a tendency to be impatient and choose immediate spending over saving for the future. Clarifications: Identify instances in their lives where they decided to buy something immediately and then wished they had instead saved the money for future purchases.
SS.912.FL.3.2:	Examine the ideas that inflation reduces the value of money, including savings, that the real interest rate expresses the rate of return on savings, taking into account the effect of inflation and that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation. Clarifications: Explain why savers expect a higher nominal interest rate when inflation is expected to be high.
SS.912.FL.3.3:	Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate which tells savers how the dollar value of their savings or investments will grow, and the real interest rate which tells savers how the purchasing power of their savings or investments will grow. Clarifications: Given the nominal interest rate and the rate of inflation over the course of one year, explain what will happen to the purchasing power of savings.
SS.912.FL.3.4:	Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest. Clarifications: Use spreadsheet software to calculate the amount a 10-year-old would need to save today in order to pay for one year of college tuition eight years from now.
SS.912.FL.3.5:	Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking and financial system. Clarifications: : Explain the role that government agencies charged with regulating financial institutions play in helping to protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking system. These agencies include the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the FDIC, and state banking departments.
SS.912.FL.3.6:	Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save. Clarifications: Explain why traditional IRAs (individual retirement accounts), Roth IRAs, and educational savings accounts provide incentives for people to save.
SS.912.FL.3.7:	Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee's decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer. Clarifications: Explain why matches of retirement savings by employers substantially change the incentives for employees to save. Explain why having employees "opt out" of savings programs results in a higher level of saving than having them "opt in."
SS.912.FL.4.1:	Discuss ways that consumers can compare the cost of credit by using the annual percentage rate (APR), initial fees charged, and fees charged for late payment or missed payments. Clarifications: Use the APR, initial fees, late fees, nonpayment fees, and other relevant information to compare the cost of credit from various sources for the purchase of a product.

SS.912.FL.4.2:	<p>Discuss that banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates, which increase after a set period of time or when the borrower misses a payment or makes a late payment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why a bank may offer low-rate introductory credit offers.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.3:	<p>Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.4:	<p>Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good—called a down payment—in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how a down payment reduces the total amount financed and why this reduces the monthly payment and/or the length of the loan. Explain why a borrower who has made a down payment has an incentive to repay a loan or make payments on time.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.5:	<p>Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrowers' credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports.</p> <p>Clarifications: List factors from an individual's credit history or credit application that may cause a lender to deny credit. Explain what credit bureaus do.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.6:	<p>Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower's credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person's credit risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the concept of a credit score and what it indicates about a borrower. Explain why certain factors, such as having many credit cards with large lines of credit and large balances, might hurt a credit score.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.7:	<p>Describe that, in addition to assessing a person's credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums.</p> <p>Clarifications: Provide two examples of how having a good credit score can benefit a person financially. Explain why employers find it useful to hire someone with a better credit score.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.8:	<p>Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a scenario about the future opportunities a person can lose by failing to repay loans as agreed.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.9:	<p>Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify the costs and benefits associated with using different credit counseling services.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.10:	<p>Analyze the fact that, in extreme cases, bankruptcy may be an option for consumers who are unable to repay debt, and although bankruptcy provides some benefits, filing for bankruptcy also entails considerable costs, including having notice of the bankruptcy appear on a consumer's credit report for up to 10 years.</p> <p>Clarifications: Investigate the costs of bankruptcy by examining the bankruptcy laws in Florida.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.11:	<p>Explain that people often apply for a mortgage to purchase a home and identify a mortgage is a type of loan that is secured by real estate property as collateral.</p> <p>Clarifications: Predict what might happen should a homeowner fail to make his or her mortgage payments.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.12:	<p>Discuss that consumers who use credit should be aware of laws that are in place to protect them and that these include requirements to provide full disclosure of credit terms such as APR and fees, as well as protection against discrimination and abusive marketing or collection practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important that consumers have full information about loans. Explain the information on a credit disclosure statement.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.13:	<p>Explain that consumers are entitled to a free copy of their credit report annually so that they can verify that no errors were made that might increase their cost of credit.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important to check the accuracy of the information recorded on a credit report and know what steps to take to correct errors on credit reports.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.1:	<p>Compare the ways that federal, state, and local tax rates vary on different types of investments. Describe the taxes effect on the after-tax rate of return of an investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given tax rates and inflation rates, calculate the real, after-tax rates of return for groups of stocks and bonds.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.2:	<p>Explain how the expenses of buying, selling, and holding financial assets decrease the rate of return from an investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify and compare the administrative costs of several mutual funds and estimate the differences in the total amount accumulated after 10 years for each mutual fund, assuming identical market performance.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.3:	<p>Discuss that buyers and sellers in financial markets determine prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rates of return on those assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Predict what will happen to the price and rate of return on a bond if buyers believe that the bond has increased in risk.</p>
	<p>Explain that an investment with greater risk than another investment will commonly have a lower market price, and therefore a higher rate of return,</p>

SS.912.FL.5.4:	than the other investment. Clarifications: Explain why the expected rate of return on a "blue chip" stock is likely to be lower than that of an Internet start-up company.
SS.912.FL.5.5:	Explain that shorter-term investments will likely have lower rates of return than longer-term investments. Clarifications: Explain how markets will determine the rates of return for two bonds if one is a long-term bond and the other a short-term bond, assuming each bond pays the same rate of interest.
SS.912.FL.5.6:	Describe how diversifying investments in different types of financial assets can lower investment risk. Clarifications: Compare the risk faced by two investors, both of whom own two businesses on a beach. One investor owns a suntan lotion business and a rain umbrella business. The other investor owns two suntan lotion businesses. Explain why a financial advisor might encourage a client to include stocks, bonds, and real estate assets in his or her portfolio.
SS.912.FL.5.7:	Describe how financial markets adjust to new financial news and that prices in those markets reflect what is known about those financial assets. Clarifications: Explain how prices of financial investments can adjust when given specific news about a company's or industry's future profitability.
SS.912.FL.5.8:	Discuss ways that the prices of financial assets are affected by interest rates and explain that the prices of financial assets are also affected by changes in domestic and international economic conditions, monetary policy, and fiscal policy. Clarifications: Give an example of a change in interest rates affecting the current value of a financial asset that pays returns in the future. Explain why the current value increases when interest rates fall. Explain how a change in economic growth might change the value of a stock held by an investor.
SS.912.FL.5.9:	Examine why investors should be aware of tendencies that people have that may result in poor choices, which may include avoiding selling assets at a loss because they weigh losses more than they weigh gains and investing in financial assets with which they are familiar, such as their own employer's stock or domestic rather than international stocks. Clarifications: Explain why investors may sell stocks that have gained in value, but hold ones that have lost value. Explain why this may not make sense. Identify an example of why an investor may have a bias toward familiar investments and why this may or may not be a rational decision.
SS.912.FL.5.10:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, and family situation. Clarifications: Explain how the portfolio of a retiree might differ from that of a young, single person.
SS.912.FL.5.11:	Describe why an economic role for a government may exist if individuals do not have complete information about the nature of alternative investments or access to competitive financial markets. Clarifications: Explain why it is important for individuals to have accurate information about a company's sales and profits when investing in that company.
SS.912.FL.5.12:	Compare the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies that regulate financial markets. Clarifications: Conduct research to learn about the SEC or the Federal Reserve and identify their roles in regulating financial markets.
SS.912.FL.6.1:	Describe how individuals vary with respect to their willingness to accept risk and why most people are willing to pay a small cost now if it means they can avoid a possible larger loss later. Clarifications: Discuss whether or not a premium paid to insure against an accident that never happens is wasted.
SS.912.FL.6.2:	Analyze how judgment regarding risky events is subject to errors because people tend to overestimate the probability of infrequent events, often because they've heard of or seen a recent example. Clarifications: Discuss how an extended warranty on a consumer product is like insurance. Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of extended warranties on three consumer products: a new automobile, a smart phone, and a dishwasher, considering the likelihood that the product will fail, the cost of replacing the item, and the price of the warranty.
SS.912.FL.6.3:	Describe why people choose different amounts of insurance coverage based on their willingness to accept risk, as well as their occupation, lifestyle, age, financial profile, and the price of insurance. Clarifications: Given hypothetical profiles for three types of individuals who differ with respect to occupation, age, lifestyle, marital status, and financial profile, assess the types and levels of personal financial risk faced by each and make recommendations for appropriate insurance.
SS.912.FL.6.4:	Explain that people may be required by governments or by certain types of contracts (e.g., home mortgages) to purchase some types of insurance. Clarifications: Explain why homeowners insurance is required by a lender when a homeowner takes out a mortgage. Investigate Florida's regulations regarding the amount of auto insurance that drivers are required to purchase as well as federal health insurance regulations.
SS.912.FL.6.5:	Describe how an insurance contract can increase the probability or size of a potential loss because having the insurance results in the person taking more risks, and that policy features such as deductibles and copayments are cost-sharing features that encourage the policyholder to take steps to reduce the potential size of a loss (claim). Clarifications: Given an accident scenario, calculate the amount that would be paid on an insurance claim after applying exclusions and deductibles.
SS.912.FL.6.6:	Explain that people can lower insurance premiums by behaving in ways that show they pose a lower risk. Clarifications: Explain why taking a safe-driving course can lower an auto insurance premium and why not smoking can lower the health insurance premium.

SS.912.FL.6.7:	<p>Compare the purposes of various types of insurance, including that health insurance provides for funds to pay for health care in the event of illness and may also pay for the cost of preventative care; disability insurance is income insurance that provides funds to replace income lost while an individual is ill or injured and unable to work; property and casualty insurance pays for damage or loss to the insured's property; life insurance benefits are paid to the insured's beneficiaries in the event of the policyholder's death.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the coverage and costs of hypothetical plans for a set of scenarios for various types of insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.8:	<p>Discuss the fact that, in addition to privately purchased insurance, some government benefit programs provide a social safety net to protect individuals from economic hardship created by unexpected events.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe examples of government transfer programs that compensate for unexpected losses, including Social Security Disability benefits, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.9:	<p>Explain that loss of assets, wealth, and future opportunities can occur if an individual's personal information is obtained by others through identity theft and then used fraudulently, and that by managing their personal information and choosing the environment in which it is revealed, individuals can accept, reduce, and insure against the risk of loss due to identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe problems that can occur when an individual is a victim of identity theft. Give specific examples of how online transactions, online banking, email scams, and telemarketing calls can make consumers vulnerable to identity theft. Describe the conditions under which individuals should and should not disclose their Social Security number, account numbers, or other sensitive personal information.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.10:	<p>Compare federal and state regulations that provide some remedies and assistance for victims of identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Recommend actions a victim of identity theft should take to limit losses and restore personal security.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.4:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Economics - The grade 9-12 Economics course consists of the following content area strands: Economics and Geography. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the concepts and processes of the national and international economic systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, currency, banking, and monetary policy, the fundamental concepts relevant to the major economic systems, the global market and economy, major economic theories and economists, the role and influence of the government and fiscal policies, economic measurements, tools, and methodology, financial and investment markets, and the business cycle.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

Finance Your Future

The Division of Consumer Services at the Florida Department of Financial Services offers a free financial literacy resource designed for middle and high students. Finance Your Future is comprised of eight main modules on the topics of: Budgeting & Saving, Credit Cards, Banking, Credit Report & Score, Debt, Frauds & Scams, Insurance & Benefits and Life Events. Each module includes lessons, activities, games and a comprehensive knowledge check at the end. Visit the Finance Your Future website to access this resource. It should be noted that this resource does not include all of the financial literacy content needed to satisfy the standard high school diploma requirement per s. 1003.4282, Florida Statutes. A crosswalk of Financial Literacy standards and benchmarks can be found here.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102345

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Economics >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: ECON FIN LIT HON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: Economics

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Advanced Placement Microeconomics (#2102360) 2020 -

And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The most current curriculum framework and other instructional and planning resources for this course are available on the Florida Department of Education website at: <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/career-adult-edu/career-tech-edu/curriculum-frameworks/2020-21-frameworks/finance.shtml>

GENERAL NOTES

The course description for this Advanced Placement courses is located on the College Board site at http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/courses/teachers_corner/index.html.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102360

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

SOC Code: 43-4041

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: Economics

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Economics >

Section: Career and Technical Education » **Cluster:**

Finance » **Career Path:** Secondary Programs

» **Program:** 8815100 » **Program Version:** Finance »

Abbreviated Title: AP MICROECON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced Placement (AP)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Advanced Placement Macroeconomics (#2102370) 2020 -

And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The most current curriculum framework and other instructional and planning resources for this course are available on the Florida Department of Education website at: <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/career-adult-edu/career-tech-edu/curriculum-frameworks/2020-21-frameworks/finance.html>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102370

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

SOC Code: 43-4041

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: Economics

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Economics >

Section: Career and Technical Education » **Cluster:** Finance » **Career Path:** Secondary Programs

» **Program:** 8815100 » **Program Version:** Finance »

Abbreviated Title: AP MACROECON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced Placement (AP)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Personal Financial Literacy (#2102372) 2019 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.9:	Describe how the earnings of workers are determined. Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification. Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society.
SS.912.E.2.8:	Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive). Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.FL.1.1:	Discuss that people choose jobs or careers for which they are qualified based on non-income factors, such as job satisfaction, independence, risk, family, or location. Clarifications: Identify non-income factors that influence career or job choice by interviewing three individuals who work at different jobs.
SS.912.FL.1.2:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer. Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.
SS.912.FL.1.3:	Evaluate ways people can make more informed education, job, or career decisions by evaluating the benefits and costs of different choices. Clarifications: Compare the benefits and costs of a college education to those of a technical school. Compare the unemployment rates of workers with different levels of education.
SS.912.FL.1.4:	Analyze the reasons why the wage or salary paid to workers in jobs is usually determined by the labor market and that businesses are generally willing to pay more productive workers higher wages or salaries than less productive workers. Clarifications: Explain why wages or salaries vary among workers in different types of jobs and among workers in the same jobs. Discuss why the productivity of workers is important to businesses.
SS.912.FL.1.5:	Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment. Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.
SS.912.FL.1.6:	Explain that taxes are paid to federal, state, and local governments to fund government goods and services and transfer payments from government to individuals and that the major types of taxes are income taxes, payroll (Social Security) taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes. Clarifications: Calculate the amount of taxes a person is likely to pay when given information or data about the person's sources of income and amount of spending. Identify which level of government receives the tax revenue for a particular tax and describe what is done with the tax revenue.
SS.912.FL.1.7:	Discuss how people's sources of income, amount of income, as well as the amount and type of spending affect the types and amounts of taxes paid. Clarifications: Investigate the tax rates on different sources of income and on different types of goods that are purchased.
SS.912.FL.2.1:	Compare consumer decisions as they are influenced by the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, and the consumer's income as well as his or her preferences. Clarifications: Write scenarios explaining how an individual's decision to buy athletic shoes may have been influenced by various factors.

SS.912.FL.2.2:	<p>Analyze situations in which when people consume goods and services, their consumption can have positive and negative effects on others.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the positive or negative impacts of an activity such as smoking cigarettes or attending school, etc., might have on other individuals and the community.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.3:	<p>Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the product's features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the product's durability and maintenance costs.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the factors that a consumer who is buying an automobile should consider before making a choice.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.4:	<p>Describe ways that consumers may be influenced by how the price of a good is expressed.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a paragraph explaining why a store might advertise the price of a flat screen TV expressed as an amount per day or week rather than the actual full price. List different ways retailers use to express the prices of their products.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.5:	<p>Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services and describe how the amount of information people should gather depends on the benefits and costs of the information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a newspaper column, "Tips for Consumers," explaining why searching for information may be more important when purchasing expensive, durable goods and services than for inexpensive and nondurable products. Include an explanation of how impulse buying can be avoided by sleeping on a decision before making a big purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.6:	<p>Explain that people may choose to donate money to charitable organizations and other not-for-profits because they gain satisfaction from donating.</p> <p>Clarifications: Brainstorm a list of charitable organizations that are operating in the students' community. For each organization, list a possible reason that a donor might want to give to that charitable organization.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.7:	<p>Examine governments establishing laws and institutions to provide consumers with information about goods or services being purchased and to protect consumers from fraud.</p> <p>Clarifications: Draft a complaint letter to an appropriate firm or agency about a problem the consumer has encountered with a purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.1:	<p>Discuss the reasons why some people have a tendency to be impatient and choose immediate spending over saving for the future.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify instances in their lives where they decided to buy something immediately and then wished they had instead saved the money for future purchases.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.2:	<p>Examine the ideas that inflation reduces the value of money, including savings, that the real interest rate expresses the rate of return on savings, taking into account the effect of inflation and that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why savers expect a higher nominal interest rate when inflation is expected to be high.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.3:	<p>Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate which tells savers how the dollar value of their savings or investments will grow, and the real interest rate which tells savers how the purchasing power of their savings or investments will grow.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given the nominal interest rate and the rate of inflation over the course of one year, explain what will happen to the purchasing power of savings.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.4:	<p>Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use spreadsheet software to calculate the amount a 10-year-old would need to save today in order to pay for one year of college tuition eight years from now.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.5:	<p>Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking and financial system.</p> <p>Clarifications: : Explain the role that government agencies charged with regulating financial institutions play in helping to protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking system. These agencies include the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the FDIC, and state banking departments.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.6:	<p>Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why traditional IRAs (individual retirement accounts), Roth IRAs, and educational savings accounts provide incentives for people to save.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.7:	<p>Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee's decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why matches of retirement savings by employers substantially change the incentives for employees to save. Explain why having employees "opt out" of savings programs results in a higher level of saving than having them "opt in."</p>
SS.912.FL.4.1:	<p>Discuss ways that consumers can compare the cost of credit by using the annual percentage rate (APR), initial fees charged, and fees charged for late payment or missed payments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use the APR, initial fees, late fees, nonpayment fees, and other relevant information to compare the cost of credit from various sources for the purchase of a product.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.2:	<p>Discuss that banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates, which increase after a set period of time or when the borrower misses a payment or makes a late payment.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

	Explain why a bank may offer low-rate introductory credit offers.
SS.912.FL.4.3:	Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.
SS.912.FL.4.4:	Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good—called a down payment—in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate. Clarifications: Explain how a down payment reduces the total amount financed and why this reduces the monthly payment and/or the length of the loan. Explain why a borrower who has made a down payment has an incentive to repay a loan or make payments on time.
SS.912.FL.4.5:	Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrowers' credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports. Clarifications: List factors from an individual's credit history or credit application that may cause a lender to deny credit. Explain what credit bureaus do.
SS.912.FL.4.6:	Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower's credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person's credit risk. Clarifications: Explain the concept of a credit score and what it indicates about a borrower. Explain why certain factors, such as having many credit cards with large lines of credit and large balances, might hurt a credit score.
SS.912.FL.4.7:	Describe that, in addition to assessing a person's credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums. Clarifications: Provide two examples of how having a good credit score can benefit a person financially. Explain why employers find it useful to hire someone with a better credit score.
SS.912.FL.4.8:	Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future. Clarifications: Write a scenario about the future opportunities a person can lose by failing to repay loans as agreed.
SS.912.FL.4.9:	Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors. Clarifications: Identify the costs and benefits associated with using different credit counseling services.
SS.912.FL.4.10:	Analyze the fact that, in extreme cases, bankruptcy may be an option for consumers who are unable to repay debt, and although bankruptcy provides some benefits, filing for bankruptcy also entails considerable costs, including having notice of the bankruptcy appear on a consumer's credit report for up to 10 years. Clarifications: Investigate the costs of bankruptcy by examining the bankruptcy laws in Florida.
SS.912.FL.4.11:	Explain that people often apply for a mortgage to purchase a home and identify a mortgage is a type of loan that is secured by real estate property as collateral. Clarifications: Predict what might happen should a homeowner fail to make his or her mortgage payments.
SS.912.FL.4.12:	Discuss that consumers who use credit should be aware of laws that are in place to protect them and that these include requirements to provide full disclosure of credit terms such as APR and fees, as well as protection against discrimination and abusive marketing or collection practices. Clarifications: Explain why it is important that consumers have full information about loans. Explain the information on a credit disclosure statement.
SS.912.FL.4.13:	Explain that consumers are entitled to a free copy of their credit report annually so that they can verify that no errors were made that might increase their cost of credit. Clarifications: Explain why it is important to check the accuracy of the information recorded on a credit report and know what steps to take to correct errors on credit reports.
SS.912.FL.5.1:	Compare the ways that federal, state, and local tax rates vary on different types of investments. Describe the taxes effect on the after-tax rate of return of an investment. Clarifications: Given tax rates and inflation rates, calculate the real, after-tax rates of return for groups of stocks and bonds.
SS.912.FL.5.2:	Explain how the expenses of buying, selling, and holding financial assets decrease the rate of return from an investment. Clarifications: Identify and compare the administrative costs of several mutual funds and estimate the differences in the total amount accumulated after 10 years for each mutual fund, assuming identical market performance.
SS.912.FL.5.3:	Discuss that buyers and sellers in financial markets determine prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rates of return on those assets. Clarifications: Predict what will happen to the price and rate of return on a bond if buyers believe that the bond has increased in risk.
SS.912.FL.5.4:	Explain that an investment with greater risk than another investment will commonly have a lower market price, and therefore a higher rate of return, than the other investment. Clarifications: Explain why the expected rate of return on a "blue chip" stock is likely to be lower than that of an Internet start-up company.

SS.912.FL.5.5:	<p>Explain that shorter-term investments will likely have lower rates of return than longer-term investments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how markets will determine the rates of return for two bonds if one is a long-term bond and the other a short-term bond, assuming each bond pays the same rate of interest.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.6:	<p>Describe how diversifying investments in different types of financial assets can lower investment risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the risk faced by two investors, both of whom own two businesses on a beach. One investor owns a suntan lotion business and a rain umbrella business. The other investor owns two suntan lotion businesses. Explain why a financial advisor might encourage a client to include stocks, bonds, and real estate assets in his or her portfolio.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.7:	<p>Describe how financial markets adjust to new financial news and that prices in those markets reflect what is known about those financial assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how prices of financial investments can adjust when given specific news about a company's or industry's future profitability.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.8:	<p>Discuss ways that the prices of financial assets are affected by interest rates and explain that the prices of financial assets are also affected by changes in domestic and international economic conditions, monetary policy, and fiscal policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Give an example of a change in interest rates affecting the current value of a financial asset that pays returns in the future. Explain why the current value increases when interest rates fall. Explain how a change in economic growth might change the value of a stock held by an investor.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.9:	<p>Examine why investors should be aware of tendencies that people have that may result in poor choices, which may include avoiding selling assets at a loss because they weigh losses more than they weigh gains and investing in financial assets with which they are familiar, such as their own employer's stock or domestic rather than international stocks.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why investors may sell stocks that have gained in value, but hold ones that have lost value. Explain why this may not make sense. Identify an example of why an investor may have a bias toward familiar investments and why this may or may not be a rational decision.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.10:	<p>Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, and family situation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how the portfolio of a retiree might differ from that of a young, single person.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.11:	<p>Describe why an economic role for a government may exist if individuals do not have complete information about the nature of alternative investments or access to competitive financial markets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important for individuals to have accurate information about a company's sales and profits when investing in that company.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.12:	<p>Compare the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies that regulate financial markets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Conduct research to learn about the SEC or the Federal Reserve and identify their roles in regulating financial markets.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.1:	<p>Describe how individuals vary with respect to their willingness to accept risk and why most people are willing to pay a small cost now if it means they can avoid a possible larger loss later.</p> <p>Clarifications: Discuss whether or not a premium paid to insure against an accident that never happens is wasted.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.2:	<p>Analyze how judgment regarding risky events is subject to errors because people tend to overestimate the probability of infrequent events, often because they've heard of or seen a recent example.</p> <p>Clarifications: Discuss how an extended warranty on a consumer product is like insurance. Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of extended warranties on three consumer products: a new automobile, a smart phone, and a dishwasher, considering the likelihood that the product will fail, the cost of replacing the item, and the price of the warranty.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.3:	<p>Describe why people choose different amounts of insurance coverage based on their willingness to accept risk, as well as their occupation, lifestyle, age, financial profile, and the price of insurance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given hypothetical profiles for three types of individuals who differ with respect to occupation, age, lifestyle, marital status, and financial profile, assess the types and levels of personal financial risk faced by each and make recommendations for appropriate insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.4:	<p>Explain that people may be required by governments or by certain types of contracts (e.g., home mortgages) to purchase some types of insurance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why homeowners insurance is required by a lender when a homeowner takes out a mortgage. Investigate Florida's regulations regarding the amount of auto insurance that drivers are required to purchase as well as federal health insurance regulations.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.5:	<p>Describe how an insurance contract can increase the probability or size of a potential loss because having the insurance results in the person taking more risks, and that policy features such as deductibles and copayments are cost-sharing features that encourage the policyholder to take steps to reduce the potential size of a loss (claim).</p> <p>Clarifications: Given an accident scenario, calculate the amount that would be paid on an insurance claim after applying exclusions and deductibles.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.6:	<p>Explain that people can lower insurance premiums by behaving in ways that show they pose a lower risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why taking a safe-driving course can lower an auto insurance premium and why not smoking can lower the health insurance premium.</p> <p>Compare the purposes of various types of insurance, including that health insurance provides for funds to pay for health care in the event of illness and may also pay for the cost of preventative care; disability insurance is income insurance that provides funds to replace income lost while an</p>

SS.912.FL.6.7:	individual is ill or injured and unable to work; property and casualty insurance pays for damage or loss to the insured's property; life insurance benefits are paid to the insured's beneficiaries in the event of the policyholder's death.
	Clarifications: Compare the coverage and costs of hypothetical plans for a set of scenarios for various types of insurance.
SS.912.FL.6.8:	Discuss the fact that, in addition to privately purchased insurance, some government benefit programs provide a social safety net to protect individuals from economic hardship created by unexpected events.
	Clarifications: Describe examples of government transfer programs that compensate for unexpected losses, including Social Security Disability benefits, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation.
SS.912.FL.6.9:	Explain that loss of assets, wealth, and future opportunities can occur if an individual's personal information is obtained by others through identity theft and then used fraudulently, and that by managing their personal information and choosing the environment in which it is revealed, individuals can accept, reduce, and insure against the risk of loss due to identity theft.
	Clarifications: Describe problems that can occur when an individual is a victim of identity theft. Give specific examples of how online transactions, online banking, email scams, and telemarketing calls can make consumers vulnerable to identity theft. Describe the conditions under which individuals should and should not disclose their Social Security number, account numbers, or other sensitive personal information.
SS.912.FL.6.10:	Compare federal and state regulations that provide some remedies and assistance for victims of identity theft.
	Clarifications: Recommend actions a victim of identity theft should take to limit losses and restore personal security.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.

LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.1:	Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. ★
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.2:	Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling. ★ Clarifications: Algebra 1 Content Notes: Working with quantities and the relationships between them provides grounding for work with expressions, equations, and functions.
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.3:	Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. ★
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This grade 9-12 course consists of the following content area and literacy strands: Economics, Financial Literacy, Mathematics, Languages Arts for Literacy in History/Social Studies and Speaking and Listening. Basic economic concepts of scarcity, choice, opportunity cost, and cost/benefit analysis are interwoven throughout the standards and objectives. Emphasis will be placed on economic decision-making and real-life applications using real data.

The primary content for the course pertains to the study of learning the ideas, concepts, knowledge and skills that will enable students to implement beneficial personal decision-making choices; to become wise, successful, and knowledgeable consumers, savers, investors, users of credit and money managers; and to be participating members of a global workforce and society.

Content should include, but not be limited to:

- cost/Benefit analysis of economic decisions
- earning an income
- understanding state and federal taxes
- utilizing banking and financial services
- balancing a checkbook and managing a bank account
- savings, investment and planning for retirement
- understanding loans and borrowing money, including predatory lending and payday loans
- understanding interest, credit card debt and online commerce
- how to prevent identify fraud and theft
- rights and responsibilities of renting or buying a home
- understanding and planning for major financial purchases
- understanding the costs and benefits of insurance
- understanding the financial impact and consequence of gambling

- avoiding and filing bankruptcy
- reducing tax liability.

Instructional Practices: Teaching using real world materials, examples and simulations enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend concepts related to personal financial literacy. Using the following instructional practices will also help student learning.

1. Incorporating current event articles on economic developments related to personal financial literacy.
2. Having students create economic models that reflect key concepts and economic decisions.
3. Use real world data and evidence to answer complex high-level questions that are based on real world scenarios.
4. Require students to make and support personal financial decisions using evidence and trends.
5. Provide extended learning opportunities that simulate economic scenarios including, but not limited to:
 - o planning and managing a household budget
 - o purchasing a home or automobile
 - o planning for retirement
 - o filing a tax return
 - o managing an investment portfolio
 - o affording college for dependent children

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Finance Your Future

The Division of Consumer Services at the Florida Department of Financial Services offers a free financial literacy resource designed for middle and high students. Finance Your Future is comprised of eight main modules on the topics of: Budgeting & Saving, Credit Cards, Banking, Credit Report & Score, Debt, Frauds & Scams, Insurance & Benefits and Life Events. Each module includes lessons, activities, games and a comprehensive knowledge check at the end. Visit the Finance Your Future website to access this resource. It should be noted that this resource does not include all of the financial literacy content needed to satisfy the standard high school diploma requirement per s. 1003.4282, Florida Statutes. A crosswalk of Financial Literacy standards and benchmarks can be found here.

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

This course meets the statutory requirement outlined in Section 1003.4282(3)(g), Florida Statutes, which states that beginning with the 2019-2020 school year, all school districts must offer a financial literacy course consisting of at least 0.5 credit as an elective.

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2102372</p> <p>Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)</p> <p>Course Type: Elective Course</p> <p>Course Status: Course Approved</p> <p>Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12,30,31</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics ></p> <p>Abbreviated Title: PERSONAL FIN LIT</p> <p>Course Length: Semester (S)</p> <p>Course Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class Size Core Required <p>Course Level: 2</p>
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Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Mathematics (Grades 6-12)
Business Education (Grades 6-12)

Personal Financial Literacy (#2102372) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.9:	Describe how the earnings of workers are determined. Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification. Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society.
SS.912.E.2.8:	Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive). Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.FL.1.1:	Discuss that people choose jobs or careers for which they are qualified based on non-income factors, such as job satisfaction, independence, risk, family, or location. Clarifications: Identify non-income factors that influence career or job choice by interviewing three individuals who work at different jobs.
SS.912.FL.1.2:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer. Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.
SS.912.FL.1.3:	Evaluate ways people can make more informed education, job, or career decisions by evaluating the benefits and costs of different choices. Clarifications: Compare the benefits and costs of a college education to those of a technical school. Compare the unemployment rates of workers with different levels of education.
SS.912.FL.1.4:	Analyze the reasons why the wage or salary paid to workers in jobs is usually determined by the labor market and that businesses are generally willing to pay more productive workers higher wages or salaries than less productive workers. Clarifications: Explain why wages or salaries vary among workers in different types of jobs and among workers in the same jobs. Discuss why the productivity of workers is important to businesses.
SS.912.FL.1.5:	Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment. Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.
SS.912.FL.1.6:	Explain that taxes are paid to federal, state, and local governments to fund government goods and services and transfer payments from government to individuals and that the major types of taxes are income taxes, payroll (Social Security) taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes. Clarifications: Calculate the amount of taxes a person is likely to pay when given information or data about the person's sources of income and amount of spending. Identify which level of government receives the tax revenue for a particular tax and describe what is done with the tax revenue.
SS.912.FL.1.7:	Discuss how people's sources of income, amount of income, as well as the amount and type of spending affect the types and amounts of taxes paid. Clarifications: Investigate the tax rates on different sources of income and on different types of goods that are purchased.
SS.912.FL.2.1:	Compare consumer decisions as they are influenced by the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, and the consumer's income as well as his or her preferences. Clarifications: Write scenarios explaining how an individual's decision to buy athletic shoes may have been influenced by various factors.

SS.912.FL.2.2:	<p>Analyze situations in which when people consume goods and services, their consumption can have positive and negative effects on others.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the positive or negative impacts of an activity such as smoking cigarettes or attending school, etc., might have on other individuals and the community.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.3:	<p>Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the product's features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the product's durability and maintenance costs.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the factors that a consumer who is buying an automobile should consider before making a choice.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.4:	<p>Describe ways that consumers may be influenced by how the price of a good is expressed.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a paragraph explaining why a store might advertise the price of a flat screen TV expressed as an amount per day or week rather than the actual full price. List different ways retailers use to express the prices of their products.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.5:	<p>Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services and describe how the amount of information people should gather depends on the benefits and costs of the information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a newspaper column, "Tips for Consumers," explaining why searching for information may be more important when purchasing expensive, durable goods and services than for inexpensive and nondurable products. Include an explanation of how impulse buying can be avoided by sleeping on a decision before making a big purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.6:	<p>Explain that people may choose to donate money to charitable organizations and other not-for-profits because they gain satisfaction from donating.</p> <p>Clarifications: Brainstorm a list of charitable organizations that are operating in the students' community. For each organization, list a possible reason that a donor might want to give to that charitable organization.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.7:	<p>Examine governments establishing laws and institutions to provide consumers with information about goods or services being purchased and to protect consumers from fraud.</p> <p>Clarifications: Draft a complaint letter to an appropriate firm or agency about a problem the consumer has encountered with a purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.1:	<p>Discuss the reasons why some people have a tendency to be impatient and choose immediate spending over saving for the future.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify instances in their lives where they decided to buy something immediately and then wished they had instead saved the money for future purchases.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.2:	<p>Examine the ideas that inflation reduces the value of money, including savings, that the real interest rate expresses the rate of return on savings, taking into account the effect of inflation and that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why savers expect a higher nominal interest rate when inflation is expected to be high.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.3:	<p>Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate which tells savers how the dollar value of their savings or investments will grow, and the real interest rate which tells savers how the purchasing power of their savings or investments will grow.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given the nominal interest rate and the rate of inflation over the course of one year, explain what will happen to the purchasing power of savings.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.4:	<p>Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use spreadsheet software to calculate the amount a 10-year-old would need to save today in order to pay for one year of college tuition eight years from now.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.5:	<p>Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking and financial system.</p> <p>Clarifications: : Explain the role that government agencies charged with regulating financial institutions play in helping to protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking system. These agencies include the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the FDIC, and state banking departments.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.6:	<p>Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why traditional IRAs (individual retirement accounts), Roth IRAs, and educational savings accounts provide incentives for people to save.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.7:	<p>Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee's decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why matches of retirement savings by employers substantially change the incentives for employees to save. Explain why having employees "opt out" of savings programs results in a higher level of saving than having them "opt in."</p>
SS.912.FL.4.1:	<p>Discuss ways that consumers can compare the cost of credit by using the annual percentage rate (APR), initial fees charged, and fees charged for late payment or missed payments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use the APR, initial fees, late fees, nonpayment fees, and other relevant information to compare the cost of credit from various sources for the purchase of a product.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.2:	<p>Discuss that banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates, which increase after a set period of time or when the borrower misses a payment or makes a late payment.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

	Explain why a bank may offer low-rate introductory credit offers.
SS.912.FL.4.3:	Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.
SS.912.FL.4.4:	Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good—called a down payment—in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate. Clarifications: Explain how a down payment reduces the total amount financed and why this reduces the monthly payment and/or the length of the loan. Explain why a borrower who has made a down payment has an incentive to repay a loan or make payments on time.
SS.912.FL.4.5:	Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrowers' credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports. Clarifications: List factors from an individual's credit history or credit application that may cause a lender to deny credit. Explain what credit bureaus do.
SS.912.FL.4.6:	Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower's credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person's credit risk. Clarifications: Explain the concept of a credit score and what it indicates about a borrower. Explain why certain factors, such as having many credit cards with large lines of credit and large balances, might hurt a credit score.
SS.912.FL.4.7:	Describe that, in addition to assessing a person's credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums. Clarifications: Provide two examples of how having a good credit score can benefit a person financially. Explain why employers find it useful to hire someone with a better credit score.
SS.912.FL.4.8:	Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future. Clarifications: Write a scenario about the future opportunities a person can lose by failing to repay loans as agreed.
SS.912.FL.4.9:	Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors. Clarifications: Identify the costs and benefits associated with using different credit counseling services.
SS.912.FL.4.10:	Analyze the fact that, in extreme cases, bankruptcy may be an option for consumers who are unable to repay debt, and although bankruptcy provides some benefits, filing for bankruptcy also entails considerable costs, including having notice of the bankruptcy appear on a consumer's credit report for up to 10 years. Clarifications: Investigate the costs of bankruptcy by examining the bankruptcy laws in Florida.
SS.912.FL.4.11:	Explain that people often apply for a mortgage to purchase a home and identify a mortgage is a type of loan that is secured by real estate property as collateral. Clarifications: Predict what might happen should a homeowner fail to make his or her mortgage payments.
SS.912.FL.4.12:	Discuss that consumers who use credit should be aware of laws that are in place to protect them and that these include requirements to provide full disclosure of credit terms such as APR and fees, as well as protection against discrimination and abusive marketing or collection practices. Clarifications: Explain why it is important that consumers have full information about loans. Explain the information on a credit disclosure statement.
SS.912.FL.4.13:	Explain that consumers are entitled to a free copy of their credit report annually so that they can verify that no errors were made that might increase their cost of credit. Clarifications: Explain why it is important to check the accuracy of the information recorded on a credit report and know what steps to take to correct errors on credit reports.
SS.912.FL.5.1:	Compare the ways that federal, state, and local tax rates vary on different types of investments. Describe the taxes effect on the after-tax rate of return of an investment. Clarifications: Given tax rates and inflation rates, calculate the real, after-tax rates of return for groups of stocks and bonds.
SS.912.FL.5.2:	Explain how the expenses of buying, selling, and holding financial assets decrease the rate of return from an investment. Clarifications: Identify and compare the administrative costs of several mutual funds and estimate the differences in the total amount accumulated after 10 years for each mutual fund, assuming identical market performance.
SS.912.FL.5.3:	Discuss that buyers and sellers in financial markets determine prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rates of return on those assets. Clarifications: Predict what will happen to the price and rate of return on a bond if buyers believe that the bond has increased in risk.
SS.912.FL.5.4:	Explain that an investment with greater risk than another investment will commonly have a lower market price, and therefore a higher rate of return, than the other investment. Clarifications: Explain why the expected rate of return on a "blue chip" stock is likely to be lower than that of an Internet start-up company.

SS.912.FL.5.5:	<p>Explain that shorter-term investments will likely have lower rates of return than longer-term investments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how markets will determine the rates of return for two bonds if one is a long-term bond and the other a short-term bond, assuming each bond pays the same rate of interest.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.6:	<p>Describe how diversifying investments in different types of financial assets can lower investment risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the risk faced by two investors, both of whom own two businesses on a beach. One investor owns a suntan lotion business and a rain umbrella business. The other investor owns two suntan lotion businesses. Explain why a financial advisor might encourage a client to include stocks, bonds, and real estate assets in his or her portfolio.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.7:	<p>Describe how financial markets adjust to new financial news and that prices in those markets reflect what is known about those financial assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how prices of financial investments can adjust when given specific news about a company's or industry's future profitability.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.8:	<p>Discuss ways that the prices of financial assets are affected by interest rates and explain that the prices of financial assets are also affected by changes in domestic and international economic conditions, monetary policy, and fiscal policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Give an example of a change in interest rates affecting the current value of a financial asset that pays returns in the future. Explain why the current value increases when interest rates fall. Explain how a change in economic growth might change the value of a stock held by an investor.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.9:	<p>Examine why investors should be aware of tendencies that people have that may result in poor choices, which may include avoiding selling assets at a loss because they weigh losses more than they weigh gains and investing in financial assets with which they are familiar, such as their own employer's stock or domestic rather than international stocks.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why investors may sell stocks that have gained in value, but hold ones that have lost value. Explain why this may not make sense. Identify an example of why an investor may have a bias toward familiar investments and why this may or may not be a rational decision.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.10:	<p>Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, and family situation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how the portfolio of a retiree might differ from that of a young, single person.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.11:	<p>Describe why an economic role for a government may exist if individuals do not have complete information about the nature of alternative investments or access to competitive financial markets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important for individuals to have accurate information about a company's sales and profits when investing in that company.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.12:	<p>Compare the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies that regulate financial markets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Conduct research to learn about the SEC or the Federal Reserve and identify their roles in regulating financial markets.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.1:	<p>Describe how individuals vary with respect to their willingness to accept risk and why most people are willing to pay a small cost now if it means they can avoid a possible larger loss later.</p> <p>Clarifications: Discuss whether or not a premium paid to insure against an accident that never happens is wasted.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.2:	<p>Analyze how judgment regarding risky events is subject to errors because people tend to overestimate the probability of infrequent events, often because they've heard of or seen a recent example.</p> <p>Clarifications: Discuss how an extended warranty on a consumer product is like insurance. Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of extended warranties on three consumer products: a new automobile, a smart phone, and a dishwasher, considering the likelihood that the product will fail, the cost of replacing the item, and the price of the warranty.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.3:	<p>Describe why people choose different amounts of insurance coverage based on their willingness to accept risk, as well as their occupation, lifestyle, age, financial profile, and the price of insurance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given hypothetical profiles for three types of individuals who differ with respect to occupation, age, lifestyle, marital status, and financial profile, assess the types and levels of personal financial risk faced by each and make recommendations for appropriate insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.4:	<p>Explain that people may be required by governments or by certain types of contracts (e.g., home mortgages) to purchase some types of insurance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why homeowners insurance is required by a lender when a homeowner takes out a mortgage. Investigate Florida's regulations regarding the amount of auto insurance that drivers are required to purchase as well as federal health insurance regulations.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.5:	<p>Describe how an insurance contract can increase the probability or size of a potential loss because having the insurance results in the person taking more risks, and that policy features such as deductibles and copayments are cost-sharing features that encourage the policyholder to take steps to reduce the potential size of a loss (claim).</p> <p>Clarifications: Given an accident scenario, calculate the amount that would be paid on an insurance claim after applying exclusions and deductibles.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.6:	<p>Explain that people can lower insurance premiums by behaving in ways that show they pose a lower risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why taking a safe-driving course can lower an auto insurance premium and why not smoking can lower the health insurance premium.</p> <p>Compare the purposes of various types of insurance, including that health insurance provides for funds to pay for health care in the event of illness and may also pay for the cost of preventative care; disability insurance is income insurance that provides funds to replace income lost while an</p>

SS.912.FL.6.7:	<p>individual is ill or injured and unable to work; property and casualty insurance pays for damage or loss to the insured's property; life insurance benefits are paid to the insured's beneficiaries in the event of the policyholder's death.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the coverage and costs of hypothetical plans for a set of scenarios for various types of insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.8:	<p>Discuss the fact that, in addition to privately purchased insurance, some government benefit programs provide a social safety net to protect individuals from economic hardship created by unexpected events.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe examples of government transfer programs that compensate for unexpected losses, including Social Security Disability benefits, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.9:	<p>Explain that loss of assets, wealth, and future opportunities can occur if an individual's personal information is obtained by others through identity theft and then used fraudulently, and that by managing their personal information and choosing the environment in which it is revealed, individuals can accept, reduce, and insure against the risk of loss due to identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe problems that can occur when an individual is a victim of identity theft. Give specific examples of how online transactions, online banking, email scams, and telemarketing calls can make consumers vulnerable to identity theft. Describe the conditions under which individuals should and should not disclose their Social Security number, account numbers, or other sensitive personal information.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.10:	<p>Compare federal and state regulations that provide some remedies and assistance for victims of identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Recommend actions a victim of identity theft should take to limit losses and restore personal security.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This grade 9-12 course consists of the following content area and literacy strands: Economics, Financial Literacy, Mathematics, Languages Arts for Literacy in History/Social Studies and Speaking and Listening. Basic economic concepts of scarcity, choice, opportunity cost, and cost/benefit analysis are interwoven throughout the standards and objectives. Emphasis will be placed on economic decision-making and real-life applications using real data.

The primary content for the course pertains to the study of learning the ideas, concepts, knowledge and skills that will enable students to implement beneficial personal decision-making choices; to become wise, successful, and knowledgeable consumers, savers, investors, users of credit and money managers; and to be participating members of a global workforce and society.

Content should include, but not be limited to:

- cost/Benefit analysis of economic decisions
- earning an income
- understanding state and federal taxes
- utilizing banking and financial services
- balancing a checkbook and managing a bank account
- savings, investment and planning for retirement
- understanding loans and borrowing money, including predatory lending and payday loans
- understanding interest, credit card debt and online commerce
- how to prevent identify fraud and theft
- rights and responsibilities of renting or buying a home
- understanding and planning for major financial purchases
- understanding the costs and benefits of insurance
- understanding the financial impact and consequence of gambling
- avoiding and filing bankruptcy
- reducing tax liability.

Instructional Practices: Teaching using real world materials, examples and simulations enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend concepts related to personal financial literacy. Using the following instructional practices will also help student learning.

1. Incorporating current event articles on economic developments related to personal financial literacy.
2. Having students create economic models that reflect key concepts and economic decisions.
3. Use real world data and evidence to answer complex high-level questions that are based on real world scenarios.
4. Require students to make and support personal financial decisions using evidence and trends.
5. Provide extended learning opportunities that simulate economic scenarios including, but not limited to:
 - o planning and managing a household budget
 - o purchasing a home or automobile
 - o planning for retirement
 - o filing a tax return
 - o managing an investment portfolio
 - o affording college for dependent children

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support,

students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Finance Your Future

The Division of Consumer Services at the Florida Department of Financial Services offers a free financial literacy resource designed for middle and high students. Finance Your Future is comprised of eight main modules on the topics of: Budgeting & Saving, Credit Cards, Banking, Credit Report & Score, Debt, Frauds & Scams, Insurance & Benefits and Life Events. Each module includes lessons, activities, games and a comprehensive knowledge check at the end. Visit the Finance Your Future website to access this resource. It should be noted that this resource does not include all of the financial literacy content needed to satisfy the standard high school diploma requirement per s. 1003.4282, Florida Statutes. A crosswalk of Financial Literacy standards and benchmarks can be found [here](#).

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

This course meets the statutory requirement outlined in Section 1003.4282(3)(g), Florida Statutes, which states that beginning with the 2019-2020 school year, all school districts must offer a financial literacy course consisting of at least 0.5 credit as an elective.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102372

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Economics >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: PERSONAL FIN LIT

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12,30,31

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Mathematics (Grades 6-12)

Business Education (Grades 6-12)

Personal Financial Literacy Honors (#2102374) 2019 - 2022

(current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.9:	Describe how the earnings of workers are determined. Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification. Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society.
SS.912.E.2.8:	Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive). Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.FL.1.1:	Discuss that people choose jobs or careers for which they are qualified based on non-income factors, such as job satisfaction, independence, risk, family, or location. Clarifications: Identify non-income factors that influence career or job choice by interviewing three individuals who work at different jobs.
SS.912.FL.1.2:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer. Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.
SS.912.FL.1.3:	Evaluate ways people can make more informed education, job, or career decisions by evaluating the benefits and costs of different choices. Clarifications: Compare the benefits and costs of a college education to those of a technical school. Compare the unemployment rates of workers with different levels of education.
SS.912.FL.1.4:	Analyze the reasons why the wage or salary paid to workers in jobs is usually determined by the labor market and that businesses are generally willing to pay more productive workers higher wages or salaries than less productive workers. Clarifications: Explain why wages or salaries vary among workers in different types of jobs and among workers in the same jobs. Discuss why the productivity of workers is important to businesses.
SS.912.FL.1.5:	Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment. Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.
SS.912.FL.1.6:	Explain that taxes are paid to federal, state, and local governments to fund government goods and services and transfer payments from government to individuals and that the major types of taxes are income taxes, payroll (Social Security) taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes. Clarifications: Calculate the amount of taxes a person is likely to pay when given information or data about the person's sources of income and amount of spending. Identify which level of government receives the tax revenue for a particular tax and describe what is done with the tax revenue.
	Discuss how people's sources of income, amount of income, as well as the amount and type of spending affect the types and amounts of taxes paid.

SS.912.FL.1.7:	<p>Clarifications: Investigate the tax rates on different sources of income and on different types of goods that are purchased.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.1:	<p>Compare consumer decisions as they are influenced by the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, and the consumer's income as well as his or her preferences.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write scenarios explaining how an individual's decision to buy athletic shoes may have been influenced by various factors.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.2:	<p>Analyze situations in which when people consume goods and services, their consumption can have positive and negative effects on others.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the positive or negative impacts of an activity such as smoking cigarettes or attending school, etc., might have on other individuals and the community.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.3:	<p>Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the product's features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the product's durability and maintenance costs.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the factors that a consumer who is buying an automobile should consider before making a choice.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.4:	<p>Describe ways that consumers may be influenced by how the price of a good is expressed.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a paragraph explaining why a store might advertise the price of a flat screen TV expressed as an amount per day or week rather than the actual full price. List different ways retailers use to express the prices of their products.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.5:	<p>Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services and describe how the amount of information people should gather depends on the benefits and costs of the information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a newspaper column, "Tips for Consumers," explaining why searching for information may be more important when purchasing expensive, durable goods and services than for inexpensive and nondurable products. Include an explanation of how impulse buying can be avoided by sleeping on a decision before making a big purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.6:	<p>Explain that people may choose to donate money to charitable organizations and other not-for-profits because they gain satisfaction from donating.</p> <p>Clarifications: Brainstorm a list of charitable organizations that are operating in the students' community. For each organization, list a possible reason that a donor might want to give to that charitable organization.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.7:	<p>Examine governments establishing laws and institutions to provide consumers with information about goods or services being purchased and to protect consumers from fraud.</p> <p>Clarifications: Draft a complaint letter to an appropriate firm or agency about a problem the consumer has encountered with a purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.1:	<p>Discuss the reasons why some people have a tendency to be impatient and choose immediate spending over saving for the future.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify instances in their lives where they decided to buy something immediately and then wished they had instead saved the money for future purchases.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.2:	<p>Examine the ideas that inflation reduces the value of money, including savings, that the real interest rate expresses the rate of return on savings, taking into account the effect of inflation and that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why savers expect a higher nominal interest rate when inflation is expected to be high.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.3:	<p>Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate which tells savers how the dollar value of their savings or investments will grow, and the real interest rate which tells savers how the purchasing power of their savings or investments will grow.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given the nominal interest rate and the rate of inflation over the course of one year, explain what will happen to the purchasing power of savings.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.4:	<p>Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use spreadsheet software to calculate the amount a 10-year-old would need to save today in order to pay for one year of college tuition eight years from now.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.5:	<p>Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking and financial system.</p> <p>Clarifications: : Explain the role that government agencies charged with regulating financial institutions play in helping to protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking system. These agencies include the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the FDIC, and state banking departments.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.6:	<p>Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why traditional IRAs (individual retirement accounts), Roth IRAs, and educational savings accounts provide incentives for people to save.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.7:	<p>Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee's decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why matches of retirement savings by employers substantially change the incentives for employees to save. Explain why having employees "opt out" of savings programs results in a higher level of saving than having them "opt in."</p>
	<p>Discuss ways that consumers can compare the cost of credit by using the annual percentage rate (APR), initial fees charged, and fees charged for late payment or missed payments.</p>

SS.912.FL.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Use the APR, initial fees, late fees, nonpayment fees, and other relevant information to compare the cost of credit from various sources for the purchase of a product.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.2:	<p>Discuss that banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates, which increase after a set period of time or when the borrower misses a payment or makes a late payment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why a bank may offer low-rate introductory credit offers.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.3:	<p>Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.4:	<p>Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good—called a down payment—in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how a down payment reduces the total amount financed and why this reduces the monthly payment and/or the length of the loan. Explain why a borrower who has made a down payment has an incentive to repay a loan or make payments on time.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.5:	<p>Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrowers' credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports.</p> <p>Clarifications: List factors from an individual's credit history or credit application that may cause a lender to deny credit. Explain what credit bureaus do.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.6:	<p>Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower's credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person's credit risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the concept of a credit score and what it indicates about a borrower. Explain why certain factors, such as having many credit cards with large lines of credit and large balances, might hurt a credit score.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.7:	<p>Describe that, in addition to assessing a person's credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums.</p> <p>Clarifications: Provide two examples of how having a good credit score can benefit a person financially. Explain why employers find it useful to hire someone with a better credit score.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.8:	<p>Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a scenario about the future opportunities a person can lose by failing to repay loans as agreed.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.9:	<p>Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify the costs and benefits associated with using different credit counseling services.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.10:	<p>Analyze the fact that, in extreme cases, bankruptcy may be an option for consumers who are unable to repay debt, and although bankruptcy provides some benefits, filing for bankruptcy also entails considerable costs, including having notice of the bankruptcy appear on a consumer's credit report for up to 10 years.</p> <p>Clarifications: Investigate the costs of bankruptcy by examining the bankruptcy laws in Florida.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.11:	<p>Explain that people often apply for a mortgage to purchase a home and identify a mortgage is a type of loan that is secured by real estate property as collateral.</p> <p>Clarifications: Predict what might happen should a homeowner fail to make his or her mortgage payments.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.12:	<p>Discuss that consumers who use credit should be aware of laws that are in place to protect them and that these include requirements to provide full disclosure of credit terms such as APR and fees, as well as protection against discrimination and abusive marketing or collection practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important that consumers have full information about loans. Explain the information on a credit disclosure statement.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.13:	<p>Explain that consumers are entitled to a free copy of their credit report annually so that they can verify that no errors were made that might increase their cost of credit.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important to check the accuracy of the information recorded on a credit report and know what steps to take to correct errors on credit reports.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.1:	<p>Compare the ways that federal, state, and local tax rates vary on different types of investments. Describe the taxes effect on the after-tax rate of return of an investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given tax rates and inflation rates, calculate the real, after-tax rates of return for groups of stocks and bonds.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.2:	<p>Explain how the expenses of buying, selling, and holding financial assets decrease the rate of return from an investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify and compare the administrative costs of several mutual funds and estimate the differences in the total amount accumulated after 10 years for each mutual fund, assuming identical market performance.</p>
	<p>Discuss that buyers and sellers in financial markets determine prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rates of return on those assets.</p>

SS.912.FL.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Predict what will happen to the price and rate of return on a bond if buyers believe that the bond has increased in risk.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.4:	<p>Explain that an investment with greater risk than another investment will commonly have a lower market price, and therefore a higher rate of return, than the other investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why the expected rate of return on a “blue chip” stock is likely to be lower than that of an Internet start-up company.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.5:	<p>Explain that shorter-term investments will likely have lower rates of return than longer-term investments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how markets will determine the rates of return for two bonds if one is a long-term bond and the other a short-term bond, assuming each bond pays the same rate of interest.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.6:	<p>Describe how diversifying investments in different types of financial assets can lower investment risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the risk faced by two investors, both of whom own two businesses on a beach. One investor owns a suntan lotion business and a rain umbrella business. The other investor owns two suntan lotion businesses. Explain why a financial advisor might encourage a client to include stocks, bonds, and real estate assets in his or her portfolio.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.7:	<p>Describe how financial markets adjust to new financial news and that prices in those markets reflect what is known about those financial assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how prices of financial investments can adjust when given specific news about a company's or industry's future profitability.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.8:	<p>Discuss ways that the prices of financial assets are affected by interest rates and explain that the prices of financial assets are also affected by changes in domestic and international economic conditions, monetary policy, and fiscal policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Give an example of a change in interest rates affecting the current value of a financial asset that pays returns in the future. Explain why the current value increases when interest rates fall. Explain how a change in economic growth might change the value of a stock held by an investor.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.9:	<p>Examine why investors should be aware of tendencies that people have that may result in poor choices, which may include avoiding selling assets at a loss because they weigh losses more than they weigh gains and investing in financial assets with which they are familiar, such as their own employer's stock or domestic rather than international stocks.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why investors may sell stocks that have gained in value, but hold ones that have lost value. Explain why this may not make sense. Identify an example of why an investor may have a bias toward familiar investments and why this may or may not be a rational decision.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.10:	<p>Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, and family situation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how the portfolio of a retiree might differ from that of a young, single person.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.11:	<p>Describe why an economic role for a government may exist if individuals do not have complete information about the nature of alternative investments or access to competitive financial markets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important for individuals to have accurate information about a company's sales and profits when investing in that company.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.12:	<p>Compare the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies that regulate financial markets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Conduct research to learn about the SEC or the Federal Reserve and identify their roles in regulating financial markets.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.1:	<p>Describe how individuals vary with respect to their willingness to accept risk and why most people are willing to pay a small cost now if it means they can avoid a possible larger loss later.</p> <p>Clarifications: Discuss whether or not a premium paid to insure against an accident that never happens is wasted.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.2:	<p>Analyze how judgment regarding risky events is subject to errors because people tend to overestimate the probability of infrequent events, often because they've heard of or seen a recent example.</p> <p>Clarifications: Discuss how an extended warranty on a consumer product is like insurance. Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of extended warranties on three consumer products: a new automobile, a smart phone, and a dishwasher, considering the likelihood that the product will fail, the cost of replacing the item, and the price of the warranty.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.3:	<p>Describe why people choose different amounts of insurance coverage based on their willingness to accept risk, as well as their occupation, lifestyle, age, financial profile, and the price of insurance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given hypothetical profiles for three types of individuals who differ with respect to occupation, age, lifestyle, marital status, and financial profile, assess the types and levels of personal financial risk faced by each and make recommendations for appropriate insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.4:	<p>Explain that people may be required by governments or by certain types of contracts (e.g., home mortgages) to purchase some types of insurance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why homeowners insurance is required by a lender when a homeowner takes out a mortgage. Investigate Florida's regulations regarding the amount of auto insurance that drivers are required to purchase as well as federal health insurance regulations.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.5:	<p>Describe how an insurance contract can increase the probability or size of a potential loss because having the insurance results in the person taking more risks, and that policy features such as deductibles and copayments are cost-sharing features that encourage the policyholder to take steps to reduce the potential size of a loss (claim).</p> <p>Clarifications: Given an accident scenario, calculate the amount that would be paid on an insurance claim after applying exclusions and deductibles.</p>

SS.912.FL.6.6:	<p>Explain that people can lower insurance premiums by behaving in ways that show they pose a lower risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why taking a safe-driving course can lower an auto insurance premium and why not smoking can lower the health insurance premium.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.7:	<p>Compare the purposes of various types of insurance, including that health insurance provides for funds to pay for health care in the event of illness and may also pay for the cost of preventative care; disability insurance is income insurance that provides funds to replace income lost while an individual is ill or injured and unable to work; property and casualty insurance pays for damage or loss to the insured's property; life insurance benefits are paid to the insured's beneficiaries in the event of the policyholder's death.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the coverage and costs of hypothetical plans for a set of scenarios for various types of insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.8:	<p>Discuss the fact that, in addition to privately purchased insurance, some government benefit programs provide a social safety net to protect individuals from economic hardship created by unexpected events.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe examples of government transfer programs that compensate for unexpected losses, including Social Security Disability benefits, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.9:	<p>Explain that loss of assets, wealth, and future opportunities can occur if an individual's personal information is obtained by others through identity theft and then used fraudulently, and that by managing their personal information and choosing the environment in which it is revealed, individuals can accept, reduce, and insure against the risk of loss due to identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe problems that can occur when an individual is a victim of identity theft. Give specific examples of how online transactions, online banking, email scams, and telemarketing calls can make consumers vulnerable to identity theft. Describe the conditions under which individuals should and should not disclose their Social Security number, account numbers, or other sensitive personal information.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.10:	<p>Compare federal and state regulations that provide some remedies and assistance for victims of identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Recommend actions a victim of identity theft should take to limit losses and restore personal security.</p>
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.

LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.1:	Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. ★
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.2:	Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling. ★ Clarifications: Algebra 1 Content Notes: Working with quantities and the relationships between them provides grounding for work with expressions, equations, and functions.
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.3:	Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to

identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This grade 9-12 course consists of the following content area and literacy strands: Economics, Financial Literacy, Mathematics, Languages Arts for Literacy in History/Social Studies and Speaking and Listening. Basic economic concepts of scarcity, choice, opportunity cost, and cost/benefit analysis are interwoven throughout the standards and objectives. Emphasis will be placed on economic decision-making and real-life applications using real data.

The primary content for the course pertains to the study of learning the ideas, concepts, knowledge and skills that will enable students to implement beneficial personal decision-making choices; to become wise, successful, and knowledgeable consumers, savers, investors, users of credit and money managers; and to be participating members of a global workforce and society.

Content should include, but not be limited to:

- cost/Benefit analysis of economic decisions
- earning an income
- understanding state and federal taxes
- utilizing banking and financial services
- balancing a checkbook and managing a bank account
- savings, investment and planning for retirement
- understanding loans and borrowing money, including predatory lending and payday loans
- understanding interest, credit card debt and online commerce
- how to prevent identify fraud and theft
- rights and responsibilities of renting or buying a home
- understanding and planning for major financial purchases
- understanding the costs and benefits of insurance
- understanding the financial impact and consequence of gambling
- avoiding and filing bankruptcy
- reducing tax liability.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices: Teaching using real world materials, examples and simulations enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend concepts related to personal financial literacy. Using the following instructional practices will also help student learning.

1. Incorporating current event articles on economic developments related to personal financial literacy.
2. Having students create economic models that reflect key concepts and economic decisions.
3. Use real world data and evidence to answer complex high-level questions that are based on real world scenarios.
4. Require students to make and support personal financial decisions using evidence and trends.
5. Provide extended learning opportunities that simulate economic scenarios including, but not limited to:
 - o planning and managing a household budget
 - o purchasing a home or automobile
 - o planning for retirement
 - o filing a tax return
 - o managing an investment portfolio
 - o affording college for dependent children

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

Finance Your Future

The Division of Consumer Services at the Florida Department of Financial Services offers a free financial literacy resource designed for middle and high students. Finance Your Future is comprised of eight main modules on the topics of: Budgeting & Saving, Credit Cards, Banking, Credit Report & Score, Debt, Frauds & Scams, Insurance & Benefits and Life Events. Each module includes lessons, activities, games and a comprehensive knowledge check at the end. Visit the Finance Your Future website to access this resource. It should be noted that this resource does not include all of the financial literacy content needed to satisfy the standard high school diploma requirement per s. 1003.4282, Florida Statutes. A crosswalk of Financial Literacy standards and benchmarks can be found here.

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

This course meets the statutory requirement outlined in Section 1003.4282(3)(g), Florida Statutes, which states that beginning with the 2019-2020 school year, all school districts must offer a financial literacy course consisting of at least 0.5 credit as an elective.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102374	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: PERSONAL FIN LIT HON
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors• Class Size Core Required
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12,30,31	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Mathematics (Grades 6-12)
Business Education (Grades 6-12)
Economics (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Personal Financial Literacy Honors (#2102374) 2022 - And

Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.9:	Describe how the earnings of workers are determined. Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification. Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society.
SS.912.E.2.8:	Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive). Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.FL.1.1:	Discuss that people choose jobs or careers for which they are qualified based on non-income factors, such as job satisfaction, independence, risk, family, or location. Clarifications: Identify non-income factors that influence career or job choice by interviewing three individuals who work at different jobs.
SS.912.FL.1.2:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer. Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.
SS.912.FL.1.3:	Evaluate ways people can make more informed education, job, or career decisions by evaluating the benefits and costs of different choices. Clarifications: Compare the benefits and costs of a college education to those of a technical school. Compare the unemployment rates of workers with different levels of education.
SS.912.FL.1.4:	Analyze the reasons why the wage or salary paid to workers in jobs is usually determined by the labor market and that businesses are generally willing to pay more productive workers higher wages or salaries than less productive workers. Clarifications: Explain why wages or salaries vary among workers in different types of jobs and among workers in the same jobs. Discuss why the productivity of workers is important to businesses.
SS.912.FL.1.5:	Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment. Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.
SS.912.FL.1.6:	Explain that taxes are paid to federal, state, and local governments to fund government goods and services and transfer payments from government to individuals and that the major types of taxes are income taxes, payroll (Social Security) taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes. Clarifications: Calculate the amount of taxes a person is likely to pay when given information or data about the person's sources of income and amount of spending. Identify which level of government receives the tax revenue for a particular tax and describe what is done with the tax revenue.
	Discuss how people's sources of income, amount of income, as well as the amount and type of spending affect the types and amounts of taxes paid.

SS.912.FL.1.7:	<p>Clarifications: Investigate the tax rates on different sources of income and on different types of goods that are purchased.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.1:	<p>Compare consumer decisions as they are influenced by the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, and the consumer's income as well as his or her preferences.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write scenarios explaining how an individual's decision to buy athletic shoes may have been influenced by various factors.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.2:	<p>Analyze situations in which when people consume goods and services, their consumption can have positive and negative effects on others.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the positive or negative impacts of an activity such as smoking cigarettes or attending school, etc., might have on other individuals and the community.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.3:	<p>Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the product's features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the product's durability and maintenance costs.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the factors that a consumer who is buying an automobile should consider before making a choice.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.4:	<p>Describe ways that consumers may be influenced by how the price of a good is expressed.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a paragraph explaining why a store might advertise the price of a flat screen TV expressed as an amount per day or week rather than the actual full price. List different ways retailers use to express the prices of their products.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.5:	<p>Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services and describe how the amount of information people should gather depends on the benefits and costs of the information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a newspaper column, "Tips for Consumers," explaining why searching for information may be more important when purchasing expensive, durable goods and services than for inexpensive and nondurable products. Include an explanation of how impulse buying can be avoided by sleeping on a decision before making a big purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.6:	<p>Explain that people may choose to donate money to charitable organizations and other not-for-profits because they gain satisfaction from donating.</p> <p>Clarifications: Brainstorm a list of charitable organizations that are operating in the students' community. For each organization, list a possible reason that a donor might want to give to that charitable organization.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.7:	<p>Examine governments establishing laws and institutions to provide consumers with information about goods or services being purchased and to protect consumers from fraud.</p> <p>Clarifications: Draft a complaint letter to an appropriate firm or agency about a problem the consumer has encountered with a purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.1:	<p>Discuss the reasons why some people have a tendency to be impatient and choose immediate spending over saving for the future.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify instances in their lives where they decided to buy something immediately and then wished they had instead saved the money for future purchases.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.2:	<p>Examine the ideas that inflation reduces the value of money, including savings, that the real interest rate expresses the rate of return on savings, taking into account the effect of inflation and that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why savers expect a higher nominal interest rate when inflation is expected to be high.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.3:	<p>Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate which tells savers how the dollar value of their savings or investments will grow, and the real interest rate which tells savers how the purchasing power of their savings or investments will grow.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given the nominal interest rate and the rate of inflation over the course of one year, explain what will happen to the purchasing power of savings.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.4:	<p>Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use spreadsheet software to calculate the amount a 10-year-old would need to save today in order to pay for one year of college tuition eight years from now.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.5:	<p>Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking and financial system.</p> <p>Clarifications: : Explain the role that government agencies charged with regulating financial institutions play in helping to protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking system. These agencies include the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the FDIC, and state banking departments.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.6:	<p>Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why traditional IRAs (individual retirement accounts), Roth IRAs, and educational savings accounts provide incentives for people to save.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.7:	<p>Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee's decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why matches of retirement savings by employers substantially change the incentives for employees to save. Explain why having employees "opt out" of savings programs results in a higher level of saving than having them "opt in."</p>
	<p>Discuss ways that consumers can compare the cost of credit by using the annual percentage rate (APR), initial fees charged, and fees charged for late payment or missed payments.</p>

SS.912.FL.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Use the APR, initial fees, late fees, nonpayment fees, and other relevant information to compare the cost of credit from various sources for the purchase of a product.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.2:	<p>Discuss that banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates, which increase after a set period of time or when the borrower misses a payment or makes a late payment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why a bank may offer low-rate introductory credit offers.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.3:	<p>Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.4:	<p>Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good—called a down payment—in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how a down payment reduces the total amount financed and why this reduces the monthly payment and/or the length of the loan. Explain why a borrower who has made a down payment has an incentive to repay a loan or make payments on time.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.5:	<p>Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrowers' credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports.</p> <p>Clarifications: List factors from an individual's credit history or credit application that may cause a lender to deny credit. Explain what credit bureaus do.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.6:	<p>Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower's credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person's credit risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the concept of a credit score and what it indicates about a borrower. Explain why certain factors, such as having many credit cards with large lines of credit and large balances, might hurt a credit score.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.7:	<p>Describe that, in addition to assessing a person's credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums.</p> <p>Clarifications: Provide two examples of how having a good credit score can benefit a person financially. Explain why employers find it useful to hire someone with a better credit score.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.8:	<p>Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a scenario about the future opportunities a person can lose by failing to repay loans as agreed.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.9:	<p>Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify the costs and benefits associated with using different credit counseling services.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.10:	<p>Analyze the fact that, in extreme cases, bankruptcy may be an option for consumers who are unable to repay debt, and although bankruptcy provides some benefits, filing for bankruptcy also entails considerable costs, including having notice of the bankruptcy appear on a consumer's credit report for up to 10 years.</p> <p>Clarifications: Investigate the costs of bankruptcy by examining the bankruptcy laws in Florida.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.11:	<p>Explain that people often apply for a mortgage to purchase a home and identify a mortgage is a type of loan that is secured by real estate property as collateral.</p> <p>Clarifications: Predict what might happen should a homeowner fail to make his or her mortgage payments.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.12:	<p>Discuss that consumers who use credit should be aware of laws that are in place to protect them and that these include requirements to provide full disclosure of credit terms such as APR and fees, as well as protection against discrimination and abusive marketing or collection practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important that consumers have full information about loans. Explain the information on a credit disclosure statement.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.13:	<p>Explain that consumers are entitled to a free copy of their credit report annually so that they can verify that no errors were made that might increase their cost of credit.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important to check the accuracy of the information recorded on a credit report and know what steps to take to correct errors on credit reports.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.1:	<p>Compare the ways that federal, state, and local tax rates vary on different types of investments. Describe the taxes effect on the after-tax rate of return of an investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given tax rates and inflation rates, calculate the real, after-tax rates of return for groups of stocks and bonds.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.2:	<p>Explain how the expenses of buying, selling, and holding financial assets decrease the rate of return from an investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify and compare the administrative costs of several mutual funds and estimate the differences in the total amount accumulated after 10 years for each mutual fund, assuming identical market performance.</p>
	<p>Discuss that buyers and sellers in financial markets determine prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rates of return on those assets.</p>

SS.912.FL.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Predict what will happen to the price and rate of return on a bond if buyers believe that the bond has increased in risk.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.4:	<p>Explain that an investment with greater risk than another investment will commonly have a lower market price, and therefore a higher rate of return, than the other investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why the expected rate of return on a “blue chip” stock is likely to be lower than that of an Internet start-up company.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.5:	<p>Explain that shorter-term investments will likely have lower rates of return than longer-term investments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how markets will determine the rates of return for two bonds if one is a long-term bond and the other a short-term bond, assuming each bond pays the same rate of interest.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.6:	<p>Describe how diversifying investments in different types of financial assets can lower investment risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the risk faced by two investors, both of whom own two businesses on a beach. One investor owns a suntan lotion business and a rain umbrella business. The other investor owns two suntan lotion businesses. Explain why a financial advisor might encourage a client to include stocks, bonds, and real estate assets in his or her portfolio.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.7:	<p>Describe how financial markets adjust to new financial news and that prices in those markets reflect what is known about those financial assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how prices of financial investments can adjust when given specific news about a company's or industry's future profitability.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.8:	<p>Discuss ways that the prices of financial assets are affected by interest rates and explain that the prices of financial assets are also affected by changes in domestic and international economic conditions, monetary policy, and fiscal policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Give an example of a change in interest rates affecting the current value of a financial asset that pays returns in the future. Explain why the current value increases when interest rates fall. Explain how a change in economic growth might change the value of a stock held by an investor.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.9:	<p>Examine why investors should be aware of tendencies that people have that may result in poor choices, which may include avoiding selling assets at a loss because they weigh losses more than they weigh gains and investing in financial assets with which they are familiar, such as their own employer's stock or domestic rather than international stocks.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why investors may sell stocks that have gained in value, but hold ones that have lost value. Explain why this may not make sense. Identify an example of why an investor may have a bias toward familiar investments and why this may or may not be a rational decision.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.10:	<p>Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, and family situation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how the portfolio of a retiree might differ from that of a young, single person.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.11:	<p>Describe why an economic role for a government may exist if individuals do not have complete information about the nature of alternative investments or access to competitive financial markets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important for individuals to have accurate information about a company's sales and profits when investing in that company.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.12:	<p>Compare the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies that regulate financial markets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Conduct research to learn about the SEC or the Federal Reserve and identify their roles in regulating financial markets.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.1:	<p>Describe how individuals vary with respect to their willingness to accept risk and why most people are willing to pay a small cost now if it means they can avoid a possible larger loss later.</p> <p>Clarifications: Discuss whether or not a premium paid to insure against an accident that never happens is wasted.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.2:	<p>Analyze how judgment regarding risky events is subject to errors because people tend to overestimate the probability of infrequent events, often because they've heard of or seen a recent example.</p> <p>Clarifications: Discuss how an extended warranty on a consumer product is like insurance. Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of extended warranties on three consumer products: a new automobile, a smart phone, and a dishwasher, considering the likelihood that the product will fail, the cost of replacing the item, and the price of the warranty.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.3:	<p>Describe why people choose different amounts of insurance coverage based on their willingness to accept risk, as well as their occupation, lifestyle, age, financial profile, and the price of insurance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given hypothetical profiles for three types of individuals who differ with respect to occupation, age, lifestyle, marital status, and financial profile, assess the types and levels of personal financial risk faced by each and make recommendations for appropriate insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.4:	<p>Explain that people may be required by governments or by certain types of contracts (e.g., home mortgages) to purchase some types of insurance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why homeowners insurance is required by a lender when a homeowner takes out a mortgage. Investigate Florida's regulations regarding the amount of auto insurance that drivers are required to purchase as well as federal health insurance regulations.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.5:	<p>Describe how an insurance contract can increase the probability or size of a potential loss because having the insurance results in the person taking more risks, and that policy features such as deductibles and copayments are cost-sharing features that encourage the policyholder to take steps to reduce the potential size of a loss (claim).</p> <p>Clarifications: Given an accident scenario, calculate the amount that would be paid on an insurance claim after applying exclusions and deductibles.</p>

SS.912.FL.6.6:	<p>Explain that people can lower insurance premiums by behaving in ways that show they pose a lower risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why taking a safe-driving course can lower an auto insurance premium and why not smoking can lower the health insurance premium.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.7:	<p>Compare the purposes of various types of insurance, including that health insurance provides for funds to pay for health care in the event of illness and may also pay for the cost of preventative care; disability insurance is income insurance that provides funds to replace income lost while an individual is ill or injured and unable to work; property and casualty insurance pays for damage or loss to the insured's property; life insurance benefits are paid to the insured's beneficiaries in the event of the policyholder's death.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the coverage and costs of hypothetical plans for a set of scenarios for various types of insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.8:	<p>Discuss the fact that, in addition to privately purchased insurance, some government benefit programs provide a social safety net to protect individuals from economic hardship created by unexpected events.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe examples of government transfer programs that compensate for unexpected losses, including Social Security Disability benefits, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.9:	<p>Explain that loss of assets, wealth, and future opportunities can occur if an individual's personal information is obtained by others through identity theft and then used fraudulently, and that by managing their personal information and choosing the environment in which it is revealed, individuals can accept, reduce, and insure against the risk of loss due to identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe problems that can occur when an individual is a victim of identity theft. Give specific examples of how online transactions, online banking, email scams, and telemarketing calls can make consumers vulnerable to identity theft. Describe the conditions under which individuals should and should not disclose their Social Security number, account numbers, or other sensitive personal information.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.10:	<p>Compare federal and state regulations that provide some remedies and assistance for victims of identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Recommend actions a victim of identity theft should take to limit losses and restore personal security.</p>
MA.K.12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K.12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K.12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate to discover possible solutions. Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. Check calculations when solving problems. Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like “Why is the girl smiling?” or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: “I think _____ because _____.” The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This grade 9-12 course consists of the following content area and literacy strands: Economics, Financial Literacy, Mathematics, Languages Arts for Literacy in History/Social Studies and Speaking and Listening. Basic economic concepts of scarcity, choice, opportunity cost, and cost/benefit analysis are interwoven throughout the standards and objectives. Emphasis will be placed on economic decision-making and real-life applications using real data.

The primary content for the course pertains to the study of learning the ideas, concepts, knowledge and skills that will enable students to implement beneficial personal decision-making choices; to become wise, successful, and knowledgeable consumers, savers, investors, users of credit and money managers; and to be participating members of a global workforce and society.

Content should include, but not be limited to:

- cost/Benefit analysis of economic decisions
- earning an income
- understanding state and federal taxes
- utilizing banking and financial services
- balancing a checkbook and managing a bank account
- savings, investment and planning for retirement
- understanding loans and borrowing money, including predatory lending and payday loans
- understanding interest, credit card debt and online commerce
- how to prevent identify fraud and theft
- rights and responsibilities of renting or buying a home
- understanding and planning for major financial purchases
- understanding the costs and benefits of insurance
- understanding the financial impact and consequence of gambling
- avoiding and filing bankruptcy
- reducing tax liability.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices: Teaching using real world materials, examples and simulations enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend concepts related to personal financial literacy. Using the following instructional practices will also help student learning.

1. Incorporating current event articles on economic developments related to personal financial literacy.
2. Having students create economic models that reflect key concepts and economic decisions.
3. Use real world data and evidence to answer complex high-level questions that are based on real world scenarios.
4. Require students to make and support personal financial decisions using evidence and trends.
5. Provide extended learning opportunities that simulate economic scenarios including, but not limited to:
 - o planning and managing a household budget
 - o purchasing a home or automobile
 - o planning for retirement

- o filing a tax return
- o managing an investment portfolio
- o affording college for dependent children

Florida’s Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida’s B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Finance Your Future

The Division of Consumer Services at the Florida Department of Financial Services offers a free financial literacy resource designed for middle and high students. Finance Your Future is comprised of eight main modules on the topics of: Budgeting & Saving, Credit Cards, Banking, Credit Report & Score, Debt, Frauds & Scams, Insurance & Benefits and Life Events. Each module includes lessons, activities, games and a comprehensive knowledge check at the end. Visit the Finance Your Future website to access this resource. It should be noted that this resource does not include all of the financial literacy content needed to satisfy the standard high school diploma requirement per s. 1003.4282, Florida Statutes. A crosswalk of Financial Literacy standards and benchmarks can be found here.

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

This course meets the statutory requirement outlined in Section 1003.4282(3)(g), Florida Statutes, which states that beginning with the 2019-2020 school year, all school districts must offer a financial literacy course consisting of at least 0.5 credit as an elective.

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Course Number: 2102374	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: PERSONAL FIN LIT HON
	Course Length: Semester (S)
	Course Attributes:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honors • Class Size Core Required
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Level: 3
Course Status: State Board Approved	
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12,30,31	

Educator Certifications

Mathematics (Grades 6-12)
Business Education (Grades 6-12)
Economics (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

The American Economic Experience: Scarcity and Choice Honors (#2102390) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.5.11:	Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?, (2) How to produce?, and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place. Compare different forms of business organizations.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7:	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8:	Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition. Describe how the earnings of workers are determined.
SS.912.E.1.9:	Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions. Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification.
SS.912.E.1.15:	Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.
SS.912.E.1.16:	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item. Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States. Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications:

	Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society.
	Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive).
SS.912.E.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10:	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System.
	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.
SS.912.E.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.2:	Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.
	Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.
SS.912.E.3.3:	Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.
	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
	Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.
SS.912.E.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.

	d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.1:	Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.2:	Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling. ★ Clarifications: Algebra 1 Content Notes: Working with quantities and the relationships between them provides grounding for work with expressions, equations, and functions. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.3:	Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The American Economic Experience: Scarcity and Choice - The grade 9-12 The American Economic Experience: Scarcity and Choice consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Economics and Geography. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the concepts and processes of economics in the American system. Content should include, but is not limited to, currency, banking, and monetary policy, the fundamental concepts relevant to

the development of a market economy, the American mixed-market system, the global market and economy, major economic theories, the role and influence of the government and fiscal policies, economic measurements, tools, and methodology, personal finance, financial and investment markets, and the business cycle.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Note: Students earning credit in this course may not earn credit in Economics (2102310), Economics Honors (2102320), or The American Economic Experience (2102380).

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102390

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Economics >

Abbreviated Title: AMER ECON EXP HON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

The American Economic Experience: Scarcity and Choice Honors (#2102390) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.5.11:	<p>Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 37-39. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.E.1.1:	<p>Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.</p>
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?, (2) How to produce?, and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place.
SS.912.E.1.5:	<p>Compare different forms of business organizations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.</p>
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7:	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8:	<p>Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition.</p> <p>Describe how the earnings of workers are determined.</p>
SS.912.E.1.9:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are minimum wage, the market value of the product produced, workers' productivity.</p>
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions.
SS.912.E.1.15:	<p>Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, Individual Retirement Accounts.</p>
SS.912.E.1.16:	<p>Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of a career path are university student, trade school student, food service employee, retail employee, laborer, armed forces enlisted personnel. Examples of a budget plan are housing expenses, furnishing, utilities, food costs, transportation, and personal expenses - medical, clothing, grooming, entertainment and recreation, and gifts and contributions. Examples of a credit plan are interest rates, credit scores, payment plan.</p>
SS.912.E.2.1:	<p>Identify and explain broad economic goals.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.</p>
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.E.2.4:	<p>Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.</p>
SS.912.E.2.5:	<p>Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.</p>
SS.912.E.2.6:	<p>Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

	Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society.
	Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive).
SS.912.E.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10:	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System.
	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.
SS.912.E.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.2:	Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.
	Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.
SS.912.E.3.3:	Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.
	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
	Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.
SS.912.E.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.3.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.

- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K.12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The American Economic Experience: Scarcity and Choice - The grade 9-12 The American Economic Experience: Scarcity and Choice consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Economics and Geography. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the concepts and processes of economics in the American system. Content should include, but is not limited to, currency, banking, and monetary policy, the fundamental concepts relevant to the development of a market economy, the American mixed-market system, the global market and economy, major economic theories, the role and influence of the government and fiscal policies, economic measurements, tools, and methodology, personal finance, financial and investment markets, and the business cycle.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Note: Students earning credit in this course may not earn credit in Economics (2102310), Economics Honors (2102320), or The American Economic Experience (2102380).

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102390	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: AMER ECON EXP HON Course Length: Semester (S) Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Level: 3
Course Status: State Board Approved	
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge Pre-AICE - Travel & Tourism IGCSE Level (#2102400) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-secondary-2/cambridge-igcse/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102400	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: PRE-AICE TRVL&TRSM IG Course Length: Year (Y) Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Level: 3
Course Status: Course Approved	
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Business Education (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE Travel & Tourism 1 AS Level (#2102410) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102410

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Economics >

Abbreviated Title: AICE TRVL&TRSM 1 AS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Business Education (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE Travel & Tourism 2 A Level (#2102420) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102420

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Economics >

Abbreviated Title: AICE TRVL&TRSM 2 AL

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Business Education (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Business and Management 1 (#2102430) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102430	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB BUS MGMT 1
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Business Education (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Business and Management 2 (#2102440) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102440	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB BUS MGMT 2
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Business Education (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Business and Management 3 (#2102450) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102450	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB BUS MGMT 3
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Business Education (Grades 6-12)

Florida's Preinternational Baccalaureate Comparative Economics With Financial Literacy (#2102800) 2015 - 2022

(current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?, (2) How to produce?, and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place. Compare different forms of business organizations.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives. Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications: Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society. Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive).
SS.912.E.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt. Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.
SS.912.E.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade. Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.2:	Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage. Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.

SS.912.E.3.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.</p>
SS.912.E.3.4:	<p>Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.E.3.6:	<p>Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.1:	<p>Discuss that people choose jobs or careers for which they are qualified based on non-income factors, such as job satisfaction, independence, risk, family, or location.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify non-income factors that influence career or job choice by interviewing three individuals who work at different jobs.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.2:	<p>Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.3:	<p>Evaluate ways people can make more informed education, job, or career decisions by evaluating the benefits and costs of different choices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the benefits and costs of a college education to those of a technical school. Compare the unemployment rates of workers with different levels of education.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.4:	<p>Analyze the reasons why the wage or salary paid to workers in jobs is usually determined by the labor market and that businesses are generally willing to pay more productive workers higher wages or salaries than less productive workers.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why wages or salaries vary among workers in different types of jobs and among workers in the same jobs. Discuss why the productivity of workers is important to businesses.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.5:	<p>Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.6:	<p>Explain that taxes are paid to federal, state, and local governments to fund government goods and services and transfer payments from government to individuals and that the major types of taxes are income taxes, payroll (Social Security) taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes.</p> <p>Clarifications: Calculate the amount of taxes a person is likely to pay when given information or data about the person's sources of income and amount of spending. Identify which level of government receives the tax revenue for a particular tax and describe what is done with the tax revenue.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.7:	<p>Discuss how people's sources of income, amount of income, as well as the amount and type of spending affect the types and amounts of taxes paid.</p> <p>Clarifications: Investigate the tax rates on different sources of income and on different types of goods that are purchased.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.1:	<p>Compare consumer decisions as they are influenced by the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, and the consumer's income as well as his or her preferences.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write scenarios explaining how an individual's decision to buy athletic shoes may have been influenced by various factors.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.2:	<p>Analyze situations in which when people consume goods and services, their consumption can have positive and negative effects on others.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the positive or negative impacts of an activity such as smoking cigarettes or attending school, etc., might have on other individuals and the community.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.3:	<p>Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the product's features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the product's durability and maintenance costs.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the factors that a consumer who is buying an automobile should consider before making a choice.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.4:	<p>Describe ways that consumers may be influenced by how the price of a good is expressed.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a paragraph explaining why a store might advertise the price of a flat screen TV expressed as an amount per day or week rather than the actual full price. List different ways retailers use to express the prices of their products.</p>

Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services and describe

	how the amount of information people should gather depends on the benefits and costs of the information.
SS.912.FL.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Write a newspaper column, "Tips for Consumers," explaining why searching for information may be more important when purchasing expensive, durable goods and services than for inexpensive and nondurable products. Include an explanation of how impulse buying can be avoided by sleeping on a decision before making a big purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.6:	<p>Explain that people may choose to donate money to charitable organizations and other not-for-profits because they gain satisfaction from donating.</p> <p>Clarifications: Brainstorm a list of charitable organizations that are operating in the students' community. For each organization, list a possible reason that a donor might want to give to that charitable organization.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.7:	<p>Examine governments establishing laws and institutions to provide consumers with information about goods or services being purchased and to protect consumers from fraud.</p> <p>Clarifications: Draft a complaint letter to an appropriate firm or agency about a problem the consumer has encountered with a purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.1:	<p>Discuss the reasons why some people have a tendency to be impatient and choose immediate spending over saving for the future.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify instances in their lives where they decided to buy something immediately and then wished they had instead saved the money for future purchases.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.2:	<p>Examine the ideas that inflation reduces the value of money, including savings, that the real interest rate expresses the rate of return on savings, taking into account the effect of inflation and that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why savers expect a higher nominal interest rate when inflation is expected to be high.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.3:	<p>Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate which tells savers how the dollar value of their savings or investments will grow, and the real interest rate which tells savers how the purchasing power of their savings or investments will grow.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given the nominal interest rate and the rate of inflation over the course of one year, explain what will happen to the purchasing power of savings.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.4:	<p>Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use spreadsheet software to calculate the amount a 10-year-old would need to save today in order to pay for one year of college tuition eight years from now.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.5:	<p>Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking and financial system.</p> <p>Clarifications: : Explain the role that government agencies charged with regulating financial institutions play in helping to protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking system. These agencies include the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the FDIC, and state banking departments.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.6:	<p>Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why traditional IRAs (individual retirement accounts), Roth IRAs, and educational savings accounts provide incentives for people to save.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.7:	<p>Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee's decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why matches of retirement savings by employers substantially change the incentives for employees to save. Explain why having employees "opt out" of savings programs results in a higher level of saving than having them "opt in."</p>
SS.912.FL.4.1:	<p>Discuss ways that consumers can compare the cost of credit by using the annual percentage rate (APR), initial fees charged, and fees charged for late payment or missed payments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use the APR, initial fees, late fees, nonpayment fees, and other relevant information to compare the cost of credit from various sources for the purchase of a product.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.2:	<p>Discuss that banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates, which increase after a set period of time or when the borrower misses a payment or makes a late payment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why a bank may offer low-rate introductory credit offers.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.3:	<p>Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.4:	<p>Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good—called a down payment—in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how a down payment reduces the total amount financed and why this reduces the monthly payment and/or the length of the loan. Explain why a borrower who has made a down payment has an incentive to repay a loan or make payments on time.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.5:	<p>Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrowers' credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports.</p> <p>Clarifications: List factors from an individual's credit history or credit application that may cause a lender to deny credit.</p>

	Explain what credit bureaus do.
SS.912.FL.4.6:	<p>Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower's credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person's credit risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the concept of a credit score and what it indicates about a borrower. Explain why certain factors, such as having many credit cards with large lines of credit and large balances, might hurt a credit score.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.7:	<p>Describe that, in addition to assessing a person's credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums.</p> <p>Clarifications: Provide two examples of how having a good credit score can benefit a person financially. Explain why employers find it useful to hire someone with a better credit score.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.8:	<p>Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a scenario about the future opportunities a person can lose by failing to repay loans as agreed.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.9:	<p>Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify the costs and benefits associated with using different credit counseling services.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.10:	<p>Analyze the fact that, in extreme cases, bankruptcy may be an option for consumers who are unable to repay debt, and although bankruptcy provides some benefits, filing for bankruptcy also entails considerable costs, including having notice of the bankruptcy appear on a consumer's credit report for up to 10 years.</p> <p>Clarifications: Investigate the costs of bankruptcy by examining the bankruptcy laws in Florida.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.11:	<p>Explain that people often apply for a mortgage to purchase a home and identify a mortgage is a type of loan that is secured by real estate property as collateral.</p> <p>Clarifications: Predict what might happen should a homeowner fail to make his or her mortgage payments.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.12:	<p>Discuss that consumers who use credit should be aware of laws that are in place to protect them and that these include requirements to provide full disclosure of credit terms such as APR and fees, as well as protection against discrimination and abusive marketing or collection practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important that consumers have full information about loans. Explain the information on a credit disclosure statement.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.13:	<p>Explain that consumers are entitled to a free copy of their credit report annually so that they can verify that no errors were made that might increase their cost of credit.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important to check the accuracy of the information recorded on a credit report and know what steps to take to correct errors on credit reports.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.1:	<p>Compare the ways that federal, state, and local tax rates vary on different types of investments. Describe the taxes effect on the after-tax rate of return of an investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given tax rates and inflation rates, calculate the real, after-tax rates of return for groups of stocks and bonds.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.2:	<p>Explain how the expenses of buying, selling, and holding financial assets decrease the rate of return from an investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify and compare the administrative costs of several mutual funds and estimate the differences in the total amount accumulated after 10 years for each mutual fund, assuming identical market performance.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.3:	<p>Discuss that buyers and sellers in financial markets determine prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rates of return on those assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Predict what will happen to the price and rate of return on a bond if buyers believe that the bond has increased in risk.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.4:	<p>Explain that an investment with greater risk than another investment will commonly have a lower market price, and therefore a higher rate of return, than the other investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why the expected rate of return on a "blue chip" stock is likely to be lower than that of an Internet start-up company.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.5:	<p>Explain that shorter-term investments will likely have lower rates of return than longer-term investments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how markets will determine the rates of return for two bonds if one is a long-term bond and the other a short-term bond, assuming each bond pays the same rate of interest.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.6:	<p>Describe how diversifying investments in different types of financial assets can lower investment risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the risk faced by two investors, both of whom own two businesses on a beach. One investor owns a suntan lotion business and a rain umbrella business. The other investor owns two suntan lotion businesses. Explain why a financial advisor might encourage a client to include stocks, bonds, and real estate assets in his or her portfolio.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.7:	<p>Describe how financial markets adjust to new financial news and that prices in those markets reflect what is known about those financial assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how prices of financial investments can adjust when given specific news about a company's or industry's future profitability.</p>

SS.912.FL.5.8:	<p>Discuss ways that the prices of financial assets are affected by interest rates and explain that the prices of financial assets are also affected by changes in domestic and international economic conditions, monetary policy, and fiscal policy.</p> <p>Clarifications: Give an example of a change in interest rates affecting the current value of a financial asset that pays returns in the future. Explain why the current value increases when interest rates fall. Explain how a change in economic growth might change the value of a stock held by an investor.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.9:	<p>Examine why investors should be aware of tendencies that people have that may result in poor choices, which may include avoiding selling assets at a loss because they weigh losses more than they weigh gains and investing in financial assets with which they are familiar, such as their own employer's stock or domestic rather than international stocks.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why investors may sell stocks that have gained in value, but hold ones that have lost value. Explain why this may not make sense. Identify an example of why an investor may have a bias toward familiar investments and why this may or may not be a rational decision.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.10:	<p>Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, and family situation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how the portfolio of a retiree might differ from that of a young, single person.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.11:	<p>Describe why an economic role for a government may exist if individuals do not have complete information about the nature of alternative investments or access to competitive financial markets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important for individuals to have accurate information about a company's sales and profits when investing in that company.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.12:	<p>Compare the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies that regulate financial markets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Conduct research to learn about the SEC or the Federal Reserve and identify their roles in regulating financial markets.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.1:	<p>Describe how individuals vary with respect to their willingness to accept risk and why most people are willing to pay a small cost now if it means they can avoid a possible larger loss later.</p> <p>Clarifications: Discuss whether or not a premium paid to insure against an accident that never happens is wasted.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.2:	<p>Analyze how judgment regarding risky events is subject to errors because people tend to overestimate the probability of infrequent events, often because they've heard of or seen a recent example.</p> <p>Clarifications: Discuss how an extended warranty on a consumer product is like insurance. Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of extended warranties on three consumer products: a new automobile, a smart phone, and a dishwasher, considering the likelihood that the product will fail, the cost of replacing the item, and the price of the warranty.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.3:	<p>Describe why people choose different amounts of insurance coverage based on their willingness to accept risk, as well as their occupation, lifestyle, age, financial profile, and the price of insurance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given hypothetical profiles for three types of individuals who differ with respect to occupation, age, lifestyle, marital status, and financial profile, assess the types and levels of personal financial risk faced by each and make recommendations for appropriate insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.4:	<p>Explain that people may be required by governments or by certain types of contracts (e.g., home mortgages) to purchase some types of insurance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why homeowners insurance is required by a lender when a homeowner takes out a mortgage. Investigate Florida's regulations regarding the amount of auto insurance that drivers are required to purchase as well as federal health insurance regulations.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.5:	<p>Describe how an insurance contract can increase the probability or size of a potential loss because having the insurance results in the person taking more risks, and that policy features such as deductibles and copayments are cost-sharing features that encourage the policyholder to take steps to reduce the potential size of a loss (claim).</p> <p>Clarifications: Given an accident scenario, calculate the amount that would be paid on an insurance claim after applying exclusions and deductibles.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.6:	<p>Explain that people can lower insurance premiums by behaving in ways that show they pose a lower risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why taking a safe-driving course can lower an auto insurance premium and why not smoking can lower the health insurance premium.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.7:	<p>Compare the purposes of various types of insurance, including that health insurance provides for funds to pay for health care in the event of illness and may also pay for the cost of preventative care; disability insurance is income insurance that provides funds to replace income lost while an individual is ill or injured and unable to work; property and casualty insurance pays for damage or loss to the insured's property; life insurance benefits are paid to the insured's beneficiaries in the event of the policyholder's death.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the coverage and costs of hypothetical plans for a set of scenarios for various types of insurance.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.8:	<p>Discuss the fact that, in addition to privately purchased insurance, some government benefit programs provide a social safety net to protect individuals from economic hardship created by unexpected events.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe examples of government transfer programs that compensate for unexpected losses, including Social Security Disability benefits, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation.</p>
SS.912.FL.6.9:	<p>Explain that loss of assets, wealth, and future opportunities can occur if an individual's personal information is obtained by others through identity theft and then used fraudulently, and that by managing their personal information and choosing the environment in which it is revealed, individuals can accept, reduce, and insure against the risk of loss due to identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Describe problems that can occur when an individual is a victim of identity theft. Give specific examples of how online transactions, online banking, email scams, and telemarketing calls can make consumers vulnerable to</p>

	identity theft. Describe the conditions under which individuals should and should not disclose their Social Security number, account numbers, or other sensitive personal information.
	Compare federal and state regulations that provide some remedies and assistance for victims of identity theft.
SS.912.FL.6.10:	Clarifications: Recommend actions a victim of identity theft should take to limit losses and restore personal security.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this Pre-IB course is to prepare students for the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme (DP). As such, this course will provide academic rigor and relevance through a comprehensive curriculum based on the Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standards taught with reference to the unique facets of the IB. These facets include interrelatedness of subject areas, a holistic view of knowledge, intercultural awareness, embracing international issues, and communication as fundamental to learning. Instructional design must provide students with values and opportunities that enable them to develop respect for others and an appreciation of similarities and differences. Learning how to learn and how to critically evaluate information is as important as the content of the disciplines themselves.

GENERAL NOTES

Special Note. *Pre-IB courses have been created by individual schools or school districts since before the MYP started. These courses mapped backwards the Diploma Programme (DP) to prepare students as early as age 14. The IB was never involved in creating or approving these courses. The IB acknowledges that it is important for students to receive preparation for taking part in the DP, and that preparation is the MYP. The IB designed the MYP to address the whole child, which, as a result, has a very different philosophical approach that aims at educating all students aged 11-16. Pre-IB courses usually deal with content, with less emphasis upon the needs of the whole child or the affective domain than the MYP. A school can have a course that it calls "pre-IB" as long as it makes it clear that the course and any supporting material have been developed independently of the IB. For this reason, the school must name the course along the lines of, for example, the "Any School pre-IB course".*

The IB does not recognize pre-IB courses or courses labeled IB by different school districts which are not an official part of the IBDP or IBCC curriculum. Typically, students enrolled in grade 9 or 10 are not in the IBDP or IBCC programmes.

https://ibanswers.ibo.org/app/answers/detail/a_id/5414/kw/pre-ib. **Florida's Pre-IB courses should only be used in schools where MYP is not offered in order to prepare students to enter the IBDP. Teachers of Florida's Pre-IB courses should have undergone IB training in order to ensure seamless articulation for students within the subject area.**

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102800

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10

Graduation Requirement: Economics

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Economics >

Abbreviated Title: FL PRE-IB COMP ECONS

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Florida's Preinternational Baccalaureate Comparative Economics With Financial Literacy (#2102800) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.2:	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?, (2) How to produce?, and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place.
SS.912.E.1.5:	Compare different forms of business organizations. Clarifications: Examples are sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11:	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12:	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13:	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14:	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions.
SS.912.E.2.1:	Identify and explain broad economic goals. Clarifications: Examples are freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, full employment.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.4:	Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls. Clarifications: Examples are shortage, surplus, other inefficiencies.
SS.912.E.2.5:	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth. Clarifications: Examples are factories, machinery, technology, people.
SS.912.E.2.6:	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies. Clarifications: Examples are electric, water, cable, waste management.
SS.912.E.2.7:	Identify the impact of inflation on society.
SS.912.E.2.8:	Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive). Clarifications: Examples are income, sales, social security.
SS.912.E.2.9:	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.11:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.2.12:	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies. Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.2:	Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage. Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.
SS.912.E.3.3:	Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.

SS.912.E.3.4:	<p>Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.E.3.6:	<p>Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.1:	<p>Discuss that people choose jobs or careers for which they are qualified based on non-income factors, such as job satisfaction, independence, risk, family, or location.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify non-income factors that influence career or job choice by interviewing three individuals who work at different jobs.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.2:	<p>Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market. Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college, and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.3:	<p>Evaluate ways people can make more informed education, job, or career decisions by evaluating the benefits and costs of different choices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the benefits and costs of a college education to those of a technical school. Compare the unemployment rates of workers with different levels of education.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.4:	<p>Analyze the reasons why the wage or salary paid to workers in jobs is usually determined by the labor market and that businesses are generally willing to pay more productive workers higher wages or salaries than less productive workers.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why wages or salaries vary among workers in different types of jobs and among workers in the same jobs. Discuss why the productivity of workers is important to businesses.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.5:	<p>Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might impact the wages paid to software developers. Explain the effects of a recession on the unemployment rate.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.6:	<p>Explain that taxes are paid to federal, state, and local governments to fund government goods and services and transfer payments from government to individuals and that the major types of taxes are income taxes, payroll (Social Security) taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes.</p> <p>Clarifications: Calculate the amount of taxes a person is likely to pay when given information or data about the person's sources of income and amount of spending. Identify which level of government receives the tax revenue for a particular tax and describe what is done with the tax revenue.</p>
SS.912.FL.1.7:	<p>Discuss how people's sources of income, amount of income, as well as the amount and type of spending affect the types and amounts of taxes paid.</p> <p>Clarifications: Investigate the tax rates on different sources of income and on different types of goods that are purchased.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.1:	<p>Compare consumer decisions as they are influenced by the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, and the consumer's income as well as his or her preferences.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write scenarios explaining how an individual's decision to buy athletic shoes may have been influenced by various factors.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.2:	<p>Analyze situations in which when people consume goods and services, their consumption can have positive and negative effects on others.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the positive or negative impacts of an activity such as smoking cigarettes or attending school, etc., might have on other individuals and the community.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.3:	<p>Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the product's features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the product's durability and maintenance costs.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain the factors that a consumer who is buying an automobile should consider before making a choice.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.4:	<p>Describe ways that consumers may be influenced by how the price of a good is expressed.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a paragraph explaining why a store might advertise the price of a flat screen TV expressed as an amount per day or week rather than the actual full price. List different ways retailers use to express the prices of their products.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.5:	<p>Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services and describe how the amount of information people should gather depends on the benefits and costs of the information.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a newspaper column, "Tips for Consumers," explaining why searching for information may be more important when purchasing expensive,</p>

	<p>durable goods and services than for inexpensive and nondurable products. Include an explanation of how impulse buying can be avoided by sleeping on a decision before making a big purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.6:	<p>Explain that people may choose to donate money to charitable organizations and other not-for-profits because they gain satisfaction from donating.</p> <p>Clarifications: Brainstorm a list of charitable organizations that are operating in the students' community. For each organization, list a possible reason that a donor might want to give to that charitable organization.</p>
SS.912.FL.2.7:	<p>Examine governments establishing laws and institutions to provide consumers with information about goods or services being purchased and to protect consumers from fraud.</p> <p>Clarifications: Draft a complaint letter to an appropriate firm or agency about a problem the consumer has encountered with a purchase.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.1:	<p>Discuss the reasons why some people have a tendency to be impatient and choose immediate spending over saving for the future.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify instances in their lives where they decided to buy something immediately and then wished they had instead saved the money for future purchases.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.2:	<p>Examine the ideas that inflation reduces the value of money, including savings, that the real interest rate expresses the rate of return on savings, taking into account the effect of inflation and that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why savers expect a higher nominal interest rate when inflation is expected to be high.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.3:	<p>Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate which tells savers how the dollar value of their savings or investments will grow, and the real interest rate which tells savers how the purchasing power of their savings or investments will grow.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given the nominal interest rate and the rate of inflation over the course of one year, explain what will happen to the purchasing power of savings.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.4:	<p>Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use spreadsheet software to calculate the amount a 10-year-old would need to save today in order to pay for one year of college tuition eight years from now.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.5:	<p>Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking and financial system.</p> <p>Clarifications: : Explain the role that government agencies charged with regulating financial institutions play in helping to protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking system. These agencies include the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the FDIC, and state banking departments.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.6:	<p>Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why traditional IRAs (individual retirement accounts), Roth IRAs, and educational savings accounts provide incentives for people to save.</p>
SS.912.FL.3.7:	<p>Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee's decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why matches of retirement savings by employers substantially change the incentives for employees to save. Explain why having employees "opt out" of savings programs results in a higher level of saving than having them "opt in."</p>
SS.912.FL.4.1:	<p>Discuss ways that consumers can compare the cost of credit by using the annual percentage rate (APR), initial fees charged, and fees charged for late payment or missed payments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Use the APR, initial fees, late fees, nonpayment fees, and other relevant information to compare the cost of credit from various sources for the purchase of a product.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.2:	<p>Discuss that banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates, which increase after a set period of time or when the borrower misses a payment or makes a late payment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why a bank may offer low-rate introductory credit offers.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.3:	<p>Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.4:	<p>Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good—called a down payment—in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how a down payment reduces the total amount financed and why this reduces the monthly payment and/or the length of the loan. Explain why a borrower who has made a down payment has an incentive to repay a loan or make payments on time.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.5:	<p>Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrowers' credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports.</p> <p>Clarifications: List factors from an individual's credit history or credit application that may cause a lender to deny credit. Explain what credit bureaus do.</p>
	<p>Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower's credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person's credit risk.</p>

SS.912.FL.4.6:	<p>Clarifications: Explain the concept of a credit score and what it indicates about a borrower. Explain why certain factors, such as having many credit cards with large lines of credit and large balances, might hurt a credit score.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.7:	<p>Describe that, in addition to assessing a person's credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums.</p> <p>Clarifications: Provide two examples of how having a good credit score can benefit a person financially. Explain why employers find it useful to hire someone with a better credit score.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.8:	<p>Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future.</p> <p>Clarifications: Write a scenario about the future opportunities a person can lose by failing to repay loans as agreed.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.9:	<p>Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify the costs and benefits associated with using different credit counseling services.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.10:	<p>Analyze the fact that, in extreme cases, bankruptcy may be an option for consumers who are unable to repay debt, and although bankruptcy provides some benefits, filing for bankruptcy also entails considerable costs, including having notice of the bankruptcy appear on a consumer's credit report for up to 10 years.</p> <p>Clarifications: Investigate the costs of bankruptcy by examining the bankruptcy laws in Florida.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.11:	<p>Explain that people often apply for a mortgage to purchase a home and identify a mortgage is a type of loan that is secured by real estate property as collateral.</p> <p>Clarifications: Predict what might happen should a homeowner fail to make his or her mortgage payments.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.12:	<p>Discuss that consumers who use credit should be aware of laws that are in place to protect them and that these include requirements to provide full disclosure of credit terms such as APR and fees, as well as protection against discrimination and abusive marketing or collection practices.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important that consumers have full information about loans. Explain the information on a credit disclosure statement.</p>
SS.912.FL.4.13:	<p>Explain that consumers are entitled to a free copy of their credit report annually so that they can verify that no errors were made that might increase their cost of credit.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why it is important to check the accuracy of the information recorded on a credit report and know what steps to take to correct errors on credit reports.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.1:	<p>Compare the ways that federal, state, and local tax rates vary on different types of investments. Describe the taxes effect on the after-tax rate of return of an investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Given tax rates and inflation rates, calculate the real, after-tax rates of return for groups of stocks and bonds.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.2:	<p>Explain how the expenses of buying, selling, and holding financial assets decrease the rate of return from an investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Identify and compare the administrative costs of several mutual funds and estimate the differences in the total amount accumulated after 10 years for each mutual fund, assuming identical market performance.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.3:	<p>Discuss that buyers and sellers in financial markets determine prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rates of return on those assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Predict what will happen to the price and rate of return on a bond if buyers believe that the bond has increased in risk.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.4:	<p>Explain that an investment with greater risk than another investment will commonly have a lower market price, and therefore a higher rate of return, than the other investment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain why the expected rate of return on a "blue chip" stock is likely to be lower than that of an Internet start-up company.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.5:	<p>Explain that shorter-term investments will likely have lower rates of return than longer-term investments.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how markets will determine the rates of return for two bonds if one is a long-term bond and the other a short-term bond, assuming each bond pays the same rate of interest.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.6:	<p>Describe how diversifying investments in different types of financial assets can lower investment risk.</p> <p>Clarifications: Compare the risk faced by two investors, both of whom own two businesses on a beach. One investor owns a suntan lotion business and a rain umbrella business. The other investor owns two suntan lotion businesses. Explain why a financial advisor might encourage a client to include stocks, bonds, and real estate assets in his or her portfolio.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.7:	<p>Describe how financial markets adjust to new financial news and that prices in those markets reflect what is known about those financial assets.</p> <p>Clarifications: Explain how prices of financial investments can adjust when given specific news about a company's or industry's future profitability.</p>
SS.912.FL.5.8:	<p>Discuss ways that the prices of financial assets are affected by interest rates and explain that the prices of financial assets are also affected by changes in domestic and international economic conditions, monetary policy, and fiscal policy.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

	Give an example of a change in interest rates affecting the current value of a financial asset that pays returns in the future. Explain why the current value increases when interest rates fall. Explain how a change in economic growth might change the value of a stock held by an investor.
SS.912.FL.5.9:	Examine why investors should be aware of tendencies that people have that may result in poor choices, which may include avoiding selling assets at a loss because they weigh losses more than they weigh gains and investing in financial assets with which they are familiar, such as their own employer's stock or domestic rather than international stocks. Clarifications: Explain why investors may sell stocks that have gained in value, but hold ones that have lost value. Explain why this may not make sense. Identify an example of why an investor may have a bias toward familiar investments and why this may or may not be a rational decision.
SS.912.FL.5.10:	Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, and family situation. Clarifications: Explain how the portfolio of a retiree might differ from that of a young, single person.
SS.912.FL.5.11:	Describe why an economic role for a government may exist if individuals do not have complete information about the nature of alternative investments or access to competitive financial markets. Clarifications: Explain why it is important for individuals to have accurate information about a company's sales and profits when investing in that company.
SS.912.FL.5.12:	Compare the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies that regulate financial markets. Clarifications: Conduct research to learn about the SEC or the Federal Reserve and identify their roles in regulating financial markets.
SS.912.FL.6.1:	Describe how individuals vary with respect to their willingness to accept risk and why most people are willing to pay a small cost now if it means they can avoid a possible larger loss later. Clarifications: Discuss whether or not a premium paid to insure against an accident that never happens is wasted.
SS.912.FL.6.2:	Analyze how judgment regarding risky events is subject to errors because people tend to overestimate the probability of infrequent events, often because they've heard of or seen a recent example. Clarifications: Discuss how an extended warranty on a consumer product is like insurance. Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of extended warranties on three consumer products: a new automobile, a smart phone, and a dishwasher, considering the likelihood that the product will fail, the cost of replacing the item, and the price of the warranty.
SS.912.FL.6.3:	Describe why people choose different amounts of insurance coverage based on their willingness to accept risk, as well as their occupation, lifestyle, age, financial profile, and the price of insurance. Clarifications: Given hypothetical profiles for three types of individuals who differ with respect to occupation, age, lifestyle, marital status, and financial profile, assess the types and levels of personal financial risk faced by each and make recommendations for appropriate insurance.
SS.912.FL.6.4:	Explain that people may be required by governments or by certain types of contracts (e.g., home mortgages) to purchase some types of insurance. Clarifications: Explain why homeowners insurance is required by a lender when a homeowner takes out a mortgage. Investigate Florida's regulations regarding the amount of auto insurance that drivers are required to purchase as well as federal health insurance regulations.
SS.912.FL.6.5:	Describe how an insurance contract can increase the probability or size of a potential loss because having the insurance results in the person taking more risks, and that policy features such as deductibles and copayments are cost-sharing features that encourage the policyholder to take steps to reduce the potential size of a loss (claim). Clarifications: Given an accident scenario, calculate the amount that would be paid on an insurance claim after applying exclusions and deductibles.
SS.912.FL.6.6:	Explain that people can lower insurance premiums by behaving in ways that show they pose a lower risk. Clarifications: Explain why taking a safe-driving course can lower an auto insurance premium and why not smoking can lower the health insurance premium.
SS.912.FL.6.7:	Compare the purposes of various types of insurance, including that health insurance provides for funds to pay for health care in the event of illness and may also pay for the cost of preventative care; disability insurance is income insurance that provides funds to replace income lost while an individual is ill or injured and unable to work; property and casualty insurance pays for damage or loss to the insured's property; life insurance benefits are paid to the insured's beneficiaries in the event of the policyholder's death. Clarifications: Compare the coverage and costs of hypothetical plans for a set of scenarios for various types of insurance.
SS.912.FL.6.8:	Discuss the fact that, in addition to privately purchased insurance, some government benefit programs provide a social safety net to protect individuals from economic hardship created by unexpected events. Clarifications: Describe examples of government transfer programs that compensate for unexpected losses, including Social Security Disability benefits, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation.
SS.912.FL.6.9:	Explain that loss of assets, wealth, and future opportunities can occur if an individual's personal information is obtained by others through identity theft and then used fraudulently, and that by managing their personal information and choosing the environment in which it is revealed, individuals can accept, reduce, and insure against the risk of loss due to identity theft. Clarifications: Describe problems that can occur when an individual is a victim of identity theft. Give specific examples of how online transactions, online banking, email scams, and telemarketing calls can make consumers vulnerable to identity theft. Describe the conditions under which individuals should and should not disclose their Social Security number, account numbers, or other sensitive personal information.

SS.912.FL.6.10:	<p>Compare federal and state regulations that provide some remedies and assistance for victims of identity theft.</p> <p>Clarifications: Recommend actions a victim of identity theft should take to limit losses and restore personal security.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.

- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.

ELA.K12.EE.6.1:

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this Pre-IB course is to prepare students for the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme (DP). As such, this course will provide academic rigor and relevance through a comprehensive curriculum based on the Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standards taught with reference to the unique facets of the IB. These facets include interrelatedness of subject areas, a holistic view of knowledge, intercultural awareness, embracing international issues, and communication as fundamental to learning. Instructional design must provide students with values and opportunities that enable them to develop respect for others and an appreciation of similarities and differences. Learning how to learn and how to critically evaluate information is as important as the content of the disciplines themselves.

GENERAL NOTES

Special Note. *Pre-IB courses have been created by individual schools or school districts since before the MYP started. These courses mapped backwards the Diploma Programme (DP) to prepare students as early as age 14. The IB was never involved in creating or approving these courses. The IB acknowledges that it is important for students to receive preparation for taking part in the DP, and that preparation is the MYP. The IB designed the MYP to address the whole child, which, as a result, has a very different philosophical approach that aims at educating all students aged 11-16. Pre-IB courses usually deal with content, with less emphasis upon the needs of the whole child or the affective domain than the MYP. A school can have a course that it calls "pre-IB" as long as it makes it clear that the course and any supporting material have been developed independently of the IB. For this reason, the school must name the course along the lines of, for example, the "Any School pre-IB course".*

The IB does not recognize pre-IB courses or courses labeled IB by different school districts which are not an official part of the IBDP or IBCC curriculum. Typically, students enrolled in grade 9 or 10 are not in the IBDP or IBCC programmes.

https://ibanswers.ibo.org/app/answers/detail/a_id/5414/kw/pre-ib. **Florida's Pre-IB courses should only be used in schools where MYP is not offered in order to prepare students to enter the IBDP. Teachers of Florida's Pre-IB courses should have undergone IB training in order to ensure seamless articulation for students within the subject area.**

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102800	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: FL PRE-IB COMP ECONS Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Attributes:
Course Status: State Board Approved	• Honors
Grade Level(s): 9,10	Course Level: 3
Graduation Requirement: Economics	

Educator Certifications

International Baccalaureate Economics 1 (#2102810) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102810	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB ECONOMICS 1
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
Graduation Requirement: Economics	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Economics 2 (#2102820) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102820	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB ECONOMICS 2
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
Graduation Requirement: Economics	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Economics 3 (#2102830) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2102830	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Economics >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB ECONOMICS 3
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
Graduation Requirement: Economics	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Economics (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

World Cultural Geography (#2103300) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).

	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s)

LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

World Cultural Geography - The grade World Cultural Geography course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of world cultural regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, demographics, historical changes, land use, and economic activity. Content should include, but is not limited to, the use of geographic tools and skills to gather and interpret data and to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns, the relationships between physical geography and the economic, political, social, cultural and historical aspects of human activity, patterns of population growth and settlement in different cultures and environments, the interaction between culture and technology in the use, alteration and conservation of the physical environment, and the interrelationships and interdependence of world cultures.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and

social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103300	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Geography >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: WORLD CLTRL GEOG
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Geography (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

World Cultural Geography (#2103300) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).

	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.</p>
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.</p>
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America.
SS.912.W.3.18:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.</p>
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.</p>
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.</p>
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	

Clarifications:
 Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
 Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:
 Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
 Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:
 Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
 Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:
 Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
 Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:
 Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.
Clarifications:
 K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide

	<p>referenced by the instructor.</p> <p>6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.</p> <p>9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

World Cultural Geography - The grade World Cultural Geography course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of world cultural regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, demographics, historical changes, land use, and economic activity. Content should include, but is not limited to, the use of geographic tools and skills to gather and interpret data and to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns, the relationships between physical geography and the economic, political, social, cultural and historical aspects of human activity, patterns of population growth and settlement in different cultures and environments, the interaction between culture and technology in the use, alteration and conservation of the physical environment, and the interrelationships and interdependence of world cultures.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard

should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103300	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Geography > Abbreviated Title: WORLD CLTRL GEOG
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Level: 2
Course Status: State Board Approved	
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Geography (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

World Cultural Geography (#2103300) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). • Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). • Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
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SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
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	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
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SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
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	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
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SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>efficiency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

World Cultural Geography - The grade World Cultural Geography course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of world cultural regions in terms of location, physical characteristics, demographics, historical changes, land use, and economic activity. Content should include, but is not limited to, the use of geographic tools and skills to gather and interpret data and to draw conclusions about physical and human patterns, the relationships between physical geography and the economic, political, social, cultural and historical aspects of human activity, patterns of population growth and settlement in different cultures and environments, the interaction between culture and technology in the use, alteration and conservation of the physical environment, and the interrelationships and interdependence of world cultures.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer,

complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103300

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Geography >

Abbreviated Title: WORLD CLTRL GEOG

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Advanced Placement Human Geography (#2103400) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The course description for this Advanced Placement courses is located on the College Board site at http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/courses/teachers_corner/index.html.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103400

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Geography >

Abbreviated Title: AP HUMAN GEOG

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced Placement (AP)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Geography (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE Geography 1 AS Level (#2103410) 2014 -

And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103410	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Geography >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: AICE GEOG 1 AS
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Geography (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge Pre-AICE Geography IGCSE Level (#2103420) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-secondary-2/cambridge-igcse/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103420	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Geography >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: PRE-AICE GEOG IG
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Geography (Secondary Grades 7-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Geography 1 (#2103430) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103430	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Geography >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB GEOGRAPHY 1
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Geography (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)

International Baccalaureate World Geography (#2103800) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103800	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Geography >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB WRLD GEOGRAPHY
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Geography (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Geography 2 (#2103805) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103805	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Geography >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB GEOGRAPHY 2
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Geography (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Mid Yrs Prog World Geography (#2103810) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2103810	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Geography >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB MYP WRLD GEO
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Geography (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Introduction to the Social Sciences (#2104300) 2015 - 2022

(current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute. Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?; (2) How to produce?; and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).

SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth. Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.E.3.6:	Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists. Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.

LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Introduction to the Social Sciences - The grade 9-12 Introduction to the Social Sciences course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the scope, focus and methodology of the social sciences through an overview of its various disciplines. Content should include, but is not limited to essential concepts in the fields of anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology and sociology, inquiry methodologies, measurement techniques, interdisciplinary strategies, leading contributors in the major fields of social science, and development of effective logic and reasoning skills.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104300

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies >

SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: INTROD SOCIAL SCI

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Sociology (Grades 6-12)

Psychology (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Introduction to the Social Sciences (#2104300) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute. Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.1.1:	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
SS.912.E.1.3:	Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?: (2) How to produce?: and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4:	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place.
SS.912.E.1.6:	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.10:	Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications:

	Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.E.3.6:	Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists. Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

GENERAL NOTES

Introduction to the Social Sciences - The grade 9-12 Introduction to the Social Sciences course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the scope, focus and methodology of the social sciences through an overview of its various disciplines. Content should include, but is not limited to essential concepts in the fields of anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology and sociology, inquiry methodologies, measurement techniques, interdisciplinary strategies, leading contributors in the major fields of social science, and development of effective logic and reasoning skills.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104300

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: INTROD SOCIAL SCI

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Sociology (Grades 6-12)

Psychology (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Introduction to the Social Sciences (#2104300) 2023 - And

Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. • Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. • Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. • Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. • Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. • Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.4:	Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). • Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. • Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.5:	Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). • Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation,

	<p>military secrets).</p> <p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.7:	
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.E.1.1:	<p>Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.</p>
SS.912.E.1.3:	<p>Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce?; (2) How to produce?; and (3) For whom to produce?</p>
SS.912.E.1.4:	<p>Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place.</p>
SS.912.E.1.6:	<p>Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).</p>
SS.912.E.1.10:	<p>Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.E.3.6:	<p>Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Keynes, Friedman, Say, Gilder.</p>
SS.912.G.1.1:	<p>Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	<p>Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.1.3:	<p>Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.</p>
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	<p>Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.</p>
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.</p>
SS.912.G.4.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.</p>
SS.912.G.4.7:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.</p>
SS.912.G.4.9:	<p>Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.</p>
	<p>Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were</p>

SS.912.H.1.1:	created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.

- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

	9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Introduction to the Social Sciences - The grade 9-12 Introduction to the Social Sciences course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the scope, focus and methodology of the social sciences through an overview of its various disciplines. Content should include, but is not limited to essential concepts in the fields of anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology and sociology, inquiry methodologies, measurement techniques, interdisciplinary strategies, leading contributors in the major fields of social science, and development of effective logic and reasoning skills.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

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Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104300

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social
Studies >

Abbreviated Title: INTROD SOCIAL SCI

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Sociology (Grades 6-12)

Psychology (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Examining the African American Experience in the 20th Century (#2104310) 2017 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.8:	Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor). Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.7:	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.10:	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.6:	Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale]. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

	Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.H.1.1:	<p>Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.</p>
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.1.5:	<p>Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.</p>
SS.912.P.10.1:	Define culture and diversity.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.P.10.4:	Discuss psychological research examining race and ethnicity.
SS.912.P.10.6:	Discuss how privilege and social power structures relate to stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination.
SS.912.P.10.12:	Examine how perspectives affect stereotypes and treatment of minority and majority groups in society.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.6:	Identify the factors that promote cultural diversity within the United States.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.4.10:	<p>Distinguish the degree of assimilation that ethnic, cultural, and social groups achieve with the United States culture.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, forced vs. voluntary assimilations, association with different groups, interaction within a cultural community, adaptation within families due to education.</p>
SS.912.S.5.4:	Investigate stereotypes of the various United States subcultures, such as "American Indian," "American cowboys," teenagers," "Americans," "gangs," and "hippies," from a world perspective.
SS.912.S.5.7:	Use various resources to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.

LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
WL.K12.AH.5.4:	Incorporate, with accuracy, idioms and culturally authentic expressions in writing with ease.
WL.K12.AH.5.7:	Write creative pieces (poetry, narratives, and plays) using effective imagery and the appropriate literary devices to genre.
WL.K12.AL.5.4:	Use idioms and idiomatic expressions in writing.
WL.K12.AL.9.2:	Create and present activities- in the target language- (i.e., drama, poetry, art, music) through a variety of media where communication is extended outside the classroom.
WL.K12.AM.6.4:	Research diverse cultural products among groups in other societies (e.g., celebrations, literature, architecture, music, dance, theater, political systems, economic systems, number systems, social systems, belief systems).
WL.K12.IH.5.2:	Describe, in writing, personal experiences and interests with clarity and detail.
WL.K12.IL.6.4:	Identify products of culture (e.g., food, shelter, clothing, transportation, toys, music, art, sports and recreation, language, customs, traditions).

WL.K12.IM.6.3:	Research contributions made by individuals from the target culture through the arts such as visual arts, architecture, music, dance, literature, etc.
VA.912.C.3.3:	Examine relationships among social, historical, literary, and/or other references to explain how they are assimilated into artworks.
VA.912.C.3.5:	Make connections between timelines in other content areas and timelines in the visual arts.
VA.912.F.1.5:	Create a digital or time-based presentation to analyze and compare artists, artworks, and concepts in historical context.
VA.912.H.1.1:	Analyze the impact of social, ecological, economic, religious, and/or political issues on the function or meaning of the artwork.
VA.912.H.1.8:	Analyze and compare works in context, considering economic, social, cultural, and political issues, to define the significance and purpose of art. Clarifications: e.g., patronage, authority, iconography, gender, semiotics, deconstruction
VA.912.H.1.10:	Describe and analyze the characteristics of a culture and its people to create personal art reflecting daily life and/or the specified environment. Clarifications: e.g., belief system, ecology, environment, current visual culture, economy
MU.912.F.2.2:	Analyze the effect of the arts and entertainment industry on the economic and social health of communities and regions. Clarifications: e.g., community revitalization, industry choosing new locations, cultural and social enrichment
MU.912.H.1.1:	Investigate and discuss how a culture's traditions are reflected through its music. Clarifications: e.g., patriotic, folk, celebration, entertainment, spiritual
MU.912.H.1.4:	Analyze how Western music has been influenced by historical and current world cultures.
MU.912.H.2.1:	Evaluate the social impact of music on specific historical periods.
MU.912.H.2.3:	Analyze the evolution of a music genre. Clarifications: e.g., jazz, blues
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated. Clarifications: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This course will examine the artistic expressions of African Americans during the 20th Century. This century was a tumultuous time period in United States History highlighted by profound changes in the social, economic and political affairs of African Americans. By examining the music and visual art created by African Americans during this time period, students will gain an understanding of the experiences of African American peoples.

Students will be exposed to the various genres of music that African Americans created or influenced such as jazz, blues, rhythm and blues, gospel, rock and roll and hip hop. Students will dissect and interpret works and explain what led to their creation and the impact that they had.

Students are not only exposed to the African American music of the time, but are also introduced to their visual art pieces. Students will analyze and provide their interpretations of works within the context of United States history.

Students will have been exposed to some of the greatest works ever produced in American culture.

GENERAL NOTES

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development (ELD) Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Course Number: 2104310

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social
Studies >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: EXAMINING AFR EXPER

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: Course Approved

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Examining the African American Experience in the 20th Century (#2104310) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.8:	Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor). Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.7:	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.5.10:	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.6:	Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale]. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

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SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
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SS.912.H.1.1:	<p>Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.</p>
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
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SS.912.P.10.12:	Examine how perspectives affect stereotypes and treatment of minority and majority groups in society.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.6:	Identify the factors that promote cultural diversity within the United States.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.4.10:	<p>Distinguish the degree of assimilation that ethnic, cultural, and social groups achieve with the United States culture.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, forced vs. voluntary assimilations, association with different groups, interaction within a cultural community, adaptation within families due to education.</p>
SS.912.S.5.4:	Investigate stereotypes of the various United States subcultures, such as "American Indian," "American cowboys," teenagers," "Americans," "gangs," and "hippies," from a world perspective.
SS.912.S.5.7:	Use various resources to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today.
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SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
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WL.K12.AM.6.4:	Research diverse cultural products among groups in other societies (e.g., celebrations, literature, architecture, music, dance, theater, political systems, economic systems, number systems, social systems, belief systems).

WL.K12.IH.5.2:	Describe, in writing, personal experiences and interests with clarity and detail.
WL.K12.IL.6.4:	Identify products of culture (e.g., food, shelter, clothing, transportation, toys, music, art, sports and recreation, language, customs, traditions).
WL.K12.IM.6.3:	Research contributions made by individuals from the target culture through the arts such as visual arts, architecture, music, dance, literature, etc.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
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MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
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MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
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MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
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- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.

ELA.K12.EE.6.1:

VA.912.C.3.3: Examine relationships among social, historical, literary, and/or other references to explain how they are assimilated into artworks.

VA.912.C.3.5: Make connections between timelines in other content areas and timelines in the visual arts.

VA.912.F.1.5:	Create a digital or time-based presentation to analyze and compare artists, artworks, and concepts in historical context.
VA.912.H.1.1:	Analyze the impact of social, ecological, economic, religious, and/or political issues on the function or meaning of the artwork.
VA.912.H.1.8:	Analyze and compare works in context, considering economic, social, cultural, and political issues, to define the significance and purpose of art. Clarifications: e.g., patronage, authority, iconography, gender, semiotics, deconstruction
VA.912.H.1.10:	Describe and analyze the characteristics of a culture and its people to create personal art reflecting daily life and/or the specified environment. Clarifications: e.g., belief system, ecology, environment, current visual culture, economy
MU.912.F.2.2:	Analyze the effect of the arts and entertainment industry on the economic and social health of communities and regions. Clarifications: e.g., community revitalization, industry choosing new locations, cultural and social enrichment
MU.912.H.1.1:	Investigate and discuss how a culture's traditions are reflected through its music. Clarifications: e.g., patriotic, folk, celebration, entertainment, spiritual
MU.912.H.1.4:	Analyze how Western music has been influenced by historical and current world cultures.
MU.912.H.2.1:	Evaluate the social impact of music on specific historical periods.
MU.912.H.2.3:	Analyze the evolution of a music genre. Clarifications: e.g., jazz, blues
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated. Clarifications: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This course will examine the artistic expressions of African Americans during the 20th Century. This century was a tumultuous time period in United States History highlighted by profound changes in the social, economic and political affairs of African Americans. By examining the music and visual art created by African Americans during this time period, students will gain an understanding of the experiences of African American peoples.

Students will be exposed to the various genres of music that African Americans created or influenced such as jazz, blues, rhythm and blues, gospel, rock and roll and hip hop. Students will dissect and interpret works and explain what led to their creation and the impact that they had.

Students are not only exposed to the African American music of the time, but are also introduced to their visual art pieces. Students will analyze and provide their interpretations of works within the context of United States history.

Students will have been exposed to some of the greatest works ever produced in American culture.

GENERAL NOTES

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development (ELD) Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104310

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social
Studies >

Abbreviated Title: EXAMINING AFR EXPER

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Exploring Hip Hop as Literature (#2104315) 2017 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.9:	Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.P.10.1:	Define culture and diversity.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.P.10.4:	Discuss psychological research examining race and ethnicity.
SS.912.P.10.6:	Discuss how privilege and social power structures relate to stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination.
SS.912.P.10.12:	Examine how perspectives affect stereotypes and treatment of minority and majority groups in society.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.6:	Identify the factors that promote cultural diversity within the United States.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.4.10:	Distinguish the degree of assimilation that ethnic, cultural, and social groups achieve with the United States culture. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, forced vs. voluntary assimilations, association with different groups, interaction within a cultural community, adaptation within families due to education.
SS.912.S.5.4:	Investigate stereotypes of the various United States subcultures, such as "American Indian," "American cowboys," teenagers," "Americans," "gangs," and "hippies," from a world perspective.

SS.912.S.5.7:	Use various resources to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
	a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.
	b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
	c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.
	d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
	a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
	b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
	c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
	d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
	e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
	a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
	b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
	c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
	d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
	e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
WL.K12.AH.5.4:	Incorporate, with accuracy, idioms and culturally authentic expressions in writing with ease.
WL.K12.AH.5.7:	Write creative pieces (poetry, narratives, and plays) using effective imagery and the appropriate literary devices to genre.
WL.K12.AL.5.4:	Use idioms and idiomatic expressions in writing.
WL.K12.AL.9.2:	Create and present activities- in the target language- (i.e., drama, poetry, art, music) through a variety of media where communication is extended outside the classroom.
WL.K12.AM.6.4:	Research diverse cultural products among groups in other societies (e.g., celebrations, literature, architecture, music, dance, theater, political systems, economic systems, number systems, social systems, belief systems).
WL.K12.IH.5.2:	Describe, in writing, personal experiences and interests with clarity and detail.
WL.K12.IL.6.4:	Identify products of culture (e.g., food, shelter, clothing, transportation, toys, music, art, sports and recreation, language, customs, traditions).
WL.K12.IM.6.3:	Research contributions made by individuals from the target culture through the arts such as visual arts, architecture, music, dance, literature, etc.
MU.912.F.2.2:	Analyze the effect of the arts and entertainment industry on the economic and social health of communities and regions. Clarifications: e.g., community revitalization, industry choosing new locations, cultural and social enrichment
MU.912.H.1.1:	Investigate and discuss how a culture's traditions are reflected through its music. Clarifications: e.g., patriotic, folk, celebration, entertainment, spiritual
MU.912.H.1.4:	Analyze how Western music has been influenced by historical and current world cultures.
MU.912.H.2.1:	Evaluate the social impact of music on specific historical periods.
MU.912.H.2.3:	Analyze the evolution of a music genre. Clarifications: e.g., jazz, blues
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated. Clarifications: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course explores one of the most revolutionary art forms in American culture known as Hip Hop. This course will focus on the diverse social, political, cultural and spiritual elements represented within the various genres of Hip Hop music through an analysis of song lyrics. Through this course, students will learn about the history of Hip Hop and examine the social, economic and political conditions that influenced its development and evolution. Students will have the opportunity to create their own artistic expressions by integrating their personal experiences and the content learned through the course.

At the conclusion of this course, students will have developed an understanding of the origins and intent of Hip Hop while appreciating it as an art form. Students will be able to identify and provide examples of literary devices. Students will also have had the opportunity to develop critical thinking, analytical and creative writing skills.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development (ELD) Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104315

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social
Studies >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: EXPLOR HIP HOP LIT

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: Course Approved

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

English (Grades 6-12)

Exploring Hip Hop as Literature (#2104315) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.9:	Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.P.10.1:	Define culture and diversity.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.P.10.4:	Discuss psychological research examining race and ethnicity.
SS.912.P.10.6:	Discuss how privilege and social power structures relate to stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination.
SS.912.P.10.12:	Examine how perspectives affect stereotypes and treatment of minority and majority groups in society.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.6:	Identify the factors that promote cultural diversity within the United States.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.4.10:	Distinguish the degree of assimilation that ethnic, cultural, and social groups achieve with the United States culture. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, forced vs. voluntary assimilations, association with different groups, interaction within a cultural community, adaptation within families due to education.
SS.912.S.5.4:	Investigate stereotypes of the various United States subcultures, such as "American Indian," "American cowboys," teenagers," "Americans," "gangs," and "hippies," from a world perspective.

SS.912.S.5.7:	Use various resources to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
WL.K12.AH.5.4:	Incorporate, with accuracy, idioms and culturally authentic expressions in writing with ease.
WL.K12.AH.5.7:	Write creative pieces (poetry, narratives, and plays) using effective imagery and the appropriate literary devices to genre.
WL.K12.AL.5.4:	Use idioms and idiomatic expressions in writing.
WL.K12.AL.9.2:	Create and present activities- in the target language- (i.e., drama, poetry, art, music) through a variety of media where communication is extended outside the classroom.
WL.K12.AM.6.4:	Research diverse cultural products among groups in other societies (e.g., celebrations, literature, architecture, music, dance, theater, political systems, economic systems, number systems, social systems, belief systems).
WL.K12.IH.5.2:	Describe, in writing, personal experiences and interests with clarity and detail.
WL.K12.IL.6.4:	Identify products of culture (e.g., food, shelter, clothing, transportation, toys, music, art, sports and recreation, language, customs, traditions).
WL.K12.IM.6.3:	Research contributions made by individuals from the target culture through the arts such as visual arts, architecture, music, dance, literature, etc.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
	Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p>

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
MU.912.F.2.2:	Analyze the effect of the arts and entertainment industry on the economic and social health of communities and regions. Clarifications: e.g., community revitalization, industry choosing new locations, cultural and social enrichment
MU.912.H.1.1:	Investigate and discuss how a culture's traditions are reflected through its music. Clarifications: e.g., patriotic, folk, celebration, entertainment, spiritual
MU.912.H.1.4:	Analyze how Western music has been influenced by historical and current world cultures.
MU.912.H.2.1:	Evaluate the social impact of music on specific historical periods.
MU.912.H.2.3:	Analyze the evolution of a music genre. Clarifications: e.g., jazz, blues
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated. Clarifications: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course explores one of the most revolutionary art forms in American culture known as Hip Hop. This course will focus on the diverse social, political, cultural and spiritual elements represented within the various genres of Hip Hop music through an analysis of song lyrics. Through this course, students will learn about the history of Hip Hop and examine the social, economic and political conditions that influenced its development and evolution. Students will have the opportunity to create their own artistic expressions by integrating their personal experiences and the content learned through the course.

At the conclusion of this course, students will have developed an understanding of the origins and intent of Hip Hop while appreciating it as an art form. Students will be able to identify and provide examples of literary devices. Students will also have had the opportunity to develop critical thinking, analytical and creative writing skills.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development (ELD) Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104315

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies >
SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social

Studies >

Abbreviated Title: EXPLOR HIP HOP LIT

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

English (Grades 6-12)

Global Studies (#2104320) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.14:	Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.

SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization. Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies. Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the

SS.912.W.8.10:	last several decades. Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes. Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.

	<p>d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.

MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Global Studies - The grade 9-12 Global Studies course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the commonalities and differences among the peoples and cultures of the world and the complex nature of individual, group and national interactions in today's world. Content should include, but is not limited to, global interdependence and challenges, culture, international systems and policies, pluralism, transnationalism, and cultural diffusion, global economics, and human-environment interactions.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104320

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Abbreviated Title: GLOBAL STUDIES

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Sociology (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Global Studies (#2104320) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.14:	Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.

SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization. Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies. Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the

SS.912.W.8.10:	last several decades. Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes. Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the

	girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
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ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Global Studies - The grade 9-12 Global Studies course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the commonalities and differences among the peoples and cultures of the world and the complex nature of individual, group and national interactions in today's world. Content should include, but is not limited to, global interdependence and challenges, culture, international systems and policies, pluralism, transnationalism, and cultural diffusion, global economics, and human-environment interactions.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

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Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104320

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: GLOBAL STUDIES

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Sociology (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Global Studies (#2104320) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.14:	Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). • Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). • Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.E.3.4:	<p>Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.4:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.</p>
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.1:	<p>Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.</p>
SS.912.H.1.2:	<p>Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.</p>
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Relate works in the arts to various cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.1.5:	<p>Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.</p>
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>

SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	<p>Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p>
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.8.8:	<p>Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.</p>
SS.912.W.8.9:	<p>Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.</p>
SS.912.W.8.10:	<p>Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.</p>
SS.912.W.9.1:	<p>Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.</p>
SS.912.W.9.2:	<p>Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.</p>
SS.912.W.9.3:	<p>Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.</p>
SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
SS.912.W.9.5:	<p>Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.</p>
SS.912.W.9.6:	<p>Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.</p>
SS.912.W.9.7:	<p>Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

ELA.K.12.EE.1.1:	4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
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ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

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Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
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Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard

should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104320

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Abbreviated Title: GLOBAL STUDIES

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Course Level: 2

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Sociology (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Voluntary School/Community Service (#2104330) 2015 -

2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
SS.912.A.1.5:	<p>Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida’s research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf</p>
SS.912.A.1.7:	<p>Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.</p>
SS.912.C.2.2:	<p>Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.</p>
SS.912.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.912.C.2.5:	<p>Conduct a service project to further the public good.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are school, community, state, national, international.</p>
	<p>Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.</p>

SS.912.C.2.8:	Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
	Monitor current public issues in Florida.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.
SS.912.E.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Voluntary School/Community Service - The grade **Voluntary School/Community Service** course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the concept of service to society and the engagement in activities that benefit communities. Content should include, but is not limited to, the identification of school or community challenges and needs, options for responding to identified needs, and the development and implementation of a personal plan for providing school or community service.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Note: To receive credit for this course, documentation of at least 75 hours of school or community service must be provided.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104330

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: VOL SCH/COMMU SERV

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Sociology (Grades 6-12)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

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2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.5:	<p>Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf</p>
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.
	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
	Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.912.C.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are school, community, state, national, international.</p>
	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.
SS.912.C.2.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.</p>
	Monitor current public issues in Florida.
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.</p>
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.
SS.912.E.2.11:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	<p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Voluntary School/Community Service - The grade **Voluntary School/Community Service** course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the concept of service to society and the engagement in activities that benefit communities. Content should include, but is not limited to, the identification of school or community challenges and needs, options for responding to identified needs, and the development and implementation of a personal plan for providing school or community service.

Special Note: To receive credit for this course, documentation of at least 75 hours of school or community service must be provided.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104330	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: VOL SCH/COMMU SERV
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Sociology (Grades 6-12)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.CG.2.2:	Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.12:	Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.11:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.

- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Voluntary School/Community Service - The grade **Voluntary School/Community Service** course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the concept of service to society and the engagement in activities that benefit communities. Content should include, but is not limited to, the identification of school or community challenges and needs, options for

responding to identified needs, and the development and implementation of a personal plan for providing school or community service.

Special Note: To receive credit for this course, documentation of at least 75 hours of school or community service must be provided.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104330

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: VOL SCH/COMMU SERV

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Course Level: 2

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Sociology (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Women's Studies (#2104340) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.3:	<p>Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p> <p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-</p>

SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	<p>Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.</p>
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.

SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance. Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.

- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.

MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Women's Studies - The grade 9-12 Women's Studies course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the historical development of women in various cultures, the role of women in shaping history, and of contemporary issues that impact the lives of women.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104340	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: WOMEN'S STUDIES Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Elective Course
Course Status: Course Approved
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Sociology (Grades 6-12)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Women's Studies (#2104340) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.3:	<p>Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p> <p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-</p>

SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	<p>Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.</p>
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.

SS.912.W.3.17:	<p>Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.</p>
SS.912.W.3.18:	<p>Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.</p>
SS.912.W.4.3:	<p>Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.</p>
SS.912.W.4.14:	<p>Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.</p>
SS.912.W.4.15:	<p>Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.</p>
SS.912.W.6.4:	<p>Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.</p>
SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
SS.912.W.9.5:	<p>Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the

	girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
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ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Women's Studies - The grade 9-12 Women's Studies course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the historical development of women in various cultures, the role of women in shaping history, and of contemporary issues that impact the lives of women.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
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This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

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Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104340

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social
 Studies >
Abbreviated Title: WOMEN'S STUDIES

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)
Course Type: Elective Course
Course Status: State Board Approved
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Sociology (Grades 6-12)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Women's Studies (#2104340) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.3.5:	<p>Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.3:	<p>Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, increased numbers of women in the workforce, Civil Rights Act of 1964, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, National Organization for Women, <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, Equal Rights Amendment, Title IX, Betty Freidan, Gloria Steinem, Phyllis Schlafly, Billie Jean King, feminism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	<p>Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.</p> <p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-</p>

SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). • Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). • Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>

SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance. Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
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General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

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Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104340

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: WOMEN'S STUDIES

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Course Level: 2

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Sociology (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Engaged Citizenship through Service-Learning

1 (#2104350) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other

mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources.

SS.912.A.1.5:

Clarifications:

Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf

SS.912.A.3.12:

Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.

Clarifications:

Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.

This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.A.7.12:

Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.

Clarifications:

Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.

This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.C.2.2:

Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.

Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.

SS.912.C.2.3:

Clarifications:

Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.

SS.912.C.2.5:

Conduct a service project to further the public good.

Clarifications:

Examples are school, community, state, national, international.

SS.912.C.2.8:

Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.

Clarifications:

Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.

SS.912.C.2.10:

Monitor current public issues in Florida.

Clarifications:

Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.

SS.912.C.2.11:

Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.

SS.912.E.2.2:

Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.

SS.912.G.5.5:

Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.

SS.912.W.1.3:

Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.

Clarifications:

Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.

LAFS.910.L.3.4:

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 9–10 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., *analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy*).
- Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.
- Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).

LAFS.910.RI.1.1:

Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

LAFS.910.RI.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.
PE.912.C.2.20:	Identify appropriate methods to resolve physical conflict.
PE.912.M.1.5:	Apply strategies for self improvement based on individual strengths and needs.
PE.912.R.5.1:	Describe ways to act independently of peer pressure during physical activities.
PE.912.R.5.4:	Maintain appropriate personal, social and ethical behavior while participating in a variety of physical activities. Clarifications: Some examples are respecting teammates, opponents and officials, and accepting both victory and defeat.
HE.912.B.5.3:	Appraise the potential short-term and long-term outcomes of each alternative on self and others. Clarifications: Nutrition plan based on personal needs and preferences, impact of chronic health condition on individual and family, weapons on campus, and use of stress management and coping skills.
HE.912.B.5.5:	Examine barriers that can hinder healthy decision making. Clarifications: Interpersonal, financial, environmental factors, and accessibility of health information.
HE.912.C.1.4:	Propose strategies to reduce or prevent injuries and health problems. Clarifications: Mandatory passenger-restraint/helmet laws, refusal skills, mandatory immunizations, healthy relationship skills, and improved inspection of food sources.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course provides an introduction and opportunities for leadership in the areas of service-learning and civic responsibility. Academic, personal, and career skills needed for effective service-learning project implementation will be taught and applied through structured service projects that meet real school and/or community needs. Students will actively participate in meaningful service-learning experiences of at least 30 hours' duration.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Students, working individually or in small or large groups, will investigate, quantify, and choose among issues and needs that can be addressed.
2. Students will design and then implement one or more service-learning projects to address identified needs through direct, indirect, advocacy, or research-focused action. Projects will involve meaningful partnerships.
3. Students will conduct reflection activities to measure and record information about the service-learning activities and their impacts.
4. Students will demonstrate KSAs (knowledge, skills, or abilities) gained from projects through project-developed products and public presentations that educate others

about the needs/issues addressed, activities conducted, impacts measured, and/or how others can also meet needs through service.

All of the above activities may be counted toward the service-learning 30-hour requirement. Activities can range widely and occur within or beyond the school. For more information about service-learning, see the Florida Department of Education Web site at www.fldoe.org/family/learnserve.asp.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Language Arts benchmarks are addressed as students read, write, create documents, and make public presentations about needs and activities to address them. Social Studies benchmarks include analyzing community issues, coming up with solutions, and conducting service projects. Math benchmarks are met as students chart and graph data as part of issue investigation, project design, demonstration, and/or reflection. Health and Physical Education are addressed as projects include discussion and learning related to safety, liability, interpersonal skills, conflict avoidance, appraising outcomes and impacts on others, maintaining appropriate behavior, etc., in the students' interaction with others.

After successfully completing this course, the student will:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of service-learning, the types of service-learning, and its importance in a participatory democracy.
2. Demonstrate the ability to identify school/community needs and propose solutions that can be implemented through service-learning.
3. Demonstrate the ability to identify and analyze different points of view to gain an understanding of diverse backgrounds and perspectives and their value.
4. Demonstrate the ability to investigate significant needs, plan and implement service-learning projects to address them, evaluate project effectiveness, and present the information to an authentic audience.
5. Demonstrate use of effective self-assessment and reflection strategies (e.g., verbal, written, artistic, and non-verbal activities to demonstrate learning, understanding, and changes in students' knowledge, skills and/or abilities).
6. Demonstrate effective use of facilitative communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening, questioning, paraphrasing, non-verbal communication, non-judgmental response).

Provide documentation of activities and the minimum 30 hours of participation in one or more approved service-learning project.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any field when certification reflects a bachelor or higher degree.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104350

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: ENG CITIZ SERV LRNG1

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Engaged Citizenship through Service-Learning 1 (#2104350) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.5:	<p>Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.2:	<p>Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.</p>
SS.912.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.912.C.2.5:	<p>Conduct a service project to further the public good.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are school, community, state, national, international.</p>
SS.912.C.2.8:	<p>Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.</p>
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.11:	<p>Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.</p>
SS.912.E.2.2:	<p>Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.</p>
SS.912.G.5.5:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.

- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
PE.912.C.2.20:	Identify appropriate methods to resolve physical conflict.
PE.912.M.1.5:	Apply strategies for self improvement based on individual strengths and needs.
PE.912.R.5.1:	Describe ways to act independently of peer pressure during physical activities.
PE.912.R.5.4:	<p>Maintain appropriate personal, social and ethical behavior while participating in a variety of physical activities.</p> <p>Clarifications: Some examples are respecting teammates, opponents and officials, and accepting both victory and defeat.</p>
HE.912.B.5.3:	<p>Appraise the potential short-term and long-term outcomes of each alternative on self and others.</p> <p>Clarifications: Nutrition plan based on personal needs and preferences, impact of chronic health condition on individual and family, weapons on campus, and use of stress management and coping skills.</p>
HE.912.B.5.5:	<p>Examine barriers that can hinder healthy decision making.</p> <p>Clarifications: Interpersonal, financial, environmental factors, and accessibility of health information.</p>
	Propose strategies to reduce or prevent injuries and health problems.

HE.912.C.1.4:	Clarifications: Mandatory passenger-restraint/helmet laws, refusal skills, mandatory immunizations, healthy relationship skills, and improved inspection of food sources.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course provides an introduction and opportunities for leadership in the areas of service-learning and civic responsibility. Academic, personal, and career skills needed for effective service-learning project implementation will be taught and applied through structured service projects that meet real school and/or community needs. Students will actively participate in meaningful service-learning experiences of at least 30 hours' duration.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Students, working individually or in small or large groups, will investigate, quantify, and choose among issues and needs that can be addressed.
2. Students will design and then implement one or more service-learning projects to address identified needs through direct, indirect, advocacy, or research-focused action. Projects will involve meaningful partnerships.
3. Students will conduct reflection activities to measure and record information about the service-learning activities and their impacts.
4. Students will demonstrate KSAs (knowledge, skills, or abilities) gained from projects through project-developed products and public presentations that educate others about the needs/issues addressed, activities conducted, impacts measured, and/or how others can also meet needs through service.

All of the above activities may be counted toward the service-learning 30-hour requirement. Activities can range widely and occur within or beyond the school. For more information about service-learning, see the Florida Department of Education Web site at www.fl DOE.org/family/learnserve.asp.

Language Arts benchmarks are addressed as students read, write, create documents, and make public presentations about needs and activities to address them. Social Studies benchmarks include analyzing community issues, coming up with solutions, and conducting service projects. Math benchmarks are met as students chart and graph data as part of issue investigation, project design, demonstration, and/or reflection. Health and Physical Education are addressed as projects include discussion and learning related to safety, liability, interpersonal skills, conflict avoidance, appraising outcomes and impacts on others, maintaining appropriate behavior, etc., in the students' interaction with others.

After successfully completing this course, the student will:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of service-learning, the types of service-learning, and its importance in a participatory democracy.
2. Demonstrate the ability to identify school/community needs and propose solutions that can be implemented through service-learning.
3. Demonstrate the ability to identify and analyze different points of view to gain an understanding of diverse backgrounds and perspectives and their value.
4. Demonstrate the ability to investigate significant needs, plan and implement service-learning projects to address them, evaluate project effectiveness, and present the information to an authentic audience.
5. Demonstrate use of effective self-assessment and reflection strategies (e.g., verbal, written, artistic, and non-verbal activities to demonstrate learning, understanding, and changes in students' knowledge, skills and/or abilities).
6. Demonstrate effective use of facilitative communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening, questioning, paraphrasing, non-verbal communication, non-judgmental response).

Provide documentation of activities and the minimum 30 hours of participation in one or more approved service-learning project.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any field when certification reflects a bachelor or higher degree.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Course Number: 2104350

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social
Studies >

Abbreviated Title: ENG CITIZ SERV LRNG1

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Engaged Citizenship through Service-Learning

1 (#2104350) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.5:	<p>Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.2.2:	<p>Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.E.2.2:	<p>Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.</p>
SS.912.G.5.5:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
PE.912.C.2.20:	<p>Identify appropriate methods to resolve physical conflict.</p>
PE.912.M.1.5:	<p>Apply strategies for self improvement based on individual strengths and needs.</p>
PE.912.R.5.1:	<p>Describe ways to act independently of peer pressure during physical activities.</p>
PE.912.R.5.4:	<p>Maintain appropriate personal, social and ethical behavior while participating in a variety of physical activities.</p>
PE.912.R.5.4:	<p>Clarifications: Some examples are respecting teammates, opponents and officials, and accepting both victory and defeat.</p>
HE.912.B.5.3:	<p>Appraise the potential short-term and long-term outcomes of each alternative on self and others.</p>
HE.912.B.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Nutrition plan based on personal needs and preferences, impact of chronic health condition on individual and family, weapons on campus, and</p>

	use of stress management and coping skills.
HE.912.B.5.5:	Examine barriers that can hinder healthy decision making. Clarifications: Interpersonal, financial, environmental factors, and accessibility of health information.
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ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course provides an introduction and opportunities for leadership in the areas of service-learning and civic responsibility. Academic, personal, and career skills needed for effective service-learning project implementation will be taught and applied through structured service projects that meet real school and/or community needs. Students will actively participate in meaningful service-learning experiences of at least 30 hours' duration.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Students, working individually or in small or large groups, will investigate, quantify, and choose among issues and needs that can be addressed.
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All of the above activities may be counted toward the service-learning 30-hour requirement. Activities can range widely and occur within or beyond the school. For more information about service-learning, see the Florida Department of Education Web site at www.fl DOE.org/family/learnserv.asp.

Language Arts benchmarks are addressed as students read, write, create documents, and make public presentations about needs and activities to address them. Social Studies benchmarks include analyzing community issues, coming up with solutions, and conducting service projects. Math benchmarks are met as students chart and graph data as part of issue investigation, project design, demonstration, and/or reflection. Health and Physical Education are addressed as projects include discussion and learning related to safety, liability, interpersonal skills, conflict avoidance, appraising outcomes and impacts on others, maintaining appropriate behavior, etc., in the students' interaction with others.

After successfully completing this course, the student will:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of service-learning, the types of service-learning, and its importance in a participatory democracy.
2. Demonstrate the ability to identify school/community needs and propose solutions that can be implemented through service-learning.
3. Demonstrate the ability to identify and analyze different points of view to gain an understanding of diverse backgrounds and perspectives and their value.
4. Demonstrate the ability to investigate significant needs, plan and implement service-learning projects to address them, evaluate project effectiveness, and present the information to an authentic audience.
5. Demonstrate use of effective self-assessment and reflection strategies (e.g., verbal, written, artistic, and non-verbal activities to demonstrate learning, understanding, and changes in students' knowledge, skills and/or abilities).
6. Demonstrate effective use of facilitative communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening, questioning, paraphrasing, non-verbal communication, non-judgmental response).

Provide documentation of activities and the minimum 30 hours of participation in one or more approved service-learning project.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any field when certification reflects a bachelor or higher degree.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104350

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Abbreviated Title: ENG CITIZ SERV LRNG1

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Engaged Citizenship through Service-Learning 2 (#2104360) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other

mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Attend to precision.

MAFS.K.12.MP.6.1:

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources.

SS.912.A.1.5:

Clarifications:

Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf

SS.912.A.3.12:

Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.

Clarifications:

Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.

This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.A.7.12:

Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.

Clarifications:

Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.

This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.C.2.2:

Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.

Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.

SS.912.C.2.3:

Clarifications:

Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.

SS.912.C.2.5:

Conduct a service project to further the public good.

Clarifications:

Examples are school, community, state, national, international.

SS.912.C.2.8:

Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.

Clarifications:

Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.

SS.912.C.2.10:

Monitor current public issues in Florida.

Clarifications:

Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.

SS.912.C.2.11:

Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.

SS.912.E.2.2:

Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.

SS.912.G.5.5:

Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.

SS.912.W.1.3:

Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.

Clarifications:

Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.

LAFS.910.L.3.4:

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 9–10 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., *analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy*).
- Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.
- Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).

LAFS.910.RI.1.1:

Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

LAFS.910.RI.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.
PE.912.C.2.20:	Identify appropriate methods to resolve physical conflict.
PE.912.M.1.5:	Apply strategies for self improvement based on individual strengths and needs.
PE.912.R.5.1:	Describe ways to act independently of peer pressure during physical activities.
PE.912.R.5.4:	Maintain appropriate personal, social and ethical behavior while participating in a variety of physical activities. Clarifications: Some examples are respecting teammates, opponents and officials, and accepting both victory and defeat.
HE.912.B.5.3:	Appraise the potential short-term and long-term outcomes of each alternative on self and others. Clarifications: Nutrition plan based on personal needs and preferences, impact of chronic health condition on individual and family, weapons on campus, and use of stress management and coping skills.
HE.912.B.5.5:	Examine barriers that can hinder healthy decision making. Clarifications: Interpersonal, financial, environmental factors, and accessibility of health information.
HE.912.C.1.4:	Propose strategies to reduce or prevent injuries and health problems. Clarifications: Mandatory passenger-restraint/helmet laws, refusal skills, mandatory immunizations, healthy relationship skills, and improved inspection of food sources.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course provides applications and opportunities for leadership in the areas of service-learning, civic responsibility, and civic engagement. Academic, personal, and career skills needed for effective service-learning project implementation will be taught and applied through structured service projects that meet real school and/or community needs. Students will actively participate in meaningful service-learning experiences of at least 40 hours' duration.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Students, working individually or in small or large groups, will investigate, quantify, and choose among issues and needs that can be addressed.
2. Students will design and then implement one or more service-learning projects to address identified needs through direct, indirect, advocacy, or research-focused action. Projects will involve meaningful partnerships.
3. Students will conduct reflection activities to measure and record information about the service-learning activities and their impacts.
4. Students will demonstrate KSAs (knowledge, skills, or abilities) gained from projects through project-developed products and public presentations that educate others about the needs/issues addressed, activities conducted, impacts measured, and/or how others can also meet needs through service.

All of the above activities may be counted toward the service-learning 40-hour requirement. Activities can range widely and occur within or beyond the school. For more information about service-learning, see the Florida Department of Education Web site at www.fl DOE.org/family/learnservice.asp.

Language Arts benchmarks are addressed as students read, write, create documents, and make public presentations about needs and activities to address them. Social Studies benchmarks include analyzing community issues, coming up with solutions, and conducting service projects. Math benchmarks are met as students chart and graph data as part of issue investigation, project design, demonstration, and/or reflection. Health and Physical Education are addressed as projects include discussion and learning related to safety, liability, interpersonal skills, conflict avoidance, appraising outcomes and impacts on others, maintaining appropriate behavior, etc., in the students' interaction with others.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

After successfully completing this course, the student will:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of service-learning, the types of service-learning, and its importance in a participatory democracy.
2. Demonstrate the ability to identify school/community needs and propose solutions that can be implemented through service-learning.
3. Demonstrate the ability to identify and analyze different points of view to gain an understanding of diverse backgrounds and perspectives and their value.
4. Demonstrate the ability to investigate significant needs, plan and implement service-learning projects to address them, evaluate project effectiveness, and present the information to an authentic audience.
5. Demonstrate use of effective self-assessment and reflection strategies (e.g., verbal, written, artistic, and non-verbal activities to demonstrate learning, understanding, and changes in students' knowledge, skills and/or abilities).
6. Demonstrate effective use of facilitative communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening, questioning, paraphrasing, non-verbal communication, non-judgmental response).
7. Assess and evaluate impacts of their efforts, measuring outputs and impacts not only on the communities being served, but also on her/himself.
8. Provide documentation of activities and the minimum 40 hours of participation in one or more approved service-learning projects.

For this second-level high school course, the expectation is that students will not only engage in more service-learning hours and activities than students in the first level, but will also show higher levels of responsibility and leadership in project design and implementation. Additional roles can include helping other students or teachers with aspects of project design and implementation, and teaching/presenting to other groups inside and beyond the school about course-based projects.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any field when certification reflects a bachelor or higher degree.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104360	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: ENG CITIZ SERV LRNG2
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Engaged Citizenship through Service-Learning 2 (#2104360) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.5:	<p>Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.2:	<p>Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.</p>
SS.912.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.912.C.2.5:	<p>Conduct a service project to further the public good.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are school, community, state, national, international.</p>
SS.912.C.2.8:	<p>Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.</p>
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.11:	<p>Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.</p>
SS.912.E.2.2:	<p>Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.</p>
SS.912.G.5.5:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.

- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
PE.912.C.2.20:	Identify appropriate methods to resolve physical conflict.
PE.912.M.1.5:	Apply strategies for self improvement based on individual strengths and needs.
PE.912.R.5.1:	Describe ways to act independently of peer pressure during physical activities.
PE.912.R.5.4:	<p>Maintain appropriate personal, social and ethical behavior while participating in a variety of physical activities.</p> <p>Clarifications: Some examples are respecting teammates, opponents and officials, and accepting both victory and defeat.</p>
HE.912.B.5.3:	<p>Appraise the potential short-term and long-term outcomes of each alternative on self and others.</p> <p>Clarifications: Nutrition plan based on personal needs and preferences, impact of chronic health condition on individual and family, weapons on campus, and use of stress management and coping skills.</p>
HE.912.B.5.5:	<p>Examine barriers that can hinder healthy decision making.</p> <p>Clarifications: Interpersonal, financial, environmental factors, and accessibility of health information.</p>
	Propose strategies to reduce or prevent injuries and health problems.

HE.912.C.1.4:	Clarifications: Mandatory passenger-restraint/helmet laws, refusal skills, mandatory immunizations, healthy relationship skills, and improved inspection of food sources.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course provides applications and opportunities for leadership in the areas of service-learning, civic responsibility, and civic engagement. Academic, personal, and career skills needed for effective service-learning project implementation will be taught and applied through structured service projects that meet real school and/or community needs. Students will actively participate in meaningful service-learning experiences of at least 40 hours' duration.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Students, working individually or in small or large groups, will investigate, quantify, and choose among issues and needs that can be addressed.
2. Students will design and then implement one or more service-learning projects to address identified needs through direct, indirect, advocacy, or research-focused action. Projects will involve meaningful partnerships.
3. Students will conduct reflection activities to measure and record information about the service-learning activities and their impacts.
4. Students will demonstrate KSAs (knowledge, skills, or abilities) gained from projects through project-developed products and public presentations that educate others about the needs/issues addressed, activities conducted, impacts measured, and/or how others can also meet needs through service.

All of the above activities may be counted toward the service-learning 40-hour requirement. Activities can range widely and occur within or beyond the school. For more information about service-learning, see the Florida Department of Education Web site at www.fldoe.org/family/learnservice.asp.

Language Arts benchmarks are addressed as students read, write, create documents, and make public presentations about needs and activities to address them. Social Studies benchmarks include analyzing community issues, coming up with solutions, and conducting service projects. Math benchmarks are met as students chart and graph data as part of issue investigation, project design, demonstration, and/or reflection. Health and Physical Education are addressed as projects include discussion and learning related to safety, liability, interpersonal skills, conflict avoidance, appraising outcomes and impacts on others, maintaining appropriate behavior, etc., in the students' interaction with others.

After successfully completing this course, the student will:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of service-learning, the types of service-learning, and its importance in a participatory democracy.
2. Demonstrate the ability to identify school/community needs and propose solutions that can be implemented through service-learning.
3. Demonstrate the ability to identify and analyze different points of view to gain an understanding of diverse backgrounds and perspectives and their value.
4. Demonstrate the ability to investigate significant needs, plan and implement service-learning projects to address them, evaluate project effectiveness, and present the information to an authentic audience.
5. Demonstrate use of effective self-assessment and reflection strategies (e.g., verbal, written, artistic, and non-verbal activities to demonstrate learning, understanding, and changes in students' knowledge, skills and/or abilities).
6. Demonstrate effective use of facilitative communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening, questioning, paraphrasing, non-verbal communication, non-judgmental response).
7. Assess and evaluate impacts of their efforts, measuring outputs and impacts not only on the communities being served, but also on her/himself.
8. Provide documentation of activities and the minimum 40 hours of participation in one or more approved service-learning projects.

For this second-level high school course, the expectation is that students will not only engage in more service-learning hours and activities than students in the first level, but will also show higher levels of responsibility and leadership in project design and implementation. Additional roles can include helping other students or teachers with aspects of project design and implementation, and teaching/presenting to other groups inside and beyond the school about course-based projects.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any field when certification reflects a bachelor or higher degree.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104360

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: ENG CITIZ SERV LRNG2

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: State Board Approved

Course Level: 2

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Engaged Citizenship through Service-Learning 2 (#2104360) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.5:	<p>Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.2.2:	<p>Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. • Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). • Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). • Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). • Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). • Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). • Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. • Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. • Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.E.2.2:	<p>Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.</p>
SS.912.G.5.5:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
PE.912.C.2.20:	<p>Identify appropriate methods to resolve physical conflict.</p>
PE.912.M.1.5:	<p>Apply strategies for self improvement based on individual strengths and needs.</p>
PE.912.R.5.1:	<p>Describe ways to act independently of peer pressure during physical activities.</p>
PE.912.R.5.4:	<p>Maintain appropriate personal, social and ethical behavior while participating in a variety of physical activities.</p>
PE.912.R.5.4:	<p>Clarifications: Some examples are respecting teammates, opponents and officials, and accepting both victory and defeat.</p>
HE.912.B.5.3:	<p>Appraise the potential short-term and long-term outcomes of each alternative on self and others.</p>
HE.912.B.5.3:	<p>Clarifications: Nutrition plan based on personal needs and preferences, impact of chronic health condition on individual and family, weapons on campus, and</p>

	use of stress management and coping skills.
HE.912.B.5.5:	Examine barriers that can hinder healthy decision making. Clarifications: Interpersonal, financial, environmental factors, and accessibility of health information.
HE.912.C.1.4:	Propose strategies to reduce or prevent injuries and health problems. Clarifications: Mandatory passenger-restraint/helmet laws, refusal skills, mandatory immunizations, healthy relationship skills, and improved inspection of food sources.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

This course provides applications and opportunities for leadership in the areas of service-learning, civic responsibility, and civic engagement. Academic, personal, and career skills needed for effective service-learning project implementation will be taught and applied through structured service projects that meet real school and/or community needs. Students will actively participate in meaningful service-learning experiences of at least 40 hours' duration.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Students, working individually or in small or large groups, will investigate, quantify, and choose among issues and needs that can be addressed.
2. Students will design and then implement one or more service-learning projects to address identified needs through direct, indirect, advocacy, or research-focused action. Projects will involve meaningful partnerships.
3. Students will conduct reflection activities to measure and record information about the service-learning activities and their impacts.
4. Students will demonstrate KSAs (knowledge, skills, or abilities) gained from projects through project-developed products and public presentations that educate others about the needs/issues addressed, activities conducted, impacts measured, and/or how others can also meet needs through service.

All of the above activities may be counted toward the service-learning 40-hour requirement. Activities can range widely and occur within or beyond the school. For more information about service-learning, see the Florida Department of Education Web site at www.fldoe.org/family/learnservice.asp.

Language Arts benchmarks are addressed as students read, write, create documents, and make public presentations about needs and activities to address them. Social Studies benchmarks include analyzing community issues, coming up with solutions, and conducting service projects. Math benchmarks are met as students chart and graph data as part of issue investigation, project design, demonstration, and/or reflection. Health and Physical Education are addressed as projects include discussion and learning related to safety, liability, interpersonal skills, conflict avoidance, appraising outcomes and impacts on others, maintaining appropriate behavior, etc., in the students' interaction with others.

After successfully completing this course, the student will:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of service-learning, the types of service-learning, and its importance in a participatory democracy.
2. Demonstrate the ability to identify school/community needs and propose solutions that can be implemented through service-learning.
3. Demonstrate the ability to identify and analyze different points of view to gain an understanding of diverse backgrounds and perspectives and their value.
4. Demonstrate the ability to investigate significant needs, plan and implement service-learning projects to address them, evaluate project effectiveness, and present the information to an authentic audience.
5. Demonstrate use of effective self-assessment and reflection strategies (e.g., verbal, written, artistic, and non-verbal activities to demonstrate learning, understanding, and changes in students' knowledge, skills and/or abilities).
6. Demonstrate effective use of facilitative communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening, questioning, paraphrasing, non-verbal communication, non-judgmental response).
7. Assess and evaluate impacts of their efforts, measuring outputs and impacts not only on the communities being served, but also on her/himself.
8. Provide documentation of activities and the minimum 40 hours of participation in one or more approved service-learning projects.

For this second-level high school course, the expectation is that students will not only engage in more service-learning hours and activities than students in the first level, but will also show higher levels of responsibility and leadership in project design and implementation. Additional roles can include helping other students or teachers with aspects of project design and implementation, and teaching/presenting to other groups inside and beyond the school about course-based projects.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104360

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Interdisciplinary and Applied Social Studies >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: ENG CITIZ SERV LRNG2

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Course Level: 2

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Multicultural Studies (#2104600) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.7:	Review the Native American experience. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.5:	Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.6:	Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.4:	<p>Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, civil rights legislation, Space Race, Great Society, War on Poverty.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Phillip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.13:	<p>Analyze the attempts to extend New Deal legislation through the Great Society and the successes and failures of these programs to promote social and economic stability.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, War on Poverty, Medicare, Medicaid, Headstart.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.

SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and

- reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
- d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.

LAFS.910.WHST.1.2: Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

- a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

LAFS.910.WHST.2.4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

LAFS.910.WHST.2.5: Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.

LAFS.910.WHST.2.6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

LAFS.910.WHST.3.7: Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

LAFS.910.WHST.3.8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

LAFS.910.WHST.3.9: Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

LAFS.910.WHST.4.10: Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3: Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★
Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4: Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★
Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5: Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★
Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6: Evaluate reports based on data. ★
Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1: Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★

Clarifications:
 In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2: Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★

Clarifications:
 In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3: Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★

Clarifications:
 In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4: Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★
Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.7:	<p>Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.</p> <p>Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Multicultural Studies - The grade 9-12 Multicultural Studies course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of multicultural and multiethnic groups in the United States and their influence on the development of American culture. Content should include, but is not limited to, the influence of geography on the social and economic development of Native American culture, the influence of major historical events on the development of a multicultural American society and a study of the political, economic and social aspects of Native American, Hispanic American, African American and Asian American culture.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104600

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Multicultural Studies >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: MULTICLTRL STUDIES

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: Course Approved

Course Level: 2

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Sociology (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Multicultural Studies (#2104600) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.7:	Review the Native American experience. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.5:	Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.6:	Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but aren ot limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.4:	<p>Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, civil rights legislation, Space Race, Great Society, War on Poverty.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Phillip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.13:	<p>Analyze the attempts to extend New Deal legislation through the Great Society and the successes and failures of these programs to promote social and economic stability.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, War on Poverty, Medicare, Medicaid, Headstart.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.

SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p>

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

	6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.7:	Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors. Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Multicultural Studies - The grade 9-12 Multicultural Studies course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of multicultural and multiethnic groups in the United States and their influence on the development of American culture. Content should include, but is not limited to, the influence of geography on the social and economic development of Native American culture, the influence of major historical events on the development of a multicultural American society and a study of the political, economic and social aspects of Native American, Hispanic American, African American and Asian American culture.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2104600

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Multicultural Studies >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: MULTICLTRL STUDIES

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: State Board Approved

Course Level: 2

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Sociology (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Multicultural Studies (#2104600) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.6:	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.7:	Review the Native American experience. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, westward expansion, reservation system, the Dawes Act, Wounded Knee Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in the killing of the buffalo. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.5:	Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C.J. Walker, George Westinghouse. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.6:	Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, government regulations of food and drugs, migration to cities, urbanization, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.A.3.7:	<p>Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.11:	<p>Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.12:	<p>Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAACP, YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Ida M. Tarbell, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.3.13:	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.1:	<p>Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>, <i>Turner's thesis</i>, <i>the Roosevelt Corollary</i>, <i>natural resources</i>, <i>markets for resources</i>, <i>elimination of spheres of influence in China</i>.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 27-28. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.8:	<p>Compare the experiences Americans (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.4.9:	<p>Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women and dissenters in the United States.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.2:	<p>Explain the causes of the public reaction (Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, Palmer Raids, FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.5.6:	<p>Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.7:	<p>Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.8:	<p>Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.9:	<p>Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, 100 Percent Americanism.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.5.10:	<p>Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 35-36. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.6.9:	<p>Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.4:	<p>Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, civil rights legislation, Space Race, Great Society, War on Poverty.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.6:	<p>Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the NAACP, National Urban League, SNCC, CORE, James Farmer, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Constance Baker Motley, the Little Rock Nine, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, A. Phillip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Williams, Fannie Lou Hamer, Malcolm X [El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz], Stokely Carmichael [Kwame Ture], H. Rap Brown [Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin], the Black Panther Party [e.g., Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.7:	<p>Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Freedom Summer, Freedom Rides, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, March on Washington.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>

SS.912.A.7.8:	<p>Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused, and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Plessy v. Ferguson [1896], Brown v. Board of Education [1954], Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education [1971], Regents of the University of California v. Bakke [1978], Miranda v. Arizona [1966], Gideon v. Wainwright [1963], Mapp v. Ohio [1961], and Roe v. Wade [1973].</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 53-54. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.9:	Examine the similarities of social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.13:	<p>Analyze the attempts to extend New Deal legislation through the Great Society and the successes and failures of these programs to promote social and economic stability.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, War on Poverty, Medicare, Medicaid, Headstart.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 49-50 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). • Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). • Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	<p>Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).</p> <p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p>
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications:</p>

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

	<p>Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.7:	<p>Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.</p> <p>Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Multicultural Studies - The grade 9-12 Multicultural Studies course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of multicultural and multiethnic groups in the United States and their influence on the development of American culture. Content should include, but is not limited to, the influence of geography on the social and economic development of Native American culture, the influence of major historical events on the development of a multicultural American society and a study of the political, economic and social aspects of Native American, Hispanic American, African American and Asian American culture.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.

2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2104600</p> <p>Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)</p> <p>Course Type: Elective Course</p> <p>Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval</p> <p>Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Multicultural Studies > Abbreviated Title: MULTICLTRL STUDIES</p> <p>Course Length: Semester (S)</p> <p>Course Level: 2</p>
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Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Sociology (Grades 6-12)
Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

World Religions (#2105310) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time. Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion. Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.
SS.912.W.2.5:	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.

SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan. Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam. Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age. Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history. Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades. Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades. Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	

	<p>c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p>
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <p>a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>

	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.7:	Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.
	Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

World Religions - The grade 9-12 World Religions course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of major world religious traditions of Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Shintoism and Taoism. Students will identify criteria upon which religious beliefs are based, analyze relationships between religious and social and political institutions, trace the major developments of the world's living religions, distinguish the similarities and differences among the world's major religious traditions, synthesize information and ideas from conflicting religious beliefs, and interpret the development of a society as reflected by its religious beliefs.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.

3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2105310</p> <p>Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)</p> <p>Course Type: Elective Course</p> <p>Course Status: Course Approved</p> <p>Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion > Abbreviated Title: WORLD RELIGIONS</p> <p>Course Length: Semester (S)</p> <p>Course Level: 2</p>
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Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Humanities (Elementary and Secondary Grades K-12)

World Religions (#2105310) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time. Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion. Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.
SS.912.W.2.5:	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.

SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan. Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam. Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age. Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history. Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades. Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades. Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>efficiency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.7:	<p>Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.</p> <p>Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

World Religions - The grade 9-12 World Religions course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of major world religious traditions of Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Shintoism and Taoism . Students will identify criteria upon which religious beliefs are based, analyze relationships between religious and social and political institutions, trace the major developments of the world's living religions, distinguish the similarities and differences among the world's major religious traditions, synthesize information and ideas from conflicting religious beliefs, and interpret the development of a society as reflected by its religious beliefs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2105310</p> <p>Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)</p> <p>Course Type: Elective Course</p> <p>Course Status: State Board Approved</p> <p>Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion > Abbreviated Title: WORLD RELIGIONS</p> <p>Course Length: Semester (S)</p> <p>Course Level: 2</p>
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Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Humanities (Elementary and Secondary Grades K-12)

Philosophy (#2105340) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases. Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.

SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan. Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea. Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus. Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies. Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.

LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.7:	Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors. Clarifications: Various cultures’ dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Philosophy - The grade 9-12 Philosophy course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the fundamental questions pertinent to all areas of human activity and inquiries. Content should include, but is not limited to, an introduction to classical and modern philosophies, the fundamental principles of philosophical thought, such as semantics, logic, inductive and deductive reasoning, and social, political and religious philosophies.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105340

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >

Abbreviated Title: PHILOS

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Humanities (Elementary and Secondary Grades K-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Philosophy (#2105340) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases. Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.

SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan. Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea. Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus. Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies. Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism. Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.7:	<p>Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.</p> <p>Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Philosophy - The grade 9-12 Philosophy course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the fundamental questions pertinent to all areas of human activity and inquiries. Content should include, but is not limited to, an introduction to classical and modern philosophies, the fundamental principles of philosophical thought, such as semantics, logic, inductive and deductive reasoning, and social, political and religious philosophies.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105340

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >

Abbreviated Title: PHILOS

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Humanities (Elementary and Secondary Grades K-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.5:	Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.1.2:	Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.3.1:	Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity

	and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). • Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. • Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.20:	<p>Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.</p>
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
SS.912.W.3.1:	<p>Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.</p>
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
SS.912.W.4.10:	<p>Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.</p>
SS.912.W.5.2:	<p>Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.</p>
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.

SS.912.W.6.4:	<p>Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.</p>
SS.912.W.8.8:	<p>Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.</p>
SS.912.W.8.9:	<p>Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.</p>
SS.912.W.8.10:	<p>Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.</p>
SS.912.W.9.1:	<p>Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.</p>
SS.912.W.9.7:	<p>Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.

- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.7:	Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors. Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Philosophy - The grade 9-12 Philosophy course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the fundamental questions pertinent to all areas of human activity and inquiries. Content should include, but is not limited to, an introduction to classical and modern philosophies, the fundamental principles of philosophical thought, such as semantics, logic, inductive and deductive reasoning, and social, political and religious philosophies.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105340

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >

Abbreviated Title: PHILOS

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Humanities (Elementary and Secondary Grades K-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Ethics (#2105350) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.11:	Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal. Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases. Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.

SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
	a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.

LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications:</p> </div>

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.7:	Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors. Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Ethics - The grade 9-12 Ethics course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the foundations of ethical thought and theories and the process of moral development. Content should include, but is not limited to, the sources of ethical beliefs and practices, traditional ethical theories, the strengths and weaknesses of the principal models of moral development, the typical fallacies in flawed moral arguments, the difference between an ethical choice and a legal decision, major ethical questions in American society such as public service, law, the workplace, bioethics, and new technologies, and current ethical issues in the local and national arena.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105350

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >

Abbreviated Title: ETHICS

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humanities (Elementary and Secondary Grades K-12)

Ethics (#2105350) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.11:	Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal. Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases. Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.

SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications. </div>
	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.7:	<p>Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.</p> <p>Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Ethics - The grade 9-12 Ethics course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the foundations of ethical thought and theories and the process of moral development. Content should include, but is not limited to, the sources of ethical beliefs and practices, traditional ethical theories, the strengths and weaknesses of the principal models of moral development, the typical fallacies in flawed moral arguments, the difference between an ethical choice and a legal decision, major ethical questions in American society such as public service, law, the workplace, bioethics, and new technologies, and current ethical issues in the local and national arena.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2105350</p> <p>Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)</p> <p>Course Type: Elective Course</p> <p>Course Status: State Board Approved</p> <p>Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion > Abbreviated Title: ETHICS Course Length: Semester (S) Course Level: 2</p>
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Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Humanities (Elementary and Secondary Grades K-12)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.11:	Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 45-46. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.2.4:	Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.6:	Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.11:	Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.3.11:	Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.

	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency).
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.20:	<p>Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.</p>
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
SS.912.W.3.1:	<p>Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.</p>
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.2:	<p>Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.</p>
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.6.4:	<p>Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.</p>
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in

SS.912.W.9.3:	Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.7: MA.K.12.MTR.1.1:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism. Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K.12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K.12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K.12.MTR.4.1:	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K.12.MTR.5.1:	Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.

- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.

ELA.K12.EE.6.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1: English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.

HE.912.C.2.7:

Clarifications:

Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Ethics - The grade 9-12 Ethics course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the foundations of ethical thought and theories and the process of moral development. Content should include, but is not limited to, the sources of ethical beliefs and practices, traditional ethical theories, the strengths and weaknesses of the principal models of moral development, the typical fallacies in flawed moral arguments, the difference between an ethical choice and a legal decision, major ethical questions in American society such as public service, law, the workplace, bioethics, and new technologies, and current ethical issues in the local and national arena.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105350

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: ETHICS

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Course Level: 2

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humanities (Elementary and Secondary Grades K-12)

Philosophy Honors: Ethics (#2105355) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.
SS.912.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.2.7:	<p>Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.</p>
SS.912.C.2.8:	<p>Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.</p>
SS.912.C.2.9:	<p>Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p>
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
SS.912.C.2.13:	<p>Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.</p>
SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.10:	<p>Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des</p>

	Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.

SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism. Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies. Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades. Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.

LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from</p>

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	
	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.
HE.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The learner, building on the foundations of Philosophy Honors as a prerequisite, will explore, understand, and apply the important ethical theories in philosophy to present day issues, and will focus on the ethical theories of the great thinkers, from the ancient era through the modern era, with the purpose of providing the students with the tools necessary to analyze, critique and evaluate current issues and to formulate a personal value system with which to evaluate any present day issue. Special emphasis will be on character education.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes: Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105355

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >

Abbreviated Title: PHILOS HON ETHICS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Philosophy Honors: Ethics (#2105355) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.
SS.912.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.2.7:	<p>Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.</p>
SS.912.C.2.8:	<p>Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.</p>
SS.912.C.2.9:	<p>Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p>
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
SS.912.C.2.13:	<p>Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.</p>
SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.10:	<p>Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des</p>

	Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.

SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism. Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies. Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades. Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.7:	Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors. Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The learner, building on the foundations of Philosophy Honors as a prerequisite, will explore, understand, and apply the important ethical theories in philosophy to present day issues, and will focus on the ethical theories of the great thinkers, from the ancient era through the modern era, with the purpose of providing the students with the tools necessary to analyze, critique and evaluate current issues and to formulate a personal value system with which to evaluate any present day issue. Special emphasis will be on character education.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes: Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105355

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >

Abbreviated Title: PHILOS HON ETHICS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Philosophy Honors: Ethics (#2105355) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.5:	<p>Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, boycotts, riots, protest marches.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 51-52. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.1.2:	<p>Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. • Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. • Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	<p>Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. • Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. • Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. • Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. • Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. • Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. • Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.1:	<p>Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments). • Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency and naturalization in the United States. • Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).
SS.912.CG.2.2:	<p>Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. • Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). • Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). • Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). • Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). • Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods).

SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. • Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). • Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). • Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). • Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. • Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.9:	<p>Explain the process and procedures of elections at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the different primary formats and how political parties nominate candidates using primaries. • Students will compare and contrast the different ways in which elections are decided (e.g., Electoral College, proportional representation, popular vote, winner-take-all). • Students will explain the process by which candidates register to be part of state and national elections. • Students will describe the different methods used to tabulate election results in state and national elections (i.e., electronic voting, punch cards, fill-in ballots). • Students will evaluate the role of debates in elections.
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. • Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). • Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. • Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. • Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. • Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). • Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. • Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). • Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	<p>Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). • Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze the role of the "general welfare clause" and "necessary and proper clause" in granting Congress implied powers. • Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). • Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. • Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States' federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). • Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other

	<p>amendments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states' rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.15:	<p>Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
SS.912.W.2.17:	<p>Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, Illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.</p>
SS.912.W.3.1:	<p>Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.</p>
SS.912.W.3.2:	<p>Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.</p> <p>Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.</p>

SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>efficiency.</p> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.7:	<p>Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.</p> <p>Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The learner, building on the foundations of Philosophy Honors as a prerequisite, will explore, understand, and apply the important ethical theories in philosophy to present day issues, and will focus on the ethical theories of the great thinkers, from the ancient era through the modern era, with the purpose of providing the students with the tools necessary to analyze, critique and evaluate current issues and to formulate a personal value system with which to evaluate any present day issue. Special emphasis will be on character education.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes: Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105355

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >

Abbreviated Title: PHILOS HON ETHICS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Philosophy 1 (#2105860) 2014 - 2022 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any academic coverage (any coverage classified as an academic coverage in Rules 6A-4.0101 through 6A-4.0343, Florida Administrative Code).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105860

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >

Abbreviated Title: IB PHILOSOPHY 1

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

International Baccalaureate Philosophy

1 (#2105860) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p> <p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any academic coverage (any coverage classified as an academic coverage in Rules 6A-4.0101 through 6A-4.0343, Florida Administrative Code).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105860	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB PHILOSOPHY 1
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

International Baccalaureate Philosophy 2 (#2105870) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any academic coverage (any coverage classified as an academic coverage in Rules 6A-4.0101 through 6A-4.0343, Florida Administrative Code).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105870

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >

Abbreviated Title: IB PHILOSOPHY 2

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

International Baccalaureate Philosophy 3 (#2105875) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

QUALIFICATIONS

As well as any certification requirements listed on the course description, the following qualifications may also be acceptable for the course:

Any academic coverage (any coverage classified as an academic coverage in Rules 6A-4.0101 through 6A-4.0343, Florida Administrative Code).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105875

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >

Abbreviated Title: IB PHILOSOPHY 3

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

International Baccalaureate World Religions 1 (#2105880) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105880	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB WORLD RELIGIONS 1
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Humanities (Elementary and Secondary Grades K-12)

International Baccalaureate World Religions 2 (#2105890) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2105890	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB WORLD RELIGIONS 2
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Humanities (Elementary and Secondary Grades K-12)

United States Government (#2106310) 2019 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good. Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.912.C.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are school, community, state, national, international.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication. Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy. Analyze trends in voter turnout.
SS.912.C.2.16:	Clarifications: Examples are youth voter turnout, issue-based voting.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.

SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.</p>
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.</p>
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.5.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	<p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>

	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

United States Government - The grade 9-12 United States Government course consists of the following content area strands: Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their historical impact on American society. Content should include, but is not limited to, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, the constitutional framework, federalism, separation of powers, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national level, and the political decision-making process.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 12 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- United States, major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106310

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: United States Government

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: US GOVT

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

United States Government (#2106310) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good. Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.912.C.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are school, community, state, national, international.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication. Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy. Analyze trends in voter turnout.
SS.912.C.2.16:	Clarifications: Examples are youth voter turnout, issue-based voting.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.

SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.</p>
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.</p>
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.5.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
	Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p>

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

United States Government - The grade 9-12 United States Government course consists of the following content area strands: Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their historical impact on American society. Content should include, but is not limited to, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, the constitutional framework, federalism, separation of powers, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national level, and the political decision-making process.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 12 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- United States, major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106310

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: United States
Government

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: US GOVT

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

United States Government (#2106310) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.CG.1.1:	<p>Examine how intellectual influences in primary documents contributed to the ideas in the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the influence of the Judeo-Christian tradition, republicanism, the English Constitution and common Law, and the European Enlightenment in establishing the organic laws of the United States in primary documents (e.g., Magna Carta (1215); the Mayflower Compact (1620); the English Bill of Rights (1689); Common Sense (1776); Declaration of Independence (1776); the Constitution of Massachusetts (1780); the Articles of Confederation (1781); the Northwest Ordinance (1787); U.S. Constitution (1789)).
SS.912.CG.1.2:	<p>Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	<p>Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.1:	<p>Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments). Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency and naturalization in the United States. Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).
SS.912.CG.2.2:	<p>Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).

SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). • Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). • Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. • Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.9:	<p>Explain the process and procedures of elections at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the different primary formats and how political parties nominate candidates using primaries. • Students will compare and contrast the different ways in which elections are decided (e.g., Electoral College, proportional representation, popular vote, winner-take-all). • Students will explain the process by which candidates register to be part of state and national elections. • Students will describe the different methods used to tabulate election results in state and national elections (i.e., electronic voting, punch cards, fill-in ballots). • Students will evaluate the role of debates in elections.
SS.912.CG.2.10:	<p>Analyze factors that contribute to voter turnout in local, state and national elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain trends in voter turnout. • Students will discuss attempts to increase voter turnout (e.g., get out the vote campaigns, social movements). • Students will explain how governmental action has affected voter participation (e.g., 15th, 19th and 26th Amendments; Jim Crow laws; poll tax; efforts to suppress voters).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. • Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). • Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. • Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. • Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. • Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). • Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. • Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). • Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. • Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. • Students will identify and describe the "enumerated powers" delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). • Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. • Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). • Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II. • Students will describe the impeachment process.

Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens.

SS.912.CG.3.5:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	<p>Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. Students will analyze the role of the “general welfare clause” and “necessary and proper clause” in granting Congress implied powers. Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States’ federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	<p>Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	<p>Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	<p>Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain how issues between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the concept of federalism as it applies to each issue. Students will use historical and issue-based scenarios to demonstrate understanding of how disputes between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved (e.g., water rights arguments between Florida and Georgia, national and state conflict over rights to adjacent waters and seabeds, civil rights).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	<p>Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United

- States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International).
- Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia).
- Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria).
- Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.

SS.912.CG.4.3: Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.

- Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.

SS.912.CG.4.4: Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.

- Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.

SS.912.G.4.1: Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.

SS.912.G.5.5: Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1: Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1: Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1: Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1: Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Civic education is essential in the development of informed citizenry who are equipped to participate in civic life and preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The Civics and Government (CG) standards in this class were revised in 2021 as a result of the House Bill (2019) civics standards review and reflect the following priorities for K-12 Civics and Government teaching and learning in Florida schools.

- Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
- Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
- Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
- Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

This course must include a comparative discussion of political ideologies, such as communism and totalitarianism, that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy essential to the founding principles of the United States.

GENERAL NOTES

United States Government - The grade 9-12 United States Government course consists of the following content area strands: Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their historical impact on American society. Content should include, but is not limited to, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, the constitutional framework, federalism, separation of powers, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national level, and the political decision-making process.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 12 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
 - Unity/diversity in American society
 - Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
 - Nation-states
 - Interaction among nation-states
 - United States, major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations
- The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106310

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: US GOVT

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: United States

Government

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

United States Government for Credit Recovery (#2106315) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels. Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good. Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.912.C.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are school, community, state, national, international.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication. Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy. Analyze trends in voter turnout.
SS.912.C.2.16:	Clarifications: Examples are youth voter turnout, issue-based voting.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.

SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them. Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level. Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.5.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	<p>information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve</p>

the arguments.

Use appropriate tools strategically.

MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:

Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.

HE.912.C.2.4:

Clarifications:

Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

United States Government - The grade 9-12 United States Government course consists of the following content area strands: Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their historical impact on American society. Content should include, but is not limited to, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, the constitutional framework, federalism, separation of powers, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national level, and the political decision-making process.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 12 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- United States, major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106315

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Abbreviated Title: US GOVT CR
Course Length: Credit Recovery (R)
Course Level: 2

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)
Course Type: Credit Recovery
Course Status: Course Approved
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

United States Government for Credit Recovery (#2106315) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels. Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good. Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.912.C.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are school, community, state, national, international.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication. Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy. Analyze trends in voter turnout.
SS.912.C.2.16:	Clarifications: Examples are youth voter turnout, issue-based voting.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.

SS.912.C.3.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.</p>
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them. Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.</p>
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level. Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.</p>
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.5.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

United States Government - The grade 9-12 United States Government course consists of the following content area strands: Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their historical impact on American society. Content should include, but is not limited to, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, the constitutional framework, federalism, separation of powers, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national level, and the political decision-making process.

Special Notes:

Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 12 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- United States, major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106315

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Credit Recovery

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: US GOVT CR

Course Length: Credit Recovery (R)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

United States Government for Credit Recovery (#2106315) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.CG.1.1:	<p>Examine how intellectual influences in primary documents contributed to the ideas in the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the influence of the Judeo-Christian tradition, republicanism, the English Constitution and common Law, and the European Enlightenment in establishing the organic laws of the United States in primary documents (e.g., Magna Carta (1215); the Mayflower Compact (1620); the English Bill of Rights (1689); Common Sense (1776); Declaration of Independence (1776); the Constitution of Massachusetts (1780); the Articles of Confederation (1781); the Northwest Ordinance (1787); U.S. Constitution (1789)).
SS.912.CG.1.2:	<p>Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	<p>Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.1:	<p>Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments). Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency and naturalization in the United States. Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).
SS.912.CG.2.2:	<p>Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during

SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>wartime and limitations on speech).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.9:	<p>Explain the process and procedures of elections at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the different primary formats and how political parties nominate candidates using primaries. Students will compare and contrast the different ways in which elections are decided (e.g., Electoral College, proportional representation, popular vote, winner-take-all). Students will explain the process by which candidates register to be part of state and national elections. Students will describe the different methods used to tabulate election results in state and national elections (i.e., electronic voting, punch cards, fill-in ballots). Students will evaluate the role of debates in elections.
SS.912.CG.2.10:	<p>Analyze factors that contribute to voter turnout in local, state and national elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain trends in voter turnout. Students will discuss attempts to increase voter turnout (e.g., get out the vote campaigns, social movements). Students will explain how governmental action has affected voter participation (e.g., 15th, 19th and 26th Amendments; Jim Crow laws; poll tax; efforts to suppress voters).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. Students will identify and describe the "enumerated powers" delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its

	<p>original description in Article II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the impeachment process.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	<p>Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	<p>Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. Students will analyze the role of the “general welfare clause” and “necessary and proper clause” in granting Congress implied powers. Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States’ federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	<p>Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	<p>Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	<p>Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain how issues between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the concept of federalism as it applies to each issue. Students will use historical and issue-based scenarios to demonstrate understanding of how disputes between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved (e.g., water rights arguments between Florida and Georgia, national and state conflict over rights to adjacent waters and seabeds, civil rights).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	<p>Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society.

SS.912.CG.4.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.CG.4.4:	<p>Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.5.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers. </div>

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

United States Government - The grade 9-12 United States Government course consists of the following content area strands: Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their historical impact on American society. Content should include, but is not limited to, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, the constitutional framework, federalism, separation of powers, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national level, and the political decision-making process.

Special Notes:

Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 12 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- United States, major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106315

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: US GOVT CR

Course Length: Credit Recovery (R)

Course Level: 2

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Credit Recovery

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

United States Government Honors (#2106320) 2015 - 2022

(current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good. Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.912.C.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are school, community, state, national, international.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication. Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy. Analyze trends in voter turnout.
SS.912.C.2.16:	Clarifications: Examples are youth voter turnout, issue-based voting.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government.

Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.

SS.912.C.3.8:

Clarifications:

Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.

SS.912.C.3.9:

Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.

SS.912.C.3.10:

Clarifications:

Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.

SS.912.C.3.11:

Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.

SS.912.C.3.12:

Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.

Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.

SS.912.C.3.13:

Clarifications:

Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.

SS.912.C.3.14:

Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).

SS.912.C.3.15:

Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.

SS.912.C.4.1:

Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.

SS.912.C.4.2:

Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.

SS.912.C.4.3:

Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.

SS.912.C.4.4:

Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.

SS.912.G.4.1:

Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.

SS.912.G.5.5:

Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.

LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:

Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.

LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:

Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.

LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:

Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.

LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines *faction* in *Federalist* No. 10).

LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:

Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.

LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:

Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.

LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:

Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.

LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:

Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.

LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:

Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.

LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:

By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.

LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:

Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.

b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.

c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.

d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.

LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:

Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.

LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:

Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.

LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:

Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.

Write arguments focused on *discipline-specific content*.

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:

a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.

b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.

c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.

d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.

e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.

Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	<p>b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies.</p>

Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

Use appropriate tools strategically.

MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:

Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.

HE.912.C.2.4:

Clarifications:

Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

United States Government - The grade 9-12 United States Government course consists of the following content area strands: Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their historical impact on American society. Content should include, but is not limited to, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, the constitutional framework, federalism, separation of powers, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national level, and the political decision-making process.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 12 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- United States, major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and

concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106320

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: United States Government

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: US GOVT HON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

United States Government Honors (#2106320) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good. Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.912.C.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are school, community, state, national, international.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication. Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy. Analyze trends in voter turnout.
SS.912.C.2.16:	Clarifications: Examples are youth voter turnout, issue-based voting.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.

SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.</p>
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.</p>
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.5.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
	Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p>

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

United States Government - The grade 9-12 United States Government course consists of the following content area strands: Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their historical impact on American society. Content should include, but is not limited to, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, the constitutional framework, federalism, separation of powers, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national level, and the political decision-making process.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 12 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
 - Unity/diversity in American society
 - Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
 - Nation-states
 - Interaction among nation-states
 - United States, major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations
- The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106320

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: United States Government

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: US GOVT HON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

United States Government Honors (#2106320) 2023 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.CG.1.1:	<p>Examine how intellectual influences in primary documents contributed to the ideas in the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the influence of the Judeo-Christian tradition, republicanism, the English Constitution and common Law, and the European Enlightenment in establishing the organic laws of the United States in primary documents (e.g., Magna Carta (1215); the Mayflower Compact (1620); the English Bill of Rights (1689); Common Sense (1776); Declaration of Independence (1776); the Constitution of Massachusetts (1780); the Articles of Confederation (1781); the Northwest Ordinance (1787); U.S. Constitution (1789)).
SS.912.CG.1.2:	<p>Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	<p>Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.1:	<p>Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments). Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency and naturalization in the United States. Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).
SS.912.CG.2.2:	<p>Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).

SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). • Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). • Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. • Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.9:	<p>Explain the process and procedures of elections at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the different primary formats and how political parties nominate candidates using primaries. • Students will compare and contrast the different ways in which elections are decided (e.g., Electoral College, proportional representation, popular vote, winner-take-all). • Students will explain the process by which candidates register to be part of state and national elections. • Students will describe the different methods used to tabulate election results in state and national elections (i.e., electronic voting, punch cards, fill-in ballots). • Students will evaluate the role of debates in elections.
SS.912.CG.2.10:	<p>Analyze factors that contribute to voter turnout in local, state and national elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain trends in voter turnout. • Students will discuss attempts to increase voter turnout (e.g., get out the vote campaigns, social movements). • Students will explain how governmental action has affected voter participation (e.g., 15th, 19th and 26th Amendments; Jim Crow laws; poll tax; efforts to suppress voters).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. • Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). • Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. • Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. • Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. • Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). • Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. • Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). • Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. • Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. • Students will identify and describe the "enumerated powers" delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). • Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. • Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). • Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II. • Students will describe the impeachment process.
	<p>Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens.</p>

SS.912.CG.3.5:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	<p>Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. Students will analyze the role of the “general welfare clause” and “necessary and proper clause” in granting Congress implied powers. Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States’ federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	<p>Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	<p>Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	<p>Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain how issues between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the concept of federalism as it applies to each issue. Students will use historical and issue-based scenarios to demonstrate understanding of how disputes between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved (e.g., water rights arguments between Florida and Georgia, national and state conflict over rights to adjacent waters and seabeds, civil rights).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	<p>Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United

- States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International).
- Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia).
- Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria).
- Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.

SS.912.CG.4.3: Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.

- Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.

SS.912.CG.4.4: Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.

- Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.

SS.912.G.4.1: Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.

SS.912.G.5.5: Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1: Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1: Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1: Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1: Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Civic education is essential in the development of informed citizenry who are equipped to participate in civic life and preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The Civics and Government (CG) standards in this class were revised in 2021 as a result of the House Bill (2019) civics standards review and reflect the following priorities for K-12 Civics and Government teaching and learning in Florida schools.

- Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
- Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
- Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
- Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

This course must include a comparative discussion of political ideologies, such as communism and totalitarianism, that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy essential to the founding principles of the United States.

GENERAL NOTES

United States Government - The grade 9-12 United States Government course consists of the following content area strands: Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their historical impact on American society. Content should include, but is not limited to, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, the constitutional framework, federalism, separation of powers, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national level, and the political decision-making process.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 12 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
 - Unity/diversity in American society
 - Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
 - Nation-states
 - Interaction among nation-states
 - United States, major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations
- The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106320	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: US GOVT HON Course Length: Semester (S) Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors• Class Size Core Required
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Level: 3
Course Status: Course Approved	
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	
Graduation Requirement: United States Government	

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

United States Government Honors (#2106320) 2023 - And

Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.CG.1.1:	<p>Examine how intellectual influences in primary documents contributed to the ideas in the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the influence of the Judeo-Christian tradition, republicanism, the English Constitution and common Law, and the European Enlightenment in establishing the organic laws of the United States in primary documents (e.g., Magna Carta (1215); the Mayflower Compact (1620); the English Bill of Rights (1689); Common Sense (1776); Declaration of Independence (1776); the Constitution of Massachusetts (1780); the Articles of Confederation (1781); the Northwest Ordinance (1787); U.S. Constitution (1789)).
SS.912.CG.1.2:	<p>Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	<p>Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.1:	<p>Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments). Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency and naturalization in the United States. Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).
SS.912.CG.2.2:	<p>Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during

SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>wartime and limitations on speech).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.9:	<p>Explain the process and procedures of elections at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the different primary formats and how political parties nominate candidates using primaries. Students will compare and contrast the different ways in which elections are decided (e.g., Electoral College, proportional representation, popular vote, winner-take-all). Students will explain the process by which candidates register to be part of state and national elections. Students will describe the different methods used to tabulate election results in state and national elections (i.e., electronic voting, punch cards, fill-in ballots). Students will evaluate the role of debates in elections.
SS.912.CG.2.10:	<p>Analyze factors that contribute to voter turnout in local, state and national elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain trends in voter turnout. Students will discuss attempts to increase voter turnout (e.g., get out the vote campaigns, social movements). Students will explain how governmental action has affected voter participation (e.g., 15th, 19th and 26th Amendments; Jim Crow laws; poll tax; efforts to suppress voters).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. Students will identify and describe the "enumerated powers" delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its

	<p>original description in Article II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the impeachment process.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	<p>Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	<p>Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). Students will identify that expressed powers are known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. Students will analyze the role of the “general welfare clause” and “necessary and proper clause” in granting Congress implied powers. Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States’ federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	<p>Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	<p>Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	<p>Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain how issues between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the concept of federalism as it applies to each issue. Students will use historical and issue-based scenarios to demonstrate understanding of how disputes between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved (e.g., water rights arguments between Florida and Georgia, national and state conflict over rights to adjacent waters and seabeds, civil rights).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	<p>Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society.

SS.912.CG.4.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.CG.4.4:	<p>Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.5.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers. </div>

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

United States Government - The grade 9-12 United States Government course consists of the following content area strands: Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their historical impact on American society. Content should include, but is not limited to, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, the constitutional framework, federalism, separation of powers, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national level, and the political decision-making process.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes:

Additional content that may be included in the Grade 12 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- United States, major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106320

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: United States
Government

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: US GOVT HON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (#2106340) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication. Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.

SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
	Analyze trends in voter turnout.
SS.912.C.2.16:	Clarifications: Examples are youth voter turnout, issue-based voting.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government.
	Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.

SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★

	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Political Science - The grade 9-12 Political Science course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their influence on American society. Content should include, but is not limited to, the types of government, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, exercise of power, policy making and public opinion, political control and the economy, political ideologies, civil liberties, international relations, and the evolution of political change.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106340

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: POLI SCI

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (#2106340) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication. Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.

SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
	Analyze trends in voter turnout.
SS.912.C.2.16:	Clarifications: Examples are youth voter turnout, issue-based voting.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government.
	Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.

Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

MA.K.12.MTR.1.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K.12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K.12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K.12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K.12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Political Science - The grade 9-12 Political Science course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their influence on American society. Content should include, but is not limited to, the types of government, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, exercise of power, policy making and public opinion, political control and the economy, political ideologies, civil liberties, international relations, and the evolution of political change.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106340

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: POLI SCI

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.1.2:	Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.1:	Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments). Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency and naturalization in the United States. Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).
SS.912.CG.2.2:	Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
	Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.

SS.912.CG.2.3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.9:	<p>Explain the process and procedures of elections at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the different primary formats and how political parties nominate candidates using primaries. Students will compare and contrast the different ways in which elections are decided (e.g., Electoral College, proportional representation, popular vote, winner-take-all). Students will explain the process by which candidates register to be part of state and national elections. Students will describe the different methods used to tabulate election results in state and national elections (i.e., electronic voting, punch cards, fill-in ballots). Students will evaluate the role of debates in elections.
SS.912.CG.2.10:	<p>Analyze factors that contribute to voter turnout in local, state and national elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain trends in voter turnout. Students will discuss attempts to increase voter turnout (e.g., get out the vote campaigns, social movements). Students will explain how governmental action has affected voter participation (e.g., 15th, 19th and 26th Amendments; Jim Crow laws; poll tax; efforts to suppress voters).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. Students will identify and describe the “enumerated powers” delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II. Students will describe the impeachment process.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	<p>Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	<p>Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. Students will analyze the role of the “general welfare clause” and “necessary and proper clause” in granting Congress implied powers. Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States’ federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	<p>Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	<p>Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	<p>Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law. <p>Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens.

SS.912.CG.3.15:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). • Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). • Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.CG.4.4:	<p>Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.2.3:	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.18:	<p>Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.</p>
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Political Science - The grade 9-12 Political Science course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their influence on American society. Content should include, but is not limited to, the types of government, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, exercise of power, policy making and public opinion, political control and the economy, political ideologies, civil liberties, international relations, and the evolution of political change.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106340

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: POLI SCI

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law Studies (#2106350) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications:

	Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them. Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level. Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place. Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.

LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	
	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	
	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	
	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	
	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	
	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	
	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	
	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

GENERAL NOTES

Law Studies - The grade 9-12 Law Studies course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the American legal system as the foundation of American society by examining those laws which have an impact on citizens' lives and an introduction to fundamental civil and criminal justice procedures. Content should include, but is not limited to, the need for law, the basis for our legal system, civil and criminal law, adult and juvenile courts, family and consumer law, causes and consequences of crime, individual rights and responsibilities, and career opportunities in the legal system.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106350

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: LAW STUDIES

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Law Studies (#2106350) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications:

	Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them. Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level. Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place. Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world. Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Law Studies - The grade 9-12 Law Studies course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the American legal system as the foundation of American society by examining those laws which have an impact on citizens' lives and an introduction to fundamental civil and criminal justice procedures. Content should include, but is not limited to, the need for law, the basis for our legal system, civil and criminal law, adult and juvenile courts, family and consumer law, causes and consequences of crime, individual rights and responsibilities, and career opportunities in the legal system.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106350

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: LAW STUDIES

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Law Studies (#2106350) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.1.2:	Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.1:	Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments). Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency and naturalization in the United States. Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).
	Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.

SS.912.CG.2.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. • Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). • Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). • Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). • Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). • Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). • Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. • Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). • Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). • Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). • Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. • Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. • Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). • Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. • Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. • Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. • Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). • Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. • Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). • Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. • Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. • Students will identify and describe the "enumerated powers" delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). • Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S.

	Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. • Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). • Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II. • Students will describe the impeachment process.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. • Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). • Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze the role of the “general welfare clause” and “necessary and proper clause” in granting Congress implied powers. • Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). • Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. • Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States’ federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. • Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. • Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. • Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. • Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. • Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. • Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. • Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. • Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). • Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. • Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. • Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. • Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). • Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. • Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. • Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student’s community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.

SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>

ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like “Why is the girl smiling?” or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: “I think _____ because _____.” The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Law Studies - The grade 9-12 Law Studies course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the American legal system as the foundation of American society by examining those laws which have an impact on citizens' lives and an introduction to fundamental civil and criminal justice procedures. Content should include, but is not limited to, the need for law, the basis for our legal system, civil and criminal law, adult and juvenile courts, family and consumer law, causes and consequences of crime, individual rights and responsibilities, and career opportunities in the legal system.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Course Number: 2106350

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: LAW STUDIES

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

International Law (#2106355) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.6.7:	Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels. Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute. Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal. Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.

SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them. Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level. Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place. Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories. Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.

LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

GENERAL NOTES

International Law – The grade 9-12 International Law course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the analysis and comparison of the different legal and political concepts, systems, and operations across countries and ideologies; how these structures affect international relations, and how legal disputes between countries are settled. Content should include, but is not limited to, the comparison of major political ideologies (communism, fascism, socialism, and democracy) from historical and ideological perspectives, an evaluation of the fundamental characteristics of legal and governmental systems throughout the world emphasizing specific elements of constitutionalism including: rule of law, the rights of the people, the separation and sharing of powers, an independent judiciary with the power of judicial or constitutional review, the role and function of government and the citizen in each system, the nation-state system, the need for laws, adversarial versus inquisitorial systems of justice, and the role and function of the international court system.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106355

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: INTL LAW

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

International Law (#2106355) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.6.7:	Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels. Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute. Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal. Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.

SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them. Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level. Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place. Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories. Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism. Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

International Law – The grade 9-12 International Law course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the analysis and comparison of the different legal and political concepts, systems, and operations across countries and ideologies; how these structures affect international relations, and how legal disputes between countries are settled. Content should include, but is not limited to, the comparison of major political ideologies (communism, fascism, socialism, and democracy) from historical and ideological perspectives, an evaluation of the fundamental characteristics of legal and governmental systems throughout the world emphasizing specific elements of constitutionalism including: rule of law, the rights of the people, the separation and sharing of powers, an independent judiciary with the power of judicial or constitutional review, the role and function of government and the citizen in each system, the nation-state system, the need for laws, adversarial versus inquisitorial systems of justice, and the role and function of the international court system.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106355

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: INTL LAW

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

International Law (#2106355) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.6.7:	Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.1.2:	Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
	Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods

SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. • Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). • Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). • Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). • Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. • Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. • Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). • Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. • Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). • Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. • Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). • Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. • Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. • Students will identify and describe the "enumerated powers" delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). • Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. • Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). • Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II. • Students will describe the impeachment process.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	<p>Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. • Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	<p>Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). • Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze the role of the "general welfare clause" and "necessary and proper clause" in granting Congress implied powers. • Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax

	<p>citizens, make laws).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. • Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States' federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. • Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. • Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	<p>Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. • Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	<p>Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. • Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. • Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	<p>Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. • Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. • Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. • Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). • Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. • Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. • Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. • Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). • Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states' rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. • Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. • Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	<p>Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.E.2.2:	<p>Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	<p>Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.</p>
SS.912.H.1.6:	<p>Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.</p>
SS.912.W.1.1:	<p>Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.</p>
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

	Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.

- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

International Law – The grade 9-12 International Law course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the analysis and comparison of the different legal and political concepts, systems, and operations across countries and ideologies; how these structures affect international relations, and how legal disputes between countries are settled. Content should include, but is not limited to, the comparison of major political ideologies (communism, fascism, socialism, and democracy) from historical and ideological perspectives, an evaluation of the fundamental characteristics of legal and governmental systems throughout the world emphasizing specific elements of constitutionalism including: rule of law, the rights of the people, the separation and sharing of powers, an independent judiciary with the power of judicial or constitutional review, the role and function of government and the citizen in each system, the nation-state system, the need for laws, adversarial versus inquisitorial systems of justice, and the role and function of the international court system.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106355

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: INTL LAW

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Course Level: 2

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Comparative Political Systems (#2106360) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.6.7:	Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels. Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute. Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal. Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.

SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government.
	Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.</p> <p>c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p>
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <p>a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>

	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Comparative Political Systems – The grade 9-12 Comparative Political Systems course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the major political systems of the world and compare and contrast their operation with the American democratic system. Content should include, but is not limited to, the comparison of major political ideologies (communism, fascism, socialism, and democracy) from historical and ideological perspectives and the role and function of the government and the citizen in each political system.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer,

complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106360	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: COMPA POLI SYSTEMS
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Comparative Political Systems (#2106360) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.6.7:	Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels. Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute. Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal. Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.

SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government.
	Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Comparative Political Systems – The grade 9-12 Comparative Political Systems course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the major political systems of the world and compare and contrast their operation with the American democratic system. Content should include, but is not limited to, the comparison of major political ideologies (communism, fascism, socialism, and democracy) from historical and ideological perspectives and the role and function of the government and the citizen in each political system.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida’s Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida’s B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

<p>Course Number: 2106360</p> <p>Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)</p> <p>Course Type: Elective Course</p> <p>Course Status: State Board Approved</p> <p>Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12</p>	<p>Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences > Abbreviated Title: COMPA POLI SYSTEMS Course Length: Semester (S) Course Level: 2</p>
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Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Comparative Political Systems (#2106360) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
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SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.1.2:	Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
	Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods

SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. • Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). • Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). • Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). • Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. • Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. • Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). • Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. • Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). • Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. • Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). • Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. • Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. • Students will identify and describe the "enumerated powers" delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). • Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. • Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). • Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II. • Students will describe the impeachment process.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	<p>Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. • Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	<p>Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). • Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze the role of the "general welfare clause" and "necessary and proper clause" in granting Congress implied powers. • Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax

	<p>citizens, make laws).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. • Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States' federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. • Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. • Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	<p>Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. • Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	<p>Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. • Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. • Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	<p>Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. • Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. • Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. • Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. • Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. • Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). • Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states' rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. • Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. • Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	<p>Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.G.1.2:	<p>Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.</p>
SS.912.H.1.6:	<p>Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.</p>
SS.912.W.1.1:	<p>Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.</p>
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.18:	<p>Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.</p>

SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications:</p> <p>Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications:</p> <p>Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications:</p> <p>Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Clarifications:</p> <p>Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Clarifications:</p> <p>Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p>

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.
In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.
In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.

ELA.K12.EE.6.1:

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Comparative Political Systems – The grade 9-12 Comparative Political Systems course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the major political systems of the world and compare and contrast their operation with the American democratic system. Content should include, but is not limited to, the comparison of major political ideologies (communism, fascism, socialism, and democracy) from historical and ideological perspectives and the role and function of the government and the citizen in each political system.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106360	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: COMPA POLI SYSTEMS
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Comprehensive Law Studies (#2106370) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications:

	Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them. Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level. Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place. Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.

LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★
	Clarifications:

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Comprehensive Law Studies- The grade 9-12 Comprehensive Law Studies course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the components and processes associated with the American legal system and the comprehensive examination of the civil and criminal justice systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, the historical antecedents for law, reason for laws, civil and criminal law, social values and their impact on the establishment and interpretation of laws, causes and consequences of

crime, comparison of adult and juvenile justice systems, significance of the Bill of Rights to the American legal system, family and consumer law, rights and responsibilities under the law, and importance of the adversarial relationship in American jurisprudence.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106370

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: COMPRE LAW STUDIES

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Comprehensive Law Studies (#2106370) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications:

	Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government.
	Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Comprehensive Law Studies– The grade 9-12 Comprehensive Law Studies course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the components and processes associated with the American legal system and the comprehensive examination of the civil and criminal justice systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, the historical antecedents for law, reason for laws, civil and criminal law, social values and their impact on the establishment and interpretation of laws, causes and consequences of crime, comparison of adult and juvenile justice systems, significance of the Bill of Rights to the American legal system, family and consumer law, rights and responsibilities under the law, and importance of the adversarial relationship in American jurisprudence.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106370

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: COMPRE LAW STUDIES

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Comprehensive Law Studies (#2106370) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.1.2:	Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.1:	Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments). Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency and naturalization in the United States. Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).
	Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.

SS.912.CG.2.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. • Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). • Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). • Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). • Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). • Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). • Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. • Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). • Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). • Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). • Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. • Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. • Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). • Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. • Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. • Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. • Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). • Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. • Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). • Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. • Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. • Students will identify and describe the "enumerated powers" delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). • Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S.

	Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. • Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). • Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II. • Students will describe the impeachment process.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. • Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). • Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze the role of the “general welfare clause” and “necessary and proper clause” in granting Congress implied powers. • Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). • Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. • Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States’ federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. • Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. • Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. • Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. • Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. • Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. • Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. • Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. • Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). • Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. • Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. • Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. • Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). • Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. • Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. • Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student’s community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.

SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:
K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:
See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Comprehensive Law Studies– The grade 9-12 Comprehensive Law Studies course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the components and processes associated with the American legal system and the comprehensive examination of the civil and criminal justice systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, the historical antecedents for law, reason for laws, civil and criminal law, social values and their impact on the establishment and interpretation of laws, causes and consequences of crime, comparison of adult and juvenile justice systems, significance of the Bill of Rights to the American legal system, family and consumer law, rights and responsibilities under the law, and importance of the adversarial relationship in American jurisprudence.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106370

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Political Sciences > **Abbreviated Title:** COMPRE LAW STUDIES

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Comprehensive Law Honors (#2106375) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications:

	Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them. Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level. Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place. Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.

LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	
	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	
	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	
	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	
	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	
	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	
	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	
	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

GENERAL NOTES

Comprehensive Law - The grade 9-12 Comprehensive Law course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the components and processes associated with the American legal system and the comprehensive examination of the civil and criminal justice systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, the historical antecedents and purpose for laws, the impact of social values on the establishment and interpretation of laws, causes and consequences of crime, evaluation of the adult and juvenile justice systems, significance of the Bill of Rights to the American legal system and elements of constitutionalism, civil and criminal law, family and consumer law, rights and responsibilities under the law, and the adversarial versus inquisitorial systems of justice. This course will incorporate the development of a written appellate brief addressing a contemporary legal question and the presentation of oral arguments to defend their position legally.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106375

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: COMPRE LAW HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Comprehensive Law Honors (#2106375) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications:

	Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them. Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level. Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place. Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world. Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Comprehensive Law - The grade 9-12 Comprehensive Law course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the components and processes associated with the American legal system and the comprehensive examination of the civil and criminal justice systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, the historical antecedents and purpose for laws, the impact of social values on the establishment and interpretation of laws, causes and consequences of crime, evaluation of the adult and juvenile justice systems, significance of the Bill of Rights to the American legal system and elements of constitutionalism, civil and criminal law, family and consumer law, rights and responsibilities under the law, and the adversarial versus inquisitorial systems of justice. This course will incorporate the development of a written appellate brief addressing a contemporary legal question and the presentation of oral arguments to defend their position legally.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106375	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: COMPRE LAW HON
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Comprehensive Law Honors (#2106375) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.1.2:	Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.1:	Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments). Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency and naturalization in the United States. Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).
	Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.

SS.912.CG.2.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. • Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). • Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). • Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). • Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). • Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). • Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. • Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). • Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). • Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). • Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. • Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. • Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). • Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. • Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. • Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. • Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). • Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. • Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). • Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. • Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. • Students will identify and describe the "enumerated powers" delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). • Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S.

	Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. • Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). • Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II. • Students will describe the impeachment process.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. • Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). • Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze the role of the “general welfare clause” and “necessary and proper clause” in granting Congress implied powers. • Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). • Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. • Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States’ federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. • Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. • Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. • Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. • Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. • Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. • Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. • Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. • Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). • Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. • Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. • Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. • Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). • Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. • Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. • Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student’s community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.

SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines. </div>
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p> </div>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p> </div>

ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like “Why is the girl smiling?” or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: “I think _____ because _____.” The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Comprehensive Law - The grade 9-12 Comprehensive Law course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the components and processes associated with the American legal system and the comprehensive examination of the civil and criminal justice systems. Content should include, but is not limited to, the historical antecedents and purpose for laws, the impact of social values on the establishment and interpretation of laws, causes and consequences of crime, evaluation of the adult and juvenile justice systems, significance of the Bill of Rights to the American legal system and elements of constitutionalism, civil and criminal law, family and consumer law, rights and responsibilities under the law, and the adversarial versus inquisitorial systems of justice. This course will incorporate the development of a written appellate brief addressing a contemporary legal question and the presentation of oral arguments to defend their position legally.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106375

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: COMPRE LAW HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Legal Systems and Concepts (#2106380) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications:

	Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them. Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level. Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place. Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.

LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★
	Clarifications:

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Legal Systems and Concepts – The grade 9-12 Legal Systems and Concepts course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the examination of the American legal system and the nature of specific rights granted under the United States Constitution. Content should include, but is not limited to, the historical antecedents of laws and the basis for the creation of laws, the background, principles and applications of the United States Constitution, the rights protected by the Constitution and precedent-setting cases related to these rights, the process for enacting criminal laws at the state and local levels, the stages of the criminal justice system, the government and private agencies which provide services to individuals accused of crimes, the citizen's role in the legal system, the role of women and diverse cultural groups within the justice system, and careers in the justice system.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106380

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: LEGAL SYSS & CONCS

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Legal Systems and Concepts (#2106380) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications:

	Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government.
	Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Legal Systems and Concepts – The grade 9-12 Legal Systems and Concepts course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the examination of the American legal system and the nature of specific rights granted under the United States Constitution. Content should include, but is not limited to, the historical antecedents of laws and the basis for the creation of laws, the background, principles and applications of the United States Constitution, the rights protected by the Constitution and precedent-setting cases related to these rights, the process for enacting criminal laws at the state and local levels, the stages of the criminal justice system, the government and private agencies which provide services to individuals accused of crimes, the citizen's role in the legal system, the role of women and diverse cultural groups within the justice system, and careers in the justice system.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106380

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: LEGAL SYSS & CONCS

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Legal Systems and Concepts (#2106380) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.1.2:	Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.1:	Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments). Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency and naturalization in the United States. Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).
	Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.

SS.912.CG.2.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. • Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). • Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). • Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). • Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). • Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). • Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. • Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). • Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). • Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). • Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. • Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. • Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. • Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). • Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. • Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. • Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. • Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). • Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. • Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). • Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. • Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. • Students will identify and describe the "enumerated powers" delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). • Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S.

	Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. • Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). • Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. • Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II. • Students will describe the impeachment process.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. • Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). • Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze the role of the “general welfare clause” and “necessary and proper clause” in granting Congress implied powers. • Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). • Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. • Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States’ federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. • Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. • Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. • Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. • Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. • Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. • Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. • Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. • Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). • Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. • Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. • Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. • Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). • Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. • Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. • Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student’s community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.

SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Legal Systems and Concepts – The grade 9-12 Legal Systems and Concepts course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the examination of the American legal system and the nature of specific rights granted under the United States Constitution. Content should include, but is not limited to, the historical antecedents of laws and the basis for the creation of laws, the background, principles and applications of the United States Constitution, the rights protected by the Constitution and precedent-setting cases related to these rights, the process for enacting criminal laws at the state and local levels, the stages of the criminal justice system, the government and private agencies which provide services to individuals accused of crimes, the citizen's role in the legal system, the role of women and diverse cultural groups within the justice system, and careers in the justice system.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106380

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies >
SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: LEGAL SYSS & CONCS

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Court Procedures (#2106390) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels. Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute. Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy. Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials. Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases. Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels. Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).

SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task. Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other

mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

HE.912.C.2.4:

Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.

Clarifications:

Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Court Procedures – The grade 9-12 Court Procedures course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the structure, processes and procedures of the judicial systems of the United States and Florida. Content should include, but not be limited to, the structure, processes and procedures of county, circuit and federal courts, civil and criminal procedures, juvenile law, the rights of the accused, evolution of court procedures, comparative legal systems, and career choices in the judicial system.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106390

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: COURT PROCED

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Court Procedures (#2106390) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels. Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute. Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy. Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials. Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases. Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels. Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).

SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.

- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Court Procedures – The grade 9-12 Court Procedures course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the structure, processes and procedures of the judicial systems of the United States and Florida. Content should include, but not be limited to, the structure, processes and procedures of county, circuit and federal courts, civil and criminal procedures, juvenile law, the rights of the accused, evolution of court procedures, comparative legal systems, and career choices in the judicial system.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106390	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: COURT PROCED
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Court Procedures (#2106390) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.5:	Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.6:	Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
	Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship).

SS.912.CG.3.6:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. • Students will analyze the role of the “general welfare clause” and “necessary and proper clause” in granting Congress implied powers. • Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). • Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. • Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States’ federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. • Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. • Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	<p>Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. • Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	<p>Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. • Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. • Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	<p>Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. • Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. • Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. • Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). • Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. • Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. • Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. • Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). • Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. • Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. • Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	<p>Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. • Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.E.2.2:	<p>Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student’s community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.</p>
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p> </div>
SS.912.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.</p>
SS.912.H.1.6:	<p>Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.</p>
SS.912.W.1.1:	<p>Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p> </div>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p> </div>

Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Court Procedures – The grade 9-12 Court Procedures course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the structure, processes and procedures of the judicial systems of the United States and Florida. Content should include, but not be limited to, the structure, processes and procedures of county, circuit and federal courts, civil and criminal procedures, juvenile law, the rights of the accused, evolution of court procedures, comparative legal systems, and career choices in the judicial system.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106390

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: COURT PROCED

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Humane Letters 1 History (#2106410) 2019 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past. Review causes and consequences of the Civil War.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.2:	Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.3:	Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, trade, development of new industries.
SS.912.A.3.8:	Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor). Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.5:	Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i> , the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society.

SS.912.A.7.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, G.I. Bill, Baby Boom, growth of suburbs, Beatnik movement, youth culture, religious revivalism (e.g., Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen), conformity of the 1950s and the protest in the 1960s.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good. Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.912.C.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are school, community, state, national, international.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy.
SS.912.C.2.16:	Analyze trends in voter turnout.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland,

	District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The Humane Letters 1 –History course has content strands of Geography, Civics and Government, and History. Goal of the course is understanding the foundational principles of the American Republic and the structures and frameworks of government that supports the constitutional republic. It will explore the philosophical ideas around the function of the state, civil society, political movements, and ideologies as well as comparative forms of government. Additionally, the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their historical impact on American society. Content should include philosophical influences of the American Founders, the fundamental ideas and events that shaped the founding of the United States, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, the constitutional framework, federalism, separation of powers, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national level, and the political decision-making process.

This course must include a comparative discussion of political ideologies, such as communism and totalitarianism, that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy essential to the founding principles of the United States.

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, instructional materials enhance students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Usage of primary source documents
2. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
3. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
4. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
5. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
6. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106410	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 1 HISTORY
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Class Size Core Required
Graduation Requirement: United States Government	Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 1 History (#2106410) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past. Review causes and consequences of the Civil War.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.2:	Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.3:	Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, trade, development of new industries.
SS.912.A.3.8:	Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor). Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.5:	Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i> , the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society.

SS.912.A.7.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, G.I. Bill, Baby Boom, growth of suburbs, Beatnik movement, youth culture, religious revivalism (e.g., Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen), conformity of the 1950s and the protest in the 1960s.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels. Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good. Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.912.C.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are school, community, state, national, international.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute. Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.
SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy. Analyze trends in voter turnout.
SS.912.C.2.16:	Clarifications: Examples are youth voter turnout, issue-based voting.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy. Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them. Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland,

District of Columbia v. Heller.

SS.912.C.3.11: Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.

SS.912.C.3.12: Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.

Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.

SS.912.C.3.13:

Clarifications:
Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.

SS.912.C.3.14: Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).

SS.912.C.3.15: Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.

SS.912.C.4.1: Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.

SS.912.C.4.2: Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.

SS.912.C.4.4: Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.

Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The Humane Letters 1 –History course has content strands of Geography, Civics and Government, and History. Goal of the course is understanding the foundational principles of the American Republic and the structures and frameworks of government that supports the constitutional republic. It will explore the philosophical ideas around the function of the state, civil society, political movements, and ideologies as well as comparative forms of government. Additionally, the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their historical impact on American society. Content should include philosophical influences of the American Founders, the fundamental ideas and events that shaped the founding of the United States, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, the constitutional framework, federalism, separation of powers, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national level, and the political decision-making process.

This course must include a comparative discussion of political ideologies, such as communism and totalitarianism, that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy essential to the founding principles of the United States.

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, instructional materials enhance students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Usage of primary source documents
2. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
3. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
4. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
5. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
6. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106410

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 1 HISTORY
Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Graduation Requirement: United States
Government

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 1 History (#2106410) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past. Review causes and consequences of the Civil War.
SS.912.A.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, slavery, states' rights, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences, Reconstruction, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is assessed view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.2:	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, carpetbaggers, Charles Sumner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, Hiram Rhodes Revels, Jefferson Davis, Ku Klux Klan, Oliver O. Howard, Radical Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, scalawags, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sherman. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.2:	Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.3:	Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage. Examples may include, but are not limited to, trade, development of new industries.
SS.912.A.3.8:	Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor). Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.4.5:	Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Zimmerman Note, the <i>Lusitania</i> , the Selective Service Act, the homefront, the American Expeditionary Force, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles (and opposition to it), isolationism. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 29-31. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society.

Clarifications:

Examples may include, but are not limited to, G.I. Bill, Baby Boom, growth of suburbs, Beatnik movement, youth culture, religious revivalism (e.g., Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen), conformity of the 1950s and the protest in the 1960s.

This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-48. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.A.7.1:

Examine how intellectual influences in primary documents contributed to the ideas in the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

SS.912.CG.1.1:

- Students will recognize the influence of the Judeo-Christian tradition, republicanism, the English Constitution and common Law, and the European Enlightenment in establishing the organic laws of the United States in primary documents (e.g., Magna Carta (1215); the Mayflower Compact (1620); the English Bill of Rights (1689); Common Sense (1776); Declaration of Independence (1776); the Constitution of Massachusetts (1780); the Articles of Confederation (1781); the Northwest Ordinance (1787); U.S. Constitution (1789)).

SS.912.CG.1.2:

Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence.

- Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract.
- Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence.
- Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.

SS.912.CG.1.3:

Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government.

- Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens.
- Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.

SS.912.CG.1.4:

Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic.

- Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States.
- Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another.
- Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution.
- Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).

SS.912.CG.1.5:

Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers.

- Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles.
- Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both.
- Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).

SS.912.CG.2.1:

Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship.

- Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments).
- Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency and naturalization in the United States.
- Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).

SS.912.CG.2.2:

Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.

- Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation.
- Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement).
- Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).

SS.912.CG.2.3:

Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.

- Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws).
- Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot).
- Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information).
- Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.

SS.912.CG.2.4:

Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.

- Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act).
- Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good.
- Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).

SS.912.CG.2.5:

Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.

- Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech).
- Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).

Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.

SS.912.CG.2.6:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.9:	<p>Explain the process and procedures of elections at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the different primary formats and how political parties nominate candidates using primaries. Students will compare and contrast the different ways in which elections are decided (e.g., Electoral College, proportional representation, popular vote, winner-take-all). Students will explain the process by which candidates register to be part of state and national elections. Students will describe the different methods used to tabulate election results in state and national elections (i.e., electronic voting, punch cards, fill-in ballots). Students will evaluate the role of debates in elections.
SS.912.CG.2.10:	<p>Analyze factors that contribute to voter turnout in local, state and national elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain trends in voter turnout. Students will discuss attempts to increase voter turnout (e.g., get out the vote campaigns, social movements). Students will explain how governmental action has affected voter participation (e.g., 15th, 19th and 26th Amendments; Jim Crow laws; poll tax; efforts to suppress voters).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. Students will identify and describe the "enumerated powers" delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II. Students will describe the impeachment process.
	Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens.

SS.912.CG.3.5:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	<p>Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. Students will analyze the role of the “general welfare clause” and “necessary and proper clause” in granting Congress implied powers. Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States’ federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	<p>Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	<p>Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	<p>Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain how issues between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the concept of federalism as it applies to each issue. Students will use historical and issue-based scenarios to demonstrate understanding of how disputes between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved (e.g., water rights arguments between Florida and Georgia, national and state conflict over rights to adjacent waters and seabeds, civil rights).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	<p>Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United

	<p>States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.CG.4.4:	<p>Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers. </div>
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

	do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Civic education is essential in the development of informed citizenry who are equipped to participate in civic life and preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The Civics and Government (CG) standards in this class were revised in 2021 as a result of the House Bill (2019) civics standards review and reflect the following priorities for K-12 Civics and Government teaching and learning in Florida schools.

- Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
- Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
- Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
- Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

This course must include a comparative discussion of political ideologies, such as communism and totalitarianism, that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy essential to the founding principles of the United States.

The Humane Letters 1 –History course has content strands of Geography, Civics and Government, and History. Goal of the course is understanding the foundational principles of the American Republic and the structures and frameworks of government that supports the constitutional republic. It will explore the philosophical ideas around the function of the state, civil society, political movements, and ideologies as well as comparative forms of government. Additionally, the course pertains to the study of government institutions and political processes and their historical impact on American society. Content should include philosophical influences of the American Founders, the fundamental ideas and events that shaped the founding of the United States, the functions and purpose of government, the function of the state, the constitutional framework, federalism, separation of powers, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national level, and the political decision-making process.

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, instructional materials enhance students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Usage of primary source documents
2. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
3. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
4. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
5. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
6. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106410

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: United States
Government

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 1 HISTORY

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Advanced Placement United States Government and Politics (#2106420) 2014 - 2022 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The course description for this Advanced Placement courses is located on the College Board site at http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/courses/teachers_corner/index.html.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106420

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Political Sciences >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: AP US GOVT/POL

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced Placement (AP)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: United States Government

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Advanced Placement United States Government and Politics (#2106420) 2022 - 2023

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The course description for this Advanced Placement courses is located on the College Board site at http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/courses/teachers_corner/index.html.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106420

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: AP US GOVT/POL

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced Placement (AP)

Course Level: 3

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: United States Government

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Advanced Placement United States Government and Politics (#2106420) 2023 - And Beyond

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This course must include a comparative discussion of political ideologies, such as communism and totalitarianism, that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy essential to the founding principles of the United States.

GENERAL NOTES

The course description for this Advanced Placement course is located on the College Board site at http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/courses/teachers_corner/index.html.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106420

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: United States Government

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: AP US GOVT/POL

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced Placement (AP)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Advanced Placement Comparative Government and Politics (#2106430) 2014 - 2022 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The course description for this Advanced Placement courses is located on the College Board site at http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/courses/teachers_corner/index.html.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106430

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Political Sciences >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: AP COMP GOVT/POL

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced Placement (AP)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Advanced Placement Comparative Government and Politics (#2106430) 2022 - And Beyond

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The course description for this Advanced Placement courses is located on the College Board site at http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/courses/teachers_corner/index.html.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106430

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: AP COMP GOVT/POL

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced Placement (AP)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Relations (#2106440) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.14:	Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.15:	Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.16:	Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies. Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization. Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.

SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics. Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
	Summarize key developments in post-war China.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries. Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes. Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9-

	10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.</p> <p>c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p>
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <p>a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>

	<p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Clarifications:</p> <p>In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>
	<p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications:</p> <p>Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

International Relations – The grade 9-12 International Relations course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the functions of the global community, the nature of the modern national state, national goals, and how nations communicate and negotiate to facilitate these goals. Content should include, but is not limited to, the origins of the nation-state system, the role of power politics in the nuclear age, factors that influence relations among nations, such as world population growth, food and other resources, environment, human rights, terrorism, cultural differences, world trade, and technology, ways in which governments conduct foreign policy, the role of international organizations in promoting world peace, the role of women and diverse cultural groups within and among nations, and career opportunities available in international relations.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and

concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106440

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: INTL RLS

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Relations (#2106440) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.14:	Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.15:	Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.16:	Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies. Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization. Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.

SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics. Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
	Summarize key developments in post-war China.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries. Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

International Relations – The grade 9-12 International Relations course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the functions of the global community, the nature of the modern national state, national goals, and how nations communicate and negotiate to facilitate these goals. Content should include, but is not limited to, the origins of the nation-state system, the role of power politics in the nuclear age, factors that influence relations among nations, such as world population growth, food and other resources, environment, human rights, terrorism, cultural differences, world trade, and technology, ways in which governments conduct foreign policy, the role of international organizations in promoting world peace, the role of women and diverse cultural groups within and among nations, and career opportunities available in international relations.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106440	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: INTL RLS
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Relations (#2106440) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.14:	Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.15:	Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.16:	Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.

SS.912.CG.4.1:	Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). • Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). • Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies. <p>Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.</p>
SS.912.E.3.4:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment. <p>Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization. <p>Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.</p>
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. <p>Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.</p>
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. <p>Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.</p>
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. <p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.

SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics. Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
	Summarize key developments in post-war China.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries. Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Gandhi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism. Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

International Relations – The grade 9-12 International Relations course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the functions of the global community, the nature of the modern national state, national goals, and how nations communicate and negotiate to facilitate these goals. Content should include, but is not limited to, the origins of the nation-state system, the role of power politics in the nuclear age, factors that influence relations among nations, such as world population growth, food and other resources, environment, human rights, terrorism, cultural differences, world trade, and technology, ways in which governments conduct foreign policy, the role of international organizations in promoting world peace, the role of women and diverse cultural groups within and among nations, and career opportunities available in international relations.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106440

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: INTL RLS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Relations 2 Honors (#2106445) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.9:	Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.14:	Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.15:	Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

	This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.
SS.912.A.7.16:	Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.

SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics. Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
	Summarize key developments in post-war China.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries. Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Gandhi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.

LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★

Clarifications:

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.
	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	
	Attend to precision.
	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

International Relations 2 – The grade 9-12 International Relations 2 course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the analysis of major approaches to the study of international relations with particular emphasis on key concepts, such as balance of power, collective agreements, and sovereignty and the application of these concepts to major issues of international security, economics, and diplomacy. Content should include, but is not limited to, an analysis and evaluation of contemporary international trade agreements, the role of the United Nations, aligned national groups, and Non-Governmental Organizations in global affairs, a comparison of current political ideologies, foreign policy, and power politics in the post nuclear age, factors that influence relations among nations, such as resources, preservation of the environment, human rights abuses, state sponsored terrorism, ethnic, religious and cultural differences, and access to technology, an analysis of contemporary issues and challenges from a global perspective, an analysis and evaluation of the policy goals and challenges confronting the world's democratic governments, and an investigation of career opportunities available in international relations.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106445

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: INTL RLS 2 HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Relations 2 Honors (#2106445) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.9:	Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.14:	Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.15:	Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is

	evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.
SS.912.A.7.16:	Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.
	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.

SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
	Summarize key developments in post-war China.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

	<p>Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

International Relations 2 – The grade 9-12 International Relations 2 course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the analysis of major approaches to the study of international relations with particular emphasis on key concepts, such as balance of power, collective agreements, and sovereignty and the application of these concepts to major issues of international security, economics, and diplomacy. Content should include, but is not limited to, an analysis and evaluation of contemporary international trade agreements, the role of the United Nations, aligned national groups, and Non-Governmental Organizations in global affairs, a comparison of current political ideologies, foreign policy, and power politics in the post nuclear age, factors that influence relations among nations, such as resources, preservation of the environment, human rights abuses, state sponsored terrorism, ethnic, religious and cultural differences, and access to technology, an analysis of contemporary issues and challenges from a global perspective, an analysis and evaluation of the policy goals and challenges confronting the world's democratic governments, and an investigation of career opportunities available in international relations.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106445

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: INTL RLS 2 HON

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Relations 2 Honors (#2106445) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.6.9:	Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Human Rights. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 40-42. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.14:	Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns). Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.15:	Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

	This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
	Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.
SS.912.A.7.16:	Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). • Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). • Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies. Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.4:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization. Clarifications: Examples are cultural imperialism, outsourcing.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.1:	Relate works in the arts (architecture, dance, music, theatre, and visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. Clarifications: Examples are Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Classical, Renaissance, Modern, and Contemporary.

Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship

SS.912.H.1.2:	between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.5:	Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Langston Hughes' poetry, Pete Seeger's Bring 'Em Home.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War. Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Summarize key developments in post-war China. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies. Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades. Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes. Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.

SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p>

ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

International Relations 2 – The grade 9-12 International Relations 2 course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the analysis of major approaches to the study of international relations with particular emphasis on key concepts, such as balance of power, collective agreements, and sovereignty and the application of these concepts to major issues of international security, economics, and diplomacy. Content should include, but is not limited to, an analysis and evaluation of contemporary international trade agreements, the role of the United Nations, aligned national groups, and Non-Governmental Organizations in global affairs, a comparison of current political ideologies, foreign policy, and power politics in the post nuclear age, factors that influence relations among nations, such as resources, preservation of the environment, human rights abuses, state sponsored terrorism, ethnic, religious and cultural differences, and access to technology, an analysis of contemporary issues and challenges from a global perspective, an analysis and evaluation of the policy goals and challenges confronting the world's democratic governments, and an investigation of career opportunities available in international relations.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106445

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Political Sciences >

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Abbreviated Title: INTL RLS 2 HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

The American Political System: Process and Power Honors (#2106460) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication. Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy. Analyze trends in voter turnout.
SS.912.C.2.16:	Clarifications:

	Examples are youth voter turnout, issue-based voting.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government.
	Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.5.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RH.2.5:	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.2.6:	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.8:	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
LAFS.1112.RH.3.9:	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LAFS.1112.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
	a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
	c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on

	<p>a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.</p> <p>d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.</p>
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <p>a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>

	Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The American Political System: Process and Power Honors – The grade 9-12 The American Political System: Process and Power Honors course consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the political system in America and the dynamics of political issues. Content should include, but is not limited to, the nature of political behavior, power acquisition, maintenance, and extension, classical and modern political theorists, comparison of political systems, evolution of democratic political systems, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national levels, Florida government, including the Florida Constitution, municipal and county government, constitutional framework, federalism, and separation of power, including study of the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Federalist Papers, evolving role of political parties and interest groups in determining government policy, political decision-making process, the role of women and diverse cultural groups in the development of our political system, and career opportunities available in the government system.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and

concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Notes: Students earning credit in this course may not earn credit in American Government (2106310), American Government Honors (2106320), or The American Political System: Process and Power (2106450). Additional content that may be included in the Grade 12 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- United States, major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at: <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106460

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: United States Government

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: AMER POLIT SYSS HON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

The American Political System: Process and Power Honors (#2106460) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation. Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication. Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy. Analyze trends in voter turnout.
SS.912.C.2.16:	Clarifications:

	Examples are youth voter turnout, issue-based voting.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government.
	Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.5.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.

- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The American Political System: Process and Power Honors – The grade 9-12 The American Political System: Process and Power Honors course consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the political system in America and the dynamics of political issues. Content should include, but is not limited to, the nature of political behavior, power acquisition, maintenance, and extension, classical and modern political theorists, comparison of political systems, evolution of democratic political systems, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and national levels, Florida government, including the Florida Constitution, municipal and county government, constitutional framework, federalism, and separation of power, including study of the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Federalist Papers, evolving role of political parties and interest groups in determining government policy, political decision-making process, the role of women and diverse cultural groups in the development of our political system, and career opportunities available in the government system.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes: Students earning credit in this course may not earn credit in American Government (2106310), American Government Honors (2106320), or The American Political System: Process and Power (2106450). Additional content that may be included in the Grade 12 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- United States, major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at: <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106460	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: AMER POLIT SYSS HON Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Attributes:
Course Status: Course Approved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honors
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	Course Level: 3
Graduation Requirement: United States Government	

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

The American Political System: Process and Power Honors (#2106460) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.CG.1.1:	Examine how intellectual influences in primary documents contributed to the ideas in the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the influence of the Judeo-Christian tradition, republicanism, the English Constitution and common Law, and the European Enlightenment in establishing the organic laws of the United States in primary documents (e.g., Magna Carta (1215); the Mayflower Compact (1620); the English Bill of Rights (1689); Common Sense (1776); Declaration of Independence (1776); the Constitution of Massachusetts (1780); the Articles of Confederation (1781); the Northwest Ordinance (1787); U.S. Constitution (1789)).
SS.912.CG.1.2:	Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.1:	Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments). Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency and naturalization in the United States. Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).
SS.912.CG.2.2:	Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
	Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.

SS.912.CG.2.3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.9:	<p>Explain the process and procedures of elections at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the different primary formats and how political parties nominate candidates using primaries. Students will compare and contrast the different ways in which elections are decided (e.g., Electoral College, proportional representation, popular vote, winner-take-all). Students will explain the process by which candidates register to be part of state and national elections. Students will describe the different methods used to tabulate election results in state and national elections (i.e., electronic voting, punch cards, fill-in ballots). Students will evaluate the role of debates in elections.
SS.912.CG.2.10:	<p>Analyze factors that contribute to voter turnout in local, state and national elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain trends in voter turnout. Students will discuss attempts to increase voter turnout (e.g., get out the vote campaigns, social movements). Students will explain how governmental action has affected voter participation (e.g., 15th, 19th and 26th Amendments; Jim Crow laws; poll tax; efforts to suppress voters).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. Students will identify and describe the “enumerated powers” delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II. Students will describe the impeachment process.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	<p>Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	<p>Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. Students will analyze the role of the “general welfare clause” and “necessary and proper clause” in granting Congress implied powers. Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States’ federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	<p>Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	<p>Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	<p>Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain how issues between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the concept of federalism as it applies to each issue. Students will use historical and issue-based scenarios to demonstrate understanding of how disputes between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved (e.g., water rights arguments between Florida and Georgia, national and state conflict over rights to adjacent waters and seabeds, civil rights).
	<p>Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels.</p>

SS.912.CG.3.14:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	<p>Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.CG.4.4:	<p>Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.5.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p>

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

ELA.K.12.EE.1.1:	<p>K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.</p> <p>2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.</p> <p>4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.</p> <p>6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.</p> <p>9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Civic education is essential in the development of informed citizenry who are equipped to participate in civic life and preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The Civics and Government (CG) standards in this class were revised in 2021 as a result of the House Bill (2019) civics standards review and reflect the following priorities for K-12 Civics and Government teaching and learning in Florida schools.

- Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
- Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
- Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
- Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

This course must include a comparative discussion of political ideologies, such as communism and totalitarianism, that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy essential to the founding principles of the United States.

GENERAL NOTES

The American Political System: Process and Power Honors – The grade 9-12 The American Political System: Process and Power Honors course consists of the following content area strands: American History, Geography, Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of the political system in America and the dynamics of political issues. Content should include, but is not limited to, the nature of political behavior, power acquisition, maintenance, and extension, classical and modern political theorists, comparison of political systems, evolution of democratic political systems, functions of the three branches of government at the local, state and

national levels, Florida government, including the Florida Constitution, municipal and county government, constitutional framework, federalism, and separation of power, including study of the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Federalist Papers, evolving role of political parties and interest groups in determining government policy, political decision-making process, the role of women and diverse cultural groups in the development of our political system, and career opportunities available in the government system.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Special Notes: Students earning credit in this course may not earn credit in American Government (2106310), American Government Honors (2106320), or The American Political System: Process and Power (2106450). Additional content that may be included in the Grade 12 NAEP Civics assessment includes:

- Distinctive characteristics of American society
- Unity/diversity in American society
- Civil society: nongovernmental associations, groups
- Nation-states
- Interaction among nation-states
- United States, major governmental, nongovernmental international organizations

The NAEP frameworks for Civics may be accessed at: <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/civicsframework.pdf>

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106460

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: United States Government

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: AMER POLIT SYSS HON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Constitutional Law Honors (#2106468) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute. Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal. Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.

SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy. Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials. Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them. Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.</p> <p>c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p>
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <p>a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>

	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	
	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	
	<p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	
	<p>Attend to precision.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Constitutional Law – The grade 9-12 Constitutional Law course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of major legal precedents and evolving judicial interpretations associated with the United States Constitution. Content should include, but is not limited to, the evaluation of historical and contemporary constitutional dilemmas through an analysis of legal documents, processes and cases; an examination of the evolution of constitutional government from ancient times to the present; a historical review of the British legal system and its role as a framework for the U.S. Constitution; the arguments in support of our republican form of government, as they are embodied in the Federalist Papers; an examination of the constitution of the state of Florida, its current amendment process, and recent amendments approved by Florida voters; a comparison between the constitutional frameworks of other nations with that of the United States; a review and application of major Supreme Court decisions and the impact of both majority and minority opinions; the understanding of constitutional concepts and provisions establishing the power of the courts including separation of powers, checks and balances, the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and judicial review; and appellate processes and procedures to address constitutional questions.

This course will incorporate the development of a written appellate brief addressing a contemporary constitutional question and the presentation of oral arguments to defend their position legally. This course is designed to provide an in-depth study of this topic to students who are interested in pursuing post secondary careers in law, law enforcement, governmental service, or a law related field.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106468	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences > Abbreviated Title: CONST LAW HON
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Level: 3
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Secondary Grades 7-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Constitutional Law Honors (#2106468) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
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SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
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SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
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SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute. Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
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SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution.
	Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government.
	Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.
SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them.
	Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.H.1.6:	Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Constitutional Law – The grade 9-12 Constitutional Law course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of major legal precedents and evolving judicial interpretations associated with the United States Constitution. Content should include, but is not limited to, the evaluation of historical and contemporary constitutional dilemmas through an analysis of legal documents, processes and cases; an examination of the evolution of constitutional government from ancient times to the present; a historical review of the British legal system and its role as a framework for the U.S. Constitution; the arguments in support of our republican form of government, as they are embodied in the the Federalist Papers; an examination of the constitution of the state of Florida, its current amendment process, and recent amendments approved by Florida voters; a comparison between the constitutional frameworks of other nations with that of the United States; a review and application of major Supreme Court decisions and the impact of both majority and minority opinions; the understanding of constitutional concepts and provisions establishing the power of the courts including separation of

powers, checks and balances, the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and judicial review; and appellate processes and procedures to address constitutional questions.

This course will incorporate the development of a written appellate brief addressing a contemporary constitutional question and the presentation of oral arguments to defend their position legally. This course is designed to provide an in-depth study of this topic to students who are interested in pursuing post secondary careers in law, law enforcement, governmental service, or a law related field.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106468

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: CONST LAW HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Constitutional Law Honors (#2106468) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fl DOE.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.2.4:	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.2.5:	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 19-21. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.1.2:	Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.1:	Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments). Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency and naturalization in the United States. Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).
	Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the

	<p>public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.4:	
	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.5:	
	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.6:	
	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.7:	
	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.11:	
	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	
	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	
	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	
	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. Students will identify and describe the "enumerated powers" delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.3:	
	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II. Students will describe the impeachment process.
SS.912.CG.3.4:	
	<p>Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	
	<p>Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. Students will analyze the role of the "general welfare clause" and "necessary and proper clause" in granting Congress implied powers. Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States' federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	
	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.</p>

SS.912.CG.3.7:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. • Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. • Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. • Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	<p>Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. • Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	<p>Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. • Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. • Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	<p>Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. • Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. • Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. • Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). • Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. • Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. • Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. • Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). • Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states' rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. • Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. • Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.E.2.2:	<p>Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	<p>Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.</p>
SS.912.H.1.6:	<p>Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past.</p>
SS.912.W.1.1:	<p>Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.</p>
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.18:	<p>Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.</p>
SS.912.W.5.4:	<p>Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.</p> <p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Constitutional Law – The grade 9-12 Constitutional Law course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Economics, and Civics and Government. The primary content for the course pertains to the study of major legal precedents and evolving judicial interpretations associated with the United States Constitution. Content should include, but is not limited to, the evaluation of historical and contemporary constitutional dilemmas through an analysis of legal documents, processes and cases; an examination of the evolution of constitutional government from ancient times to the present; a historical review of the British legal system and its role as a framework for the U.S. Constitution; the arguments in support of our republican form of government, as they are embodied in the the Federalist Papers; an examination of the constitution of the state of Florida, its current amendment process, and recent amendments approved by Florida voters; a comparison between the constitutional frameworks of other nations with that of the United States; a review and application of major Supreme Court decisions and the impact of both majority and minority opinions; the understanding of constitutional concepts and provisions establishing the power of the courts including separation of powers, checks and balances, the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and judicial review; and appellate processes and procedures to address constitutional questions.

This course will incorporate the development of a written appellate brief addressing a contemporary constitutional question and the presentation of oral arguments to defend their position legally. This course is designed to provide an in-depth study of this topic to students who are interested in pursuing post secondary careers in law, law enforcement, governmental service, or a law related field.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106468

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: CONST LAW HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

Cambridge AICE Law 1 AS Level (#2106470) 2020 - And Beyond

(current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106470	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: AICE LAW 1 AS LEVEL
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
History (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE Law 2 A Level (#2106475) 2020 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106475	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: AICE LAW 2 A LEVEL
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
History (Grades 6-12)

Florida's Preinternational Baccalaureate United States Government (#2106800) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels. Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good. Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.912.C.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are school, community, state, national, international.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication. Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy. Analyze trends in voter turnout.
SS.912.C.2.16:	Clarifications: Examples are youth voter turnout, issue-based voting.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.

SS.912.C.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them. Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level. Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.5.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and

	<p>context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p>
	Use appropriate tools strategically.

MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this Pre-IB course is to prepare students for the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme (DP). As such, this course will provide academic rigor and relevance through a comprehensive curriculum based on the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and standards taught with reference to the unique facets of the IB. These facets include interrelatedness of subject areas, a holistic view of knowledge, intercultural awareness, embracing international issues, and communication as fundamental to learning. Instructional design must provide students with values and opportunities that enable them to develop respect for others and an appreciation of similarities and differences. Learning how to learn and how to critically evaluate information is as important as the content of the disciplines themselves.

GENERAL NOTES

Special Note. *Pre-IB courses have been created by individual schools or school districts since before the MYP started. These courses mapped backwards the Diploma Programme (DP) to prepare students as early as age 14. The IB was never involved in creating or approving these courses. The IB acknowledges that it is important for students to receive preparation for taking part in the DP, and that preparation is the MYP. The IB designed the MYP to address the whole child, which, as a result, has a very different philosophical approach that aims at educating all students aged 11-16. Pre-IB courses usually deal with content, with less emphasis upon the needs of the whole child or the affective domain than the MYP. A school can have a course that it calls “pre-IB” as long as it makes it clear that the course and any supporting material have been developed independently of the IB. For this reason, the school must name the course along the lines of, for example, the “Any School pre-IB course”.*

The IB does not recognize pre-IB courses or courses labeled IB by different school districts which are not an official part of the IBDP or IBCC curriculum. Typically, students enrolled in grade 9 or 10 are not in the IBDP or IBCC programmes.

https://ibanswers.ibo.org/app/answers/detail/a_id/5414/kw/pre-ib. **Florida’s Pre-IB courses should only be used in schools where MYP is not offered in order to prepare students to enter the IBDP. Teachers of Florida’s Pre-IB courses should have undergone IB training in order to ensure seamless articulation for students within the subject area.**

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106800

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10

Graduation Requirement: United States
Government

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: FL PRE-IB US GOVT

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Florida's Preinternational Baccalaureate United States Government (#2106800) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.1.4:	Analyze and categorize the diverse viewpoints presented by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.C.2.1:	Evaluate the constitutional provisions establishing citizenship, and assess the criteria among citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.
SS.912.C.2.2:	Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.
SS.912.C.2.3:	Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels. Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good. Conduct a service project to further the public good.
SS.912.C.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are school, community, state, national, international.
SS.912.C.2.6:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.
SS.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Clarifications: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
SS.912.C.2.12:	Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication. Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.
SS.912.C.2.13:	Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.
SS.912.C.2.14:	Evaluate the processes and results of an election at the state or federal level.
SS.912.C.2.15:	Evaluate the origins and roles of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy. Analyze trends in voter turnout.
SS.912.C.2.16:	Clarifications: Examples are youth voter turnout, issue-based voting.
SS.912.C.3.1:	Examine the constitutional principles of representative government, limited government, consent of the governed, rule of law, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.2:	Define federalism, and identify examples of the powers granted and denied to states and the national government in the American federal system of government.
SS.912.C.3.3:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.4:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the Constitution. Identify the impact of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.
SS.912.C.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Federal Reserve, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission.
SS.912.C.3.6:	Analyze the structures, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the Constitution.
SS.912.C.3.7:	Describe the role of judicial review in American constitutional government. Compare the role of judges on the state and federal level with other elected officials.

SS.912.C.3.8:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are decisions based on the law vs. will of the majority.</p>
SS.912.C.3.9:	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and the relationships among them. Evaluate the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases.
SS.912.C.3.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Roe v. Wade, Bush v. Gore, Texas v. Johnson, Mapp v. Ohio, McCulloch v. Maryland, District of Columbia v. Heller.</p>
SS.912.C.3.11:	Contrast how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.
SS.912.C.3.12:	Simulate the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and federal level. Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.
SS.912.C.3.13:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.</p>
SS.912.C.3.14:	Examine constitutional powers (expressed, implied, concurrent, reserved).
SS.912.C.3.15:	Examine how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited by the Constitution.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.5.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:
K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:
See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:
Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
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GENERAL NOTES

Special Note. *Pre-IB courses have been created by individual schools or school districts since before the MYP started. These courses mapped backwards the Diploma Programme (DP) to prepare students as early as age 14. The IB was never involved in creating or approving these courses. The IB acknowledges that it is important for students to receive preparation for taking part in the DP, and that preparation is the MYP. The IB designed the MYP to address the whole child, which, as a result, has a very different philosophical approach that aims at educating all students aged 11-16. Pre-IB courses usually deal with content, with less emphasis upon the needs of the whole child or the affective domain than the MYP. A school can have a course that it calls "pre-IB" as long as it makes it clear that the course and any supporting material have been developed independently of the IB. For this reason, the school must name the course along the lines of, for example, the "Any School pre-IB course".*

The IB does not recognize pre-IB courses or courses labeled IB by different school districts which are not an official part of the IBDP or IBCC curriculum. Typically, students enrolled in grade 9 or 10 are not in the IBDP or IBCC programmes.

https://ibanswers.ibo.org/app/answers/detail/a_id/5414/kw/pre-ib. **Florida's Pre-IB courses should only be used in schools where MYP is not offered in order to prepare students to enter the IBDP. Teachers of Florida's Pre-IB courses should have undergone IB training in order to ensure seamless articulation for students within the subject area.**

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106800

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10

Graduation Requirement: United States
Government

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: FL PRE-IB US GOVT

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Florida's Preinternational Baccalaureate United States Government (#2106800) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.CG.1.1:	<p>Examine how intellectual influences in primary documents contributed to the ideas in the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the influence of the Judeo-Christian tradition, republicanism, the English Constitution and common Law, and the European Enlightenment in establishing the organic laws of the United States in primary documents (e.g., Magna Carta (1215); the Mayflower Compact (1620); the English Bill of Rights (1689); Common Sense (1776); Declaration of Independence (1776); the Constitution of Massachusetts (1780); the Articles of Confederation (1781); the Northwest Ordinance (1787); U.S. Constitution (1789)).
SS.912.CG.1.2:	<p>Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.3:	<p>Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens. Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	<p>Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.CG.1.5:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.1:	<p>Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments). Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency and naturalization in the United States. Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).
SS.912.CG.2.2:	<p>Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during

SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>wartime and limitations on speech).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.6:	<p>Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault). Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had on setting precedent for the future granting of rights.
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.8:	<p>Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy. Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy. Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).
SS.912.CG.2.9:	<p>Explain the process and procedures of elections at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the different primary formats and how political parties nominate candidates using primaries. Students will compare and contrast the different ways in which elections are decided (e.g., Electoral College, proportional representation, popular vote, winner-take-all). Students will explain the process by which candidates register to be part of state and national elections. Students will describe the different methods used to tabulate election results in state and national elections (i.e., electronic voting, punch cards, fill-in ballots). Students will evaluate the role of debates in elections.
SS.912.CG.2.10:	<p>Analyze factors that contribute to voter turnout in local, state and national elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain trends in voter turnout. Students will discuss attempts to increase voter turnout (e.g., get out the vote campaigns, social movements). Students will explain how governmental action has affected voter participation (e.g., 15th, 19th and 26th Amendments; Jim Crow laws; poll tax; efforts to suppress voters).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.3.1:	<p>Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., communism and totalitarianism). Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.
SS.912.CG.3.2:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other constitutional amendments. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.
SS.912.CG.3.3:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate. Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate. Students will identify and describe the "enumerated powers" delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws). Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).
SS.912.CG.3.4:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections. Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law). Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government. Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its

	<p>original description in Article II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe the impeachment process.
SS.912.CG.3.5:	<p>Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect. Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.
SS.912.CG.3.6:	<p>Explain expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship). Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. Students will analyze the role of the “general welfare clause” and “necessary and proper clause” in granting Congress implied powers. Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws). Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments. Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent and reserved powers in United States’ federalism.
SS.912.CG.3.7:	<p>Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government. Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and lesser federal courts. Students will explain what Article III says about judicial tenure, appointment and salaries. Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.
SS.912.CG.3.8:	<p>Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process. Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.912.CG.3.9:	<p>Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials. Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials. Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.
SS.912.CG.3.10:	<p>Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts. Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system. Students will contrast the differences among civil trials and criminal trials at the state level. Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and federal district courts (e.g., Erie Doctrine, Rooker-Feldman Doctrine).
SS.912.CG.3.11:	<p>Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>; <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>; <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>; <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>; <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>; <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>; <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>; <i>In re Gault</i>; <i>United States v. Nixon</i>; <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>; <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>; <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i>). Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments. Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.
SS.912.CG.3.12:	<p>Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government. Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states. Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense and extradition). Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states’ rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).
SS.912.CG.3.13:	<p>Explain how issues between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the concept of federalism as it applies to each issue. Students will use historical and issue-based scenarios to demonstrate understanding of how disputes between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved (e.g., water rights arguments between Florida and Georgia, national and state conflict over rights to adjacent waters and seabeds, civil rights).
SS.912.CG.3.14:	<p>Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels. Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions. Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.
SS.912.CG.3.15:	<p>Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state and national governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens. Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society.

SS.912.CG.4.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.CG.4.4:	<p>Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.5.5:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies and programs for resource use and management.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers. </div>

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Civic education is essential in the development of informed citizenry who are equipped to participate in civic life and preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The Civics and Government (CG) standards in this class were revised in 2021 as a result of the House Bill (2019) civics standards review and reflect the following priorities for K-12 Civics and Government teaching and learning in Florida schools.

- Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
- Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
- Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
- Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

This course must include a comparative discussion of political ideologies, such as communism and totalitarianism, that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy essential to the founding principles of the United States.

The purpose of this Pre-IB course is to prepare students for the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme (DP). As such, this course will provide academic rigor and relevance through a comprehensive curriculum based on the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and standards taught with reference to the unique facets of the IB. These facets include interrelatedness of subject areas, a holistic view of knowledge, intercultural awareness, embracing international issues, and communication as fundamental to learning. Instructional design must provide students with values and opportunities that enable them to develop respect for others and an appreciation of similarities and differences. Learning how to learn and how to critically evaluate information is as important as the content of the disciplines themselves.

GENERAL NOTES

Special Note. *Pre-IB courses have been created by individual schools or school districts since before the MYP started. These courses mapped backwards the Diploma Programme (DP) to prepare students as early as age 14. The IB was never involved in creating or approving these courses. The IB acknowledges that it is important for students to receive preparation for taking part in the DP, and that preparation is the MYP. The IB designed the MYP to address the whole child, which, as a result, has a very different philosophical approach that aims at educating all students aged 11-16. Pre-IB courses usually deal with content, with less emphasis upon the needs of the whole child or the affective domain than the MYP. A school can have a course that it calls "pre-IB" as long as it makes it clear that the course and any supporting material have been developed independently of the IB. For this reason, the school must name the course along the lines of, for example, the "Any School pre-IB course".*

The IB does not recognize pre-IB courses or courses labeled IB by different school districts which are not an official part of the IBDP or IBCC curriculum. Typically, students enrolled in grade 9 or 10 are not in the IBDP or IBCC programmes.

https://ibanswers.ibo.org/app/answers/detail/a_id/5414/kw/pre-ib. **Florida's Pre-IB courses should only be used in schools where MYP is not offered in order to prepare students to enter the IBDP. Teachers of Florida's Pre-IB courses should have undergone IB training in order to ensure seamless articulation for students within the subject area.**

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional

purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106800

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10

Graduation Requirement: United States Government

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Political Sciences >

Abbreviated Title: FL PRE-IB US GOVT

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate World Politics 1 (#2106810) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106810	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB WORLD POLITICS 1
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Law (Secondary Grades 7-12)

International Baccalaureate Global Politics 1 (#2106850) 2016 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106850	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB GLOBAL POLITICS 1
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• International Baccalaureate (IB)
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Global Politics 2 (#2106855) 2016 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106855	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB GLOBAL POLITICS 2
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• International Baccalaureate (IB)
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Global Politics 3 (#2106860) 2016 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2106860	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Political Sciences >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB GLOBAL POLITICS 3
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Psychology 1 (#2107300) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.P.1.1:	<p>Define psychology as a discipline and identify its goals as a science.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of goals may include, but are not limited to, describing behavior, explaining why behaviors and mental processes occur, predicting future events, controlling/changing behaviors and mental processes, and observation of behavioral and mental problems.</p>
SS.912.P.1.2:	<p>Describe the emergence of psychology as a scientific discipline.</p> <p>Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, Wilhem Wundt, structuralism, functionalism, William James, Sigmund Freud, Gestalt psychology, Ivan Pavlov, John Watson, behaviorism, B.F. Skinner, humanistic psychology, Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers Jean Piaget.</p>
SS.912.P.1.3:	<p>Describe perspectives employed to understand behavior and mental processes.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cognitive perspective, biological perspective, social-cultural perspective, behavioral perspective, humanistic perspective, psychodynamic perspective.</p>
SS.912.P.1.4:	<p>Discuss the value of both basic and applied psychological research with human and non-human animals.</p> <p>Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, scientific method, bias, observations, case studies, correlational studies, surveys, random samples, longitudinal studies, cross-sectional studies, independent variable, dependent variable, confounding variable, experimental group, control group, double-blind procedure, placebo, replication, ethics.</p>
SS.912.P.1.5:	<p>Describe the major subfields of psychology.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, biopsychology, clinical psychology, developmental psychology, forensic psychology, industrial-organizational psychology, personality psychology, social psychology, school psychology.</p>
SS.912.P.6.1:	<p>Explain the interaction of environmental and biological factors in development, including the role of the brain in all aspects of development.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the concept of "nature v. nurture."</p>
SS.912.P.6.2:	<p>Explain issues of continuity/discontinuity and stability/change.</p>
SS.912.P.6.3:	<p>Distinguish methods used to study development.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cross-sectional research, longitudinal research, data collection, observation, case studies, questionnaires, and experimentation.</p>
SS.912.P.6.4:	<p>Describe the role of sensitive and critical periods in development.</p>
SS.912.P.6.5:	<p>Discuss issues related to the end of life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, role of culture, Hospice care.</p>
SS.912.P.6.6:	<p>Discuss theories of cognitive development.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the theories of Jean Piaget, Erik Erikson, and Benjamin Spock.</p>
SS.912.P.6.7:	<p>Discuss theories of moral development.</p>
SS.912.P.6.8:	<p>Discuss theories of social development.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the theories of Harry Harlow, Konrad Lorenz, Erik Erikson, and Sigmund Freud.</p>
SS.912.P.6.9:	<p>Describe physical development from conception through birth and identify influences on prenatal development.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, zygote, genes, embryo, fetus, and teratogens.</p>
SS.912.P.6.10:	<p>Describe newborns' reflexes, temperament, and abilities.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rooting reflex, grasping reflex, fetal alcohol syndrome.</p>
SS.912.P.6.11:	<p>Describe physical and motor development in infancy.</p>
SS.912.P.6.12:	<p>Describe how infant perceptual abilities and intelligence develop.</p>
SS.912.P.6.13:	<p>Describe the development of attachment and the role of the caregiver.</p>
SS.912.P.6.14:	<p>Describe the development of communication and language in infancy.</p>
SS.912.P.6.15:	<p>Describe physical and motor development in childhood.</p>
SS.912.P.6.16:	<p>Describe how memory and thinking ability develops in childhood.</p>
SS.912.P.7.1:	<p>Describe the principles of classical conditioning.</p> <p>Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, unconditioned stimulus, unconditioned response, conditioned stimulus, conditioned response, acquisition, extinction, and spontaneous recovery.</p>

SS.912.P.7.2:	Describe clinical and experimental examples of classical conditioning.
SS.912.P.7.3:	Apply classical conditioning to everyday life.
SS.912.P.7.4:	Describe the Law of Effect.
	Describe the principles of operant conditioning.
SS.912.P.7.5:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, Edward Thorndike, B.F. Skinner, reinforcement, punishment, positive reinforcement, and negative reinforcement, primary reinforcement, secondary reinforcement, and partial reinforcement.
SS.912.P.7.6:	Describe clinical and experimental examples of operant conditioning.
SS.912.P.7.7:	Apply operant conditioning to everyday life.
	Describe the principles of observational and cognitive learning.
SS.912.P.7.8:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Albert Bandura, modeling, attention, retention, replication, motivation, antisocial behavior, prosocial behavior.
SS.912.P.7.9:	Apply observational and cognitive learning to everyday life.
	Describe the structure and function of language.
SS.912.P.8.1:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, phoneme, morpheme, and grammar.
SS.912.P.8.2:	Discuss the relationship between language and thought.
	Explain the process of language acquisition.
SS.912.P.8.3:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, Noam Chomsky, B. F. Skinner, babbling, one-word stage, two-word stage, association, imitation, and rewards.
SS.912.P.8.4:	Discuss how acquisition of a second language can affect language development and possibly other cognitive processes.
	Evaluate the theories of language acquisition.
SS.912.P.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, environmental influences, neural networks, biological influences, nature and nurture, influence of culture, semantic slanting, name calling, and bilingualism.
	Identify the brain structures associated with language.
SS.912.P.8.6:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Broca's area and Wernicke's area.
SS.912.P.8.7:	Discuss how damage to the brain may affect language.
	Identify factors that influence encoding.
SS.912.P.11.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, list position, distributed v. mass rehearsal, semantic encoding, visual encoding, mnemonic devices, chunking and hierarchy.
SS.912.P.11.2:	Characterize the difference between shallow (surface) and deep (elaborate) processing.
SS.912.P.11.3:	Discuss strategies for improving the encoding of memory.
SS.912.P.11.4:	Describe the differences between working memory and long-term memory.
	Identify and explain biological processes related to how memory is stored.
SS.912.P.11.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sensory memory, long term potentiation, explicit memories, and implicit memories.
	Discuss types of memory and memory disorders (e.g., amnesias, dementias).
SS.912.P.11.6:	Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, sensory, short-term, working, long-term, Alzheimer's disease, brain injury, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, and stress.
SS.912.P.11.7:	Discuss strategies for improving the storage of memories.
	Analyze the importance of retrieval cues in memory.
SS.912.P.11.8:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, recall, recollection, recognition, and relearning.
	Explain the role that interference plays in retrieval.
SS.912.P.11.9:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, proactive interference and retroactive interference.
	Discuss the factors influencing how memories are retrieved.
SS.912.P.11.10:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, context theory and state-dependent memory.
SS.912.P.11.11:	Explain how memories can be malleable.
SS.912.P.11.12:	Discuss strategies for improving the retrieval of memories.
	Define cognitive processes involved in understanding information.
SS.912.P.12.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, encoding, storage, and retrieval.
	Define processes involved in problem solving and decision making.
SS.912.P.12.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, identification, analysis, solution generation, plan, implement, and evaluate.
SS.912.P.12.3:	Discuss non-human problem-solving abilities.

	Describe obstacles to problem solving.
SS.912.P.12.4:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, fixation and functional fixedness.
	Describe obstacles to decision making.
SS.912.P.12.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, confirmation bias, counterproductive heuristics, and overconfidence.
	Describe obstacles to making good judgments.
SS.912.P.12.6:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, framing and belief perseverance.
SS.912.P.16.1:	Evaluate psychodynamic theories.
SS.912.P.16.2:	Evaluate trait theories.
SS.912.P.16.3:	Evaluate humanistic theories.
SS.912.P.16.4:	Evaluate social-cognitive theories.
	Differentiate personality assessment techniques.
SS.912.P.16.5:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to Freud, Adler, Jung, Horney, thematic appreciation test, and Rorschach inkblot test.
SS.912.P.16.6:	Discuss the reliability and validity of personality assessment techniques.
SS.912.P.16.7:	Discuss biological and situational influences.
SS.912.P.16.8:	Discuss stability and change.
SS.912.P.16.9:	Discuss connection to health and work on personality.
SS.912.P.16.10:	Discuss self-concept.
SS.912.P.16.11:	Analyze how individualistic and collectivistic cultural perspectives relate to personality.
SS.912.P.17.1:	Define psychologically abnormal behavior.
SS.912.P.17.2:	Describe historical and cross-cultural views of abnormality.
	Describe major models of abnormality.
SS.912.P.17.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, medical model and bio-psycho-social model
SS.912.P.17.4:	Discuss how stigma relates to abnormal behavior.
SS.912.P.17.5:	Discuss the impact of psychological disorders on the individual, family, and society.
SS.912.P.17.6:	Describe the classification of psychological disorders.
SS.912.P.17.7:	Discuss the challenges associated with diagnosis.
	Describe symptoms and causes of major categories of psychological disorders (including schizophrenic, mood, anxiety, and personality disorders).
SS.912.P.17.8:	Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, dissociative disorders and schizophrenia.
SS.912.P.17.9:	Evaluate how different factors influence an individual's experience of psychological disorders.
SS.912.P.18.1:	Explain how psychological treatments have changed over time and among cultures.
SS.912.P.18.2:	Match methods of treatment to psychological perspectives.
SS.912.P.18.3:	Explain why psychologists use a variety of treatment options.
	Identify biomedical treatments.
SS.912.P.18.4:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, aversive conditioning, drug therapy, electroconvulsive therapy, and psychosurgery.
	Identify psychological treatments.
SS.912.P.18.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, psychotherapy, psychoanalysis, client-centered therapy, active listening, behavior therapy, systematic desensitization, token economy, cognitive therapy, family therapy, therapeutic touch therapy, and light exposure therapy.
SS.912.P.18.6:	Describe appropriate treatments for different age groups.
SS.912.P.18.7:	Evaluate the efficacy of treatments for particular disorders.
SS.912.P.18.8:	Identify other factors that improve the efficacy of treatment.
SS.912.P.18.9:	Identify treatment providers for psychological disorders and the training required for each.
SS.912.P.18.10:	Identify ethical challenges involved in delivery of treatment.
SS.912.P.19.1:	Define stress as a psychophysiological reaction.
	Identify and explain potential sources of stress.
SS.912.P.19.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, physical illness, major work or family events, debt, unemployment, lack of ability to accept uncertainty, negativity, perfectionism, low self-esteem, and loneliness.
SS.912.P.19.3:	Explain physiological and psychological consequences of stress for health.
	Identify and explain physiological, cognitive, and behavioral strategies to deal with stress.
SS.912.P.19.4:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to healthy lifestyles, positive experiences, sense of well-being, and overcoming illness-related behaviors.
SS.912.P.19.5:	Identify ways to promote mental health and physical fitness.
SS.912.P.19.6:	Describe the characteristics of and factors that promote resilience and optimism.
SS.912.P.19.7:	Distinguish between effective and ineffective means of dealing with stressors and other health issues.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.

LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Psychology 1 - Through the study of psychology, students acquire an understanding of and an appreciation for human behavior, behavior interaction and the progressive development of individuals. The content examined in this first introductory course includes major theories and orientations of psychology, psychological methodology, memory and cognition, human growth and development, personality, abnormal behavior, psychological therapies, stress/coping strategies, and mental health.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and

social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2107300

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Psychology >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Abbreviated Title: PSYCH 1

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Psychology (Grades 6-12)
Guidance & Counseling (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)
School Psychologist (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Psychology 1 (#2107300) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.P.1.1:	<p>Define psychology as a discipline and identify its goals as a science.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of goals may include, but are not limited to, describing behavior, explaining why behaviors and mental processes occur, predicting future events, controlling/changing behaviors and mental processes, and observation of behavioral and mental problems.</p>
SS.912.P.1.2:	<p>Describe the emergence of psychology as a scientific discipline.</p> <p>Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, Wilhem Wundt, structuralism, functionalism, William James, Sigmund Freud, Gestalt psychology, Ivan Pavlov, John Watson, behaviorism, B.F. Skinner, humanistic psychology, Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers Jean Piaget.</p>
SS.912.P.1.3:	<p>Describe perspectives employed to understand behavior and mental processes.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cognitive perspective, biological perspective, social-cultural perspective, behavioral perspective, humanistic perspective, psychodynamic perspective.</p>
SS.912.P.1.4:	<p>Discuss the value of both basic and applied psychological research with human and non-human animals.</p> <p>Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, scientific method, bias, observations, case studies, correlational studies, surveys, random samples, longitudinal studies, cross-sectional studies, independent variable, dependent variable, confounding variable, experimental group, control group, double-blind procedure, placebo, replication, ethics.</p>
SS.912.P.1.5:	<p>Describe the major subfields of psychology.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, biopsychology, clinical psychology, developmental psychology, forensic psychology, industrial-organizational psychology, personality psychology, social psychology, school psychology.</p>
SS.912.P.6.1:	<p>Explain the interaction of environmental and biological factors in development, including the role of the brain in all aspects of development.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the concept of "nature v. nurture."</p>
SS.912.P.6.2:	<p>Explain issues of continuity/discontinuity and stability/change.</p>
SS.912.P.6.3:	<p>Distinguish methods used to study development.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, cross-sectional research, longitudinal research, data collection, observation, case studies, questionnaires, and experimentation.</p>
SS.912.P.6.4:	<p>Describe the role of sensitive and critical periods in development.</p>
SS.912.P.6.5:	<p>Discuss issues related to the end of life.</p> <p>Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, role of culture, Hospice care.</p>
SS.912.P.6.6:	<p>Discuss theories of cognitive development.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the theories of Jean Piaget, Erik Erikson, and Benjamin Spock.</p>
SS.912.P.6.7:	<p>Discuss theories of moral development.</p>
SS.912.P.6.8:	<p>Discuss theories of social development.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the theories of Harry Harlow, Konrad Lorenz, Erik Erikson, and Sigmund Freud.</p>
SS.912.P.6.9:	<p>Describe physical development from conception through birth and identify influences on prenatal development.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, zygote, genes, embryo, fetus, and teratogens.</p>
SS.912.P.6.10:	<p>Describe newborns' reflexes, temperament, and abilities.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, rooting reflex, grasping reflex, fetal alcohol syndrome.</p>
SS.912.P.6.11:	<p>Describe physical and motor development in infancy.</p>
SS.912.P.6.12:	<p>Describe how infant perceptual abilities and intelligence develop.</p>
SS.912.P.6.13:	<p>Describe the development of attachment and the role of the caregiver.</p>
SS.912.P.6.14:	<p>Describe the development of communication and language in infancy.</p>
SS.912.P.6.15:	<p>Describe physical and motor development in childhood.</p>
SS.912.P.6.16:	<p>Describe how memory and thinking ability develops in childhood.</p>
SS.912.P.7.1:	<p>Describe the principles of classical conditioning.</p> <p>Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, unconditioned stimulus, unconditioned response, conditioned stimulus, conditioned response, acquisition, extinction, and spontaneous recovery.</p>

SS.912.P.7.2:	Describe clinical and experimental examples of classical conditioning.
SS.912.P.7.3:	Apply classical conditioning to everyday life.
SS.912.P.7.4:	Describe the Law of Effect.
	Describe the principles of operant conditioning.
SS.912.P.7.5:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, Edward Thorndike, B.F. Skinner, reinforcement, punishment, positive reinforcement, and negative reinforcement, primary reinforcement, secondary reinforcement, and partial reinforcement.
SS.912.P.7.6:	Describe clinical and experimental examples of operant conditioning.
SS.912.P.7.7:	Apply operant conditioning to everyday life.
	Describe the principles of observational and cognitive learning.
SS.912.P.7.8:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Albert Bandura, modeling, attention, retention, replication, motivation, antisocial behavior, prosocial behavior.
SS.912.P.7.9:	Apply observational and cognitive learning to everyday life.
	Describe the structure and function of language.
SS.912.P.8.1:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, phoneme, morpheme, and grammar.
SS.912.P.8.2:	Discuss the relationship between language and thought.
	Explain the process of language acquisition.
SS.912.P.8.3:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, Noam Chomsky, B. F. Skinner, babbling, one-word stage, two-word stage, association, imitation, and rewards.
SS.912.P.8.4:	Discuss how acquisition of a second language can affect language development and possibly other cognitive processes.
	Evaluate the theories of language acquisition.
SS.912.P.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, environmental influences, neural networks, biological influences, nature and nurture, influence of culture, semantic slanting, name calling, and bilingualism.
	Identify the brain structures associated with language.
SS.912.P.8.6:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Broca's area and Wernicke's area.
SS.912.P.8.7:	Discuss how damage to the brain may affect language.
	Identify factors that influence encoding.
SS.912.P.11.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, list position, distributed v. mass rehearsal, semantic encoding, visual encoding, mnemonic devices, chunking and hierarchy.
SS.912.P.11.2:	Characterize the difference between shallow (surface) and deep (elaborate) processing.
SS.912.P.11.3:	Discuss strategies for improving the encoding of memory.
SS.912.P.11.4:	Describe the differences between working memory and long-term memory.
	Identify and explain biological processes related to how memory is stored.
SS.912.P.11.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, sensory memory, long term potentiation, explicit memories, and implicit memories.
	Discuss types of memory and memory disorders (e.g., amnesias, dementias).
SS.912.P.11.6:	Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, sensory, short-term, working, long-term, Alzheimer's disease, brain injury, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, and stress.
SS.912.P.11.7:	Discuss strategies for improving the storage of memories.
	Analyze the importance of retrieval cues in memory.
SS.912.P.11.8:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, recall, recollection, recognition, and relearning.
	Explain the role that interference plays in retrieval.
SS.912.P.11.9:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, proactive interference and retroactive interference.
	Discuss the factors influencing how memories are retrieved.
SS.912.P.11.10:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, context theory and state-dependent memory.
SS.912.P.11.11:	Explain how memories can be malleable.
SS.912.P.11.12:	Discuss strategies for improving the retrieval of memories.
	Define cognitive processes involved in understanding information.
SS.912.P.12.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, encoding, storage, and retrieval.
	Define processes involved in problem solving and decision making.
SS.912.P.12.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, identification, analysis, solution generation, plan, implement, and evaluate.
SS.912.P.12.3:	Discuss non-human problem-solving abilities.

	Describe obstacles to problem solving.
SS.912.P.12.4:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, fixation and functional fixedness.
	Describe obstacles to decision making.
SS.912.P.12.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, confirmation bias, counterproductive heuristics, and overconfidence.
	Describe obstacles to making good judgments.
SS.912.P.12.6:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, framing and belief perseverance.
SS.912.P.16.1:	Evaluate psychodynamic theories.
SS.912.P.16.2:	Evaluate trait theories.
SS.912.P.16.3:	Evaluate humanistic theories.
SS.912.P.16.4:	Evaluate social-cognitive theories.
	Differentiate personality assessment techniques.
SS.912.P.16.5:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to Freud, Adler, Jung, Horney, thematic appreciation test, and Rorschach inkblot test.
SS.912.P.16.6:	Discuss the reliability and validity of personality assessment techniques.
SS.912.P.16.7:	Discuss biological and situational influences.
SS.912.P.16.8:	Discuss stability and change.
SS.912.P.16.9:	Discuss connection to health and work on personality.
SS.912.P.16.10:	Discuss self-concept.
SS.912.P.16.11:	Analyze how individualistic and collectivistic cultural perspectives relate to personality.
SS.912.P.17.1:	Define psychologically abnormal behavior.
SS.912.P.17.2:	Describe historical and cross-cultural views of abnormality.
	Describe major models of abnormality.
SS.912.P.17.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, medical model and bio-psycho-social model
SS.912.P.17.4:	Discuss how stigma relates to abnormal behavior.
SS.912.P.17.5:	Discuss the impact of psychological disorders on the individual, family, and society.
SS.912.P.17.6:	Describe the classification of psychological disorders.
SS.912.P.17.7:	Discuss the challenges associated with diagnosis.
	Describe symptoms and causes of major categories of psychological disorders (including schizophrenic, mood, anxiety, and personality disorders).
SS.912.P.17.8:	Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, dissociative disorders and schizophrenia.
SS.912.P.17.9:	Evaluate how different factors influence an individual's experience of psychological disorders.
SS.912.P.18.1:	Explain how psychological treatments have changed over time and among cultures.
SS.912.P.18.2:	Match methods of treatment to psychological perspectives.
SS.912.P.18.3:	Explain why psychologists use a variety of treatment options.
	Identify biomedical treatments.
SS.912.P.18.4:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, aversive conditioning, drug therapy, electroconvulsive therapy, and psychosurgery.
	Identify psychological treatments.
SS.912.P.18.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, psychotherapy, psychoanalysis, client-centered therapy, active listening, behavior therapy, systematic desensitization, token economy, cognitive therapy, family therapy, therapeutic touch therapy, and light exposure therapy.
SS.912.P.18.6:	Describe appropriate treatments for different age groups.
SS.912.P.18.7:	Evaluate the efficacy of treatments for particular disorders.
SS.912.P.18.8:	Identify other factors that improve the efficacy of treatment.
SS.912.P.18.9:	Identify treatment providers for psychological disorders and the training required for each.
SS.912.P.18.10:	Identify ethical challenges involved in delivery of treatment.
SS.912.P.19.1:	Define stress as a psychophysiological reaction.
	Identify and explain potential sources of stress.
SS.912.P.19.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, physical illness, major work or family events, debt, unemployment, lack of ability to accept uncertainty, negativity, perfectionism, low self-esteem, and loneliness.
SS.912.P.19.3:	Explain physiological and psychological consequences of stress for health.
	Identify and explain physiological, cognitive, and behavioral strategies to deal with stress.
SS.912.P.19.4:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to healthy lifestyles, positive experiences, sense of well-being, and overcoming illness-related behaviors.
SS.912.P.19.5:	Identify ways to promote mental health and physical fitness.
SS.912.P.19.6:	Describe the characteristics of and factors that promote resilience and optimism.
SS.912.P.19.7:	Distinguish between effective and ineffective means of dealing with stressors and other health issues.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Psychology 1 - Through the study of psychology, students acquire an understanding of and an appreciation for human behavior, behavior interaction and the progressive development of individuals. The content examined in this first introductory course includes major theories and orientations of psychology, psychological methodology, memory and cognition, human growth and development, personality, abnormal behavior, psychological therapies, stress/coping strategies, and mental health.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2107300

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Psychology >

Abbreviated Title: PSYCH 1

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Psychology (Grades 6-12)

Guidance & Counseling (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)

School Psychologist (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Psychology 2 (#2107310) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.P.2.1:	Describe the scientific method and its role in psychology.
SS.912.P.2.2:	Describe and compare a variety of quantitative (e.g., surveys, correlations, experiments) and qualitative (e.g., interviews, narratives, focus groups) research methods. Define systematic procedures used to improve the validity of research findings, such as external validity.
SS.912.P.2.3:	Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to internal validity.
SS.912.P.2.4:	Discuss how and why psychologists use non-human animals in research. Identify ethical standards psychologists must address regarding research with human participants.
SS.912.P.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, informed consent of participants, protection of participants from harm and discomfort, protection of participants' privacy, and provision of full explanation of completed research to participants.
SS.912.P.2.6:	Identify ethical guidelines psychologists must address regarding research with non-human animals. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, justification of the research, informed personnel, and provision for safety and well-being of non-human research animals.
SS.912.P.2.7:	Define descriptive statistics and explain how they are used by psychological scientists.
SS.912.P.2.8:	Define forms of qualitative data and explain how they are used by psychological scientists.
SS.912.P.2.9:	Define correlation coefficients and explain their appropriate interpretation.
SS.912.P.2.10:	Interpret graphical representations of data as used in both quantitative and qualitative methods. Explain other statistical concepts, such as statistical significance and effect size.
SS.912.P.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, inferential statistics, comparative statistics, statistical inference, and correlation coefficient.
SS.912.P.2.12:	Explain how validity and reliability of observations and measurements relate to data analysis. Identify the major divisions and subdivisions of the human nervous system.
SS.912.P.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, brain, spinal cord, somatic nervous system, autonomic nervous system, sympathetic division, and parasympathetic division.
SS.912.P.3.2:	Identify the parts of the neuron and describe the basic process of neural transmission. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, dendrites, soma, axon, neural impulse, myelin sheath, and terminal branches of the axon.
SS.912.P.3.3:	Differentiate between the structures and functions of the various parts of the central nervous system.
SS.912.P.3.4:	Describe lateralization of brain functions.
SS.912.P.3.5:	Discuss the mechanisms and the importance of plasticity of the nervous system. Describe how the endocrine glands are linked to the nervous system.
SS.912.P.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, hormones, pituitary gland, thyroid gland, adrenal gland.
SS.912.P.3.7:	Describe the effects of hormones on behavior and mental processes.
SS.912.P.3.8:	Describe hormone effects on the immune system. Describe concepts in genetic transmission.
SS.912.P.3.9:	Clarifications: Concepts may include, but are not limited to, mutation, natural selection, identical twins, fraternal twins, and heritability.
SS.912.P.3.10:	Describe the interactive effects of heredity and environment.
SS.912.P.4.1:	Discuss processes of sensation and perception and how they interact
SS.912.P.4.2:	Explain the concepts of threshold and adaptation. List forms of physical energy for which humans and non-human animals do and do not have sensory receptors.
SS.912.P.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, light, heat, wind and chemical substances.
SS.912.P.4.4:	Describe the visual sensory system.
SS.912.P.4.5:	Describe the auditory sensory system.
SS.912.P.4.6:	Describe other sensory systems, such as olfaction, gustation, and somesthesia (e.g., skin senses, kinesthesia, and vestibular sense). Explain Gestalt principles of perception.
SS.912.P.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, similarity, proximity, closure, and continuity.
SS.912.P.4.8:	Describe binocular and monocular depth cues.
SS.912.P.4.9:	Describe the importance of perceptual constancies.
SS.912.P.4.10:	Describe perceptual illusions.

SS.912.P.4.11:	Describe the nature of attention.
SS.912.P.4.12:	Explain how experiences and expectations influence perception.
	Identify states of consciousness.
SS.912.P.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, consciousness, sleep, dreams, hypnotic states, meditative states, and drug-induced states.
SS.912.P.5.2:	Distinguish between processing that is conscious (i.e., explicit) and other processing that happens without conscious awareness (i.e., implicit).
SS.912.P.5.3:	Describe the circadian rhythm and its relation to sleep.
	Describe the sleep cycle.
SS.912.P.5.4:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Stage 1 sleep, Stage 2 sleep, Stage 3 sleep, Stage 4 sleep, and REM sleep.
	Compare theories about the functions of sleep.
SS.912.P.5.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Repair and Restoration Theory, Evolutionary Theory, and Information Consolidation Theory.
	Describe types of sleep disorders.
SS.912.P.5.6:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, insomnia, sleep apnea, narcolepsy, somnambulism, night terrors, bruxism enuresis, and myoclonus.
	Compare theories about the functions of dreams.
SS.912.P.5.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, psychoanalytic theory, and activation-synthesis model.
	Characterize the major categories of psychoactive drugs and their effects.
SS.912.P.5.8:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, depressants, opiates, stimulants, hallucinogens, and marijuana.
SS.912.P.5.9:	Describe how psychoactive drugs act at the synaptic level.
SS.912.P.9.1:	Describe attributional explanations of behavior.
SS.912.P.9.2:	Describe the relationship between attitudes (implicit and explicit) and behavior.
	Identify persuasive methods used to change attitudes.
SS.912.P.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, compliance, identification, internalization, emotion-based change.
	Describe the power of the situation.
SS.912.P.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Zimbardo study and the Milgram study.
	Describe effects of others' presence on individuals' behavior.
SS.912.P.9.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, altruism, the bystander effect, and Kitty Genovese.
SS.912.P.9.6:	Describe how group dynamics influence behavior.
SS.912.P.9.7:	Discuss how an individual influences group behavior.
SS.912.P.9.8:	Discuss the nature and effects of stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination.
	Describe determinants of prosocial behavior.
SS.912.P.9.9:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, genetic factors, social exchange theory, personal qualities, and situational determinants.
	Discuss influences upon aggression and conflict.
SS.912.P.9.10:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, genetics, the nervous system, and biochemistry.
	Discuss factors influencing attraction and relationships.
SS.912.P.9.11:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, proximity, physical attractiveness, and similarity.
SS.912.P.10.1:	Define culture and diversity.
SS.912.P.10.2:	Identify how cultures change over time and vary within nations and internationally.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.P.10.4:	Discuss psychological research examining race and ethnicity.
SS.912.P.10.5:	Discuss psychological research examining socioeconomic status.
SS.912.P.10.6:	Discuss how privilege and social power structures relate to stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination.
SS.912.P.10.7:	Discuss psychological research examining gender identity.
SS.912.P.10.8:	Discuss psychological research examining diversity in sexual orientation.
SS.912.P.10.9:	Compare and contrast gender identity and sexual orientation.
SS.912.P.10.10:	Discuss psychological research examining gender similarities and differences and the impact of gender discrimination.
SS.912.P.10.11:	Discuss the psychological research on gender and how the roles of women and men in societies are perceived.
SS.912.P.10.12:	Examine how perspectives affect stereotypes and treatment of minority and majority groups in society.
SS.912.P.10.13:	Discuss psychological research examining differences in individual cognitive and physical abilities.
SS.912.P.10.14:	Examine societal treatment of people with disabilities and the effect of treatment by others on individual identity/status.
SS.912.P.13.1:	Discuss intelligence as a general factor.
	Discuss alternative conceptualizations of intelligence.
SS.912.P.13.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, Daniel Goleman's theory of emotional

	intelligence, and Robert Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence.
SS.912.P.13.3:	Describe the extremes of intelligence.
	Discuss the history of intelligence testing, including historical use and misuse in the context of fairness.
SS.912.P.13.4:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, Alfred Binet, Lewis Terman, David Weschler, mental age, chronological age, Stanford-Binet intelligence test, intelligence quotient, Weschler intelligence scales.
	Identify current methods of assessing human abilities.
SS.912.P.13.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, individual tests, group tests, achievement tests, and aptitude tests.
	Identify measures of and data on reliability and validity for intelligence test scores.
SS.912.P.13.6:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, test and retest reliability, alternate form reliability, split-half reliability, content validity, predictive validity, face validity, construct validity, and concurrent validity.
SS.912.P.13.7:	Discuss issues related to the consequences of intelligence testing.
SS.912.P.13.8:	Discuss the influences of biological, cultural, and environmental factors on intelligence.
	Explain biologically based theories of motivation.
SS.912.P.14.1:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, arousal theories, Yerkes-Dodson Law, and homeostasis.
	Explain cognitively based theories of motivation.
SS.912.P.14.2:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, extrinsic motivation and intrinsic motivation.
	Explain humanistic theories of motivation.
SS.912.P.14.3:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, achievement motivation, hunger, and eating disorders.
SS.912.P.14.4:	Explain the role of culture in human motivation.
SS.912.P.14.5:	Discuss eating behavior.
SS.912.P.14.6:	Discuss sexual behavior and orientation.
SS.912.P.14.7:	Discuss achievement motivation.
SS.912.P.14.8:	Discuss other ways in which humans and non-human animals are motivated.
	Explain the biological and cognitive components of emotion.
SS.912.P.15.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, physiological activation, expressive behaviors, and conscious experience.
SS.912.P.15.2:	Discuss psychological research on basic human emotions.
	Differentiate among theories of emotional experience.
SS.912.P.15.3:	Clarifications: James-Lange Theory, Cannon-Bard Theory, Schacter's Two-Factor Theory, Robert Zajonc, and Richard Lazarus.
SS.912.P.15.4:	Explain how biological factors influence emotional interpretation and expression.
	Explain how culture and gender influence emotional interpretation and expression.
SS.912.P.15.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, display rules.
SS.912.P.15.6:	Explain how other environmental factors influence emotional interpretation and expression.
	Identify biological and environmental influences on the expression experience of negative emotions, such as fear.
SS.912.P.15.7:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, autonomic nervous system.
SS.912.P.15.8:	Identify biological and environmental influences on the expression and experience of positive emotions, such as happiness.
	Identify careers in psychological science and practice.
SS.912.P.20.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, biological psychologist, social psychologist, developmental psychologist, and cognitive psychologist.
	Identify resources to help select psychology programs for further study.
SS.912.P.20.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to the Occupational Outlook Handbook.
	Identify degree requirements for psychologists and psychology-related careers.
SS.912.P.20.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, bachelor's degree, graduate degree, Ph.D., and Psy.D.
SS.912.P.20.4:	Identify careers related to psychology.
SS.912.P.20.5:	Discuss ways in which psychological science addresses domestic and global issues.
SS.912.P.20.6:	Identify careers in psychological science that have evolved as a result of domestic and global issues.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.

LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.2.6:	Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related. ★ a. Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data. <i>Use given functions or choose a function suggested by the context. Emphasize linear, and exponential models.</i> b. Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals. c. Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association. Clarifications: Students take a more sophisticated look at using a linear function to model the relationship between two numerical variables. In addition to fitting a line to data, students assess how well the model fits by analyzing residuals.
MAFS.912.S-ID.3.7:	Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.3.8:	Compute (using technology) and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.3.9:	Distinguish between correlation and causation. ★
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Psychology 2 - Through the study of psychology, students acquire an understanding of and an appreciation for human behavior, behavior interaction and the progressive development of individuals. The content examined in this second introductory course includes statistical research, psychobiology, motivation and emotion, sensation and perception, states of consciousness, psychological testing, and social psychology.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2107310

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Psychology >

Abbreviated Title: PSYCH 2

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Psychology (Grades 6-12)

Guidance & Counseling (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)

School Psychologist (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Psychology 2 (#2107310) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.P.2.1:	Describe the scientific method and its role in psychology.
SS.912.P.2.2:	Describe and compare a variety of quantitative (e.g., surveys, correlations, experiments) and qualitative (e.g., interviews, narratives, focus groups) research methods.
SS.912.P.2.3:	Define systematic procedures used to improve the validity of research findings, such as external validity. Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to internal validity.
SS.912.P.2.4:	Discuss how and why psychologists use non-human animals in research.
SS.912.P.2.5:	Identify ethical standards psychologists must address regarding research with human participants. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, informed consent of participants, protection of participants from harm and discomfort, protection of participants' privacy, and provision of full explanation of completed research to participants.
SS.912.P.2.6:	Identify ethical guidelines psychologists must address regarding research with non-human animals. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, justification of the research, informed personnel, and provision for safety and well-being of non-human research animals.
SS.912.P.2.7:	Define descriptive statistics and explain how they are used by psychological scientists.
SS.912.P.2.8:	Define forms of qualitative data and explain how they are used by psychological scientists.
SS.912.P.2.9:	Define correlation coefficients and explain their appropriate interpretation.
SS.912.P.2.10:	Interpret graphical representations of data as used in both quantitative and qualitative methods. Explain other statistical concepts, such as statistical significance and effect size.
SS.912.P.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples may also include, but are not limited to, inferential statistics, comparative statistics, statistical inference, and correlation coefficient.
SS.912.P.2.12:	Explain how validity and reliability of observations and measurements relate to data analysis.
SS.912.P.3.1:	Identify the major divisions and subdivisions of the human nervous system. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, brain, spinal cord, somatic nervous system, autonomic nervous system, sympathetic division, and parasympathetic division.
SS.912.P.3.2:	Identify the parts of the neuron and describe the basic process of neural transmission. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, dendrites, soma, axon, neural impulse, myelin sheath, and terminal branches of the axon.
SS.912.P.3.3:	Differentiate between the structures and functions of the various parts of the central nervous system.
SS.912.P.3.4:	Describe lateralization of brain functions.
SS.912.P.3.5:	Discuss the mechanisms and the importance of plasticity of the nervous system.
SS.912.P.3.6:	Describe how the endocrine glands are linked to the nervous system. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, hormones, pituitary gland, thyroid gland, adrenal gland.
SS.912.P.3.7:	Describe the effects of hormones on behavior and mental processes.
SS.912.P.3.8:	Describe hormone effects on the immune system.
SS.912.P.3.9:	Describe concepts in genetic transmission. Clarifications: Concepts may include, but are not limited to, mutation, natural selection, identical twins, fraternal twins, and heritability.
SS.912.P.3.10:	Describe the interactive effects of heredity and environment.
SS.912.P.4.1:	Discuss processes of sensation and perception and how they interact
SS.912.P.4.2:	Explain the concepts of threshold and adaptation. List forms of physical energy for which humans and non-human animals do and do not have sensory receptors.
SS.912.P.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, light, heat, wind and chemical substances.
SS.912.P.4.4:	Describe the visual sensory system.
SS.912.P.4.5:	Describe the auditory sensory system.
SS.912.P.4.6:	Describe other sensory systems, such as olfaction, gustation, and somesthesia (e.g., skin senses, kinesthesia, and vestibular sense). Explain Gestalt principles of perception.
SS.912.P.4.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, similarity, proximity, closure, and continuity.
SS.912.P.4.8:	Describe binocular and monocular depth cues.
SS.912.P.4.9:	Describe the importance of perceptual constancies.
SS.912.P.4.10:	Describe perceptual illusions.

SS.912.P.4.11:	Describe the nature of attention.
SS.912.P.4.12:	Explain how experiences and expectations influence perception.
	Identify states of consciousness.
SS.912.P.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, consciousness, sleep, dreams, hypnotic states, meditative states, and drug-induced states.
SS.912.P.5.2:	Distinguish between processing that is conscious (i.e., explicit) and other processing that happens without conscious awareness (i.e., implicit).
SS.912.P.5.3:	Describe the circadian rhythm and its relation to sleep.
	Describe the sleep cycle.
SS.912.P.5.4:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Stage 1 sleep, Stage 2 sleep, Stage 3 sleep, Stage 4 sleep, and REM sleep.
	Compare theories about the functions of sleep.
SS.912.P.5.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Repair and Restoration Theory, Evolutionary Theory, and Information Consolidation Theory.
	Describe types of sleep disorders.
SS.912.P.5.6:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, insomnia, sleep apnea, narcolepsy, somnambulism, night terrors, bruxism enuresis, and myoclonus.
	Compare theories about the functions of dreams.
SS.912.P.5.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, psychoanalytic theory, and activation-synthesis model.
	Characterize the major categories of psychoactive drugs and their effects.
SS.912.P.5.8:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, depressants, opiates, stimulants, hallucinogens, and marijuana.
SS.912.P.5.9:	Describe how psychoactive drugs act at the synaptic level.
SS.912.P.9.1:	Describe attributional explanations of behavior.
SS.912.P.9.2:	Describe the relationship between attitudes (implicit and explicit) and behavior.
	Identify persuasive methods used to change attitudes.
SS.912.P.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, compliance, identification, internalization, emotion-based change.
	Describe the power of the situation.
SS.912.P.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the Zimbardo study and the Milgram study.
	Describe effects of others' presence on individuals' behavior.
SS.912.P.9.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, altruism, the bystander effect, and Kitty Genovese.
SS.912.P.9.6:	Describe how group dynamics influence behavior.
SS.912.P.9.7:	Discuss how an individual influences group behavior.
SS.912.P.9.8:	Discuss the nature and effects of stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination.
	Describe determinants of prosocial behavior.
SS.912.P.9.9:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, genetic factors, social exchange theory, personal qualities, and situational determinants.
	Discuss influences upon aggression and conflict.
SS.912.P.9.10:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, genetics, the nervous system, and biochemistry.
	Discuss factors influencing attraction and relationships.
SS.912.P.9.11:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, proximity, physical attractiveness, and similarity.
SS.912.P.10.1:	Define culture and diversity.
SS.912.P.10.2:	Identify how cultures change over time and vary within nations and internationally.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.P.10.4:	Discuss psychological research examining race and ethnicity.
SS.912.P.10.5:	Discuss psychological research examining socioeconomic status.
SS.912.P.10.6:	Discuss how privilege and social power structures relate to stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination.
SS.912.P.10.7:	Discuss psychological research examining gender identity.
SS.912.P.10.8:	Discuss psychological research examining diversity in sexual orientation.
SS.912.P.10.9:	Compare and contrast gender identity and sexual orientation.
SS.912.P.10.10:	Discuss psychological research examining gender similarities and differences and the impact of gender discrimination.
SS.912.P.10.11:	Discuss the psychological research on gender and how the roles of women and men in societies are perceived.
SS.912.P.10.12:	Examine how perspectives affect stereotypes and treatment of minority and majority groups in society.
SS.912.P.10.13:	Discuss psychological research examining differences in individual cognitive and physical abilities.
SS.912.P.10.14:	Examine societal treatment of people with disabilities and the effect of treatment by others on individual identity/status.
SS.912.P.13.1:	Discuss intelligence as a general factor.
	Discuss alternative conceptualizations of intelligence.
SS.912.P.13.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, Daniel Goleman's theory of emotional

	intelligence, and Robert Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence.
SS.912.P.13.3:	Describe the extremes of intelligence.
	Discuss the history of intelligence testing, including historical use and misuse in the context of fairness.
SS.912.P.13.4:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, Alfred Binet, Lewis Terman, David Weschler, mental age, chronological age, Stanford-Binet intelligence test, intelligence quotient, Weschler intelligence scales.
	Identify current methods of assessing human abilities.
SS.912.P.13.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, individual tests, group tests, achievement tests, and aptitude tests.
	Identify measures of and data on reliability and validity for intelligence test scores.
SS.912.P.13.6:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, test and retest reliability, alternate form reliability, split-half reliability, content validity, predictive validity, face validity, construct validity, and concurrent validity.
SS.912.P.13.7:	Discuss issues related to the consequences of intelligence testing.
SS.912.P.13.8:	Discuss the influences of biological, cultural, and environmental factors on intelligence.
	Explain biologically based theories of motivation.
SS.912.P.14.1:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, arousal theories, Yerkes-Dodson Law, and homeostasis.
	Explain cognitively based theories of motivation.
SS.912.P.14.2:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, extrinsic motivation and intrinsic motivation.
	Explain humanistic theories of motivation.
SS.912.P.14.3:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, achievement motivation, hunger, and eating disorders.
SS.912.P.14.4:	Explain the role of culture in human motivation.
SS.912.P.14.5:	Discuss eating behavior.
SS.912.P.14.6:	Discuss sexual behavior and orientation.
SS.912.P.14.7:	Discuss achievement motivation.
SS.912.P.14.8:	Discuss other ways in which humans and non-human animals are motivated.
	Explain the biological and cognitive components of emotion.
SS.912.P.15.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, physiological activation, expressive behaviors, and conscious experience.
SS.912.P.15.2:	Discuss psychological research on basic human emotions.
	Differentiate among theories of emotional experience.
SS.912.P.15.3:	Clarifications: James-Lange Theory, Cannon-Bard Theory, Schacter's Two-Factor Theory, Robert Zajonc, and Richard Lazarus.
SS.912.P.15.4:	Explain how biological factors influence emotional interpretation and expression.
	Explain how culture and gender influence emotional interpretation and expression.
SS.912.P.15.5:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, display rules.
SS.912.P.15.6:	Explain how other environmental factors influence emotional interpretation and expression.
	Identify biological and environmental influences on the expression experience of negative emotions, such as fear.
SS.912.P.15.7:	Clarifications: Topics may include, but are not limited to, autonomic nervous system.
SS.912.P.15.8:	Identify biological and environmental influences on the expression and experience of positive emotions, such as happiness.
	Identify careers in psychological science and practice.
SS.912.P.20.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, biological psychologist, social psychologist, developmental psychologist, and cognitive psychologist.
	Identify resources to help select psychology programs for further study.
SS.912.P.20.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to the Occupational Outlook Handbook.
	Identify degree requirements for psychologists and psychology-related careers.
SS.912.P.20.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, bachelor's degree, graduate degree, Ph.D., and Psy.D.
SS.912.P.20.4:	Identify careers related to psychology.
SS.912.P.20.5:	Discuss ways in which psychological science addresses domestic and global issues.
SS.912.P.20.6:	Identify careers in psychological science that have evolved as a result of domestic and global issues.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Psychology 2 - Through the study of psychology, students acquire an understanding of and an appreciation for human behavior, behavior interaction and the progressive development of individuals. The content examined in this second introductory course includes statistical research, psychobiology, motivation and emotion, sensation and perception, states of consciousness, psychological testing, and social psychology.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2107310	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Psychology >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: PSYCH 2
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Psychology (Grades 6-12)
Guidance & Counseling (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)
School Psychologist (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Advanced Placement Psychology (#2107350) 2014 - And Beyond

(current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The course description for this Advanced Placement courses is located on the College Board site at http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/courses/teachers_corner/index.html.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2107350

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Psychology >

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Abbreviated Title: AP PSYCH

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced Placement (AP)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Psychology (Grades 6-12)

School Psychologist (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)

Guidance & Counseling (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE Psychology 1 AS Level (#2107360) 2014 -

And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2107360	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Psychology >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: AICE PSYCH 1 AS
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Psychology (Grades 6-12)
Guidance & Counseling (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)
School Psychologist (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE Psychology 2 A Level (#2107370) 2014 - And

Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2107370	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Psychology >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: AICE PSYCH 2 AL
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Psychology (Grades 6-12)
Guidance & Counseling (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)
School Psychologist (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Psychology 1 (#2107800) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2107800	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Psychology >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB PSYCHOLOGY 1
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Psychology (Grades 6-12)
School Psychologist (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)
Guidance & Counseling (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Psychology 2 (#2107810) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2107810	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Psychology >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB PSYCHOLOGY 2
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Psychology (Grades 6-12)
Guidance & Counseling (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)
School Psychologist (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Psychology 3 (#2107820) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2107820	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Psychology >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB PSYCHOLOGY 3
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Baccalaureate (IB)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Psychology (Grades 6-12)
School Psychologist (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)
Guidance & Counseling (Preschool-Secondary PK-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Sociology (#2108300) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.S.1.1:	Discuss the development of the field of sociology as a social science.
	Identify early leading theorists within social science.
SS.912.S.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim, Herbert Spencer, Max Weber, C. Wright Mills, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.S.1.3:	Compare sociology with other social science disciplines.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.S.1.5:	Evaluate various types of sociologic research methods.
SS.912.S.1.6:	Distinguish fact from opinion in data sources to analyze various points of view about a social issue.
SS.912.S.1.7:	Determine cause-and-effect relationship issues among events as they relate to sociology.
SS.912.S.1.8:	Identify, evaluate and use appropriate reference materials and technology to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today.
SS.912.S.1.9:	Develop a working definition of sociology that has personal application.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.2:	Explain the differences between a culture and a society.
SS.912.S.2.3:	Recognize the influences of genetic inheritance and culture on human behavior.
SS.912.S.2.4:	Give examples of subcultures and describe what makes them unique.
SS.912.S.2.5:	Compare social norms among various subcultures.
SS.912.S.2.6:	Identify the factors that promote cultural diversity within the United States.
SS.912.S.2.7:	Explain how various practices of the culture create differences within group behavior.
SS.912.S.2.8:	Compare and contrast different types of societies, such as hunting and gathering, agrarian, industrial, and post-industrial.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.2.10:	Identify both rights and responsibilities the individual has to the group.
	Demonstrate democratic approaches to managing disagreements and resolving conflicts within a culture.
SS.912.S.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, persuasion, compromise, debate, and negotiation.
SS.912.S.2.12:	Compare and contrast ideas about citizenship and cultural participation from the past with those of the present community.
	Describe how social status affects social order.
SS.912.S.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, upper class, middle class, lower class, professional, blue collar, and unemployed.
	Explain how roles and role expectations can lead to role conflict.
SS.912.S.3.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, gender roles, age, racial and ethnic groups within different societies.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.4.1:	Describe how individuals are affected by the different social groups to which they belong.
SS.912.S.4.2:	Identify major characteristics of social groups familiar to the students.
SS.912.S.4.3:	Examine the ways that groups function, such as roles, interactions and leadership.
SS.912.S.4.4:	Discuss the social norms of at least two groups to which the student belongs.
SS.912.S.4.5:	Analyze what can occur when the rules of behavior are broken and analyze the possible consequences for unacceptable behavior.
SS.912.S.4.6:	Identify the various types of norms (folkways, mores, laws, and taboos) and explain why these rules of behavior are considered important to society.
SS.912.S.4.7:	Discuss the concept of deviance and how society discourages deviant behavior using social control.
SS.912.S.4.8:	Explain how students are members of primary and secondary groups and how those group memberships influence students' behavior.
	Discuss how formal organizations influence behavior of their members.
SS.912.S.4.9:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, churches, synagogues, and mosques, political parties, and fraternal organizations.
	Distinguish the degree of assimilation that ethnic, cultural, and social groups achieve with the United States culture.
SS.912.S.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, forced vs. voluntary assimilations, association with different groups, interaction within a cultural community, adaptation within families due to education.
SS.912.S.4.11:	Discuss how humans interact in a variety of social settings.
SS.912.S.4.12:	Determine the cultural patterns of behavior within such social groups as rural/urban or rich/poor.
SS.912.S.4.13:	Investigate and compare the ideas about citizenship and cultural participation of social groups from the past with those of the present community.
	Identify basic social institutions and explain their impact on individuals, groups and organizations within society and how they transmit the values of society.
SS.912.S.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, familial, religious, educational, economic, and political institutions.
	Discuss the concept of political power and factors that influence political power.
SS.912.S.5.2:	Clarifications:

	Examples may include, but are not limited to, social class, racial and ethnic group memberships, cultural group, gender, and age.
	Discuss how societies recognize rites of passage.
SS.912.S.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Baptism or other religious ceremonies, school prom, graduation, marriage, and retirement.
SS.912.S.5.4:	Investigate stereotypes of the various United States subcultures, such as "American Indian," "American cowboys," teenagers," "Americans," "gangs," and "hippies," from a world perspective.
SS.912.S.5.5:	Define ethnocentrism and explain how it can be beneficial or destructive to a culture.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.S.5.7:	Use various resources to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today.
SS.912.S.5.8:	Analyze the primary and secondary groups common to different age groups in society.
SS.912.S.5.9:	Conduct research and analysis on an issue associated with social structure or social institutions.
SS.912.S.5.10:	Identify both rights and responsibilities the individual has to primary and secondary groups. Demonstrate democratic approaches to managing disagreements and solving conflicts within a social institution.
SS.912.S.5.11:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, persuasion, compromise, debate, and negotiation.
SS.912.S.5.12:	Explain how roles and role expectations can lead to role conflict.
SS.912.S.6.1:	Describe how and why societies change over time. Examine various social influences that can lead to immediate and long-term changes.
SS.912.S.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, natural and man-made disasters, spatial movement of people, technology, urbanization, industrialization, immigration, war, challenge to authority, laws, diffusion of cultural traits, discrimination, discoveries and inventions, and scientific exploration.
SS.912.S.6.3:	Describe how collective behavior can influence and change society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, a rise in crime leading to community curfews, organized protests leading to governmental change in policy.
SS.912.S.6.4:	Examine how technological innovations and scientific discoveries have influenced major social institutions.
SS.912.S.6.5:	Discuss how social interactions and culture could be affected in the future due to innovations in science and technological change.
SS.912.S.6.6:	Describe how the role of the mass media has changed over time and project what changes might occur in the future.
SS.912.S.6.7:	Distinguish major differences between social movements and collective behavior with examples from history and the contemporary world. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the March on Washington (1963) vs. 1960s race riots.
SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes. Trace the development of the use of a specific type of technology in the community.
SS.912.S.6.9:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, access to computers at school and home, and cellular phones.
SS.912.S.6.10:	Propose a plan to improve a social structure, and design the means needed to implement the change.
SS.912.S.6.11:	Cite examples of the use of technology in social research.
SS.912.S.6.12:	Evaluate a current issue that has resulted from scientific discoveries and/or technological innovations.
SS.912.S.7.1:	Identify characteristics of a "social" problem, as opposed to an "individual" problem. Describe how social problems have changed over time.
SS.912.S.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, juvenile delinquency, crime, poverty, and discrimination.
SS.912.S.7.3:	Explain how patterns of behavior are found with certain social problems. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, juvenile offenses, such as gang membership, crime, sexual behavior, and teen pregnancy, are found in the histories of adult criminals.
SS.912.S.7.4:	Discuss the implications of social problems for society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, drug addiction, child abuse, school dropout rates, and unemployment.
SS.912.S.7.5:	Examine how individual and group responses are often associated with social problems. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, "But everyone else is doing it" and "If I ignore it, it will go away."
SS.912.S.7.6:	Evaluate possible solutions to resolving social problems and the consequences that might result from those solutions.
SS.912.S.7.7:	Survey local agencies involved in addressing social problems to determine the extent of the problems in the local community.
SS.912.S.7.8:	Design and carry out school- and community-based projects to address a local aspect of a social problem.
SS.912.S.8.1:	Describe traditions, roles, and expectations necessary for a community to continue.
SS.912.S.8.2:	Describe how collective behavior (working in groups) can influence and change society. Use historical and contemporary examples to define collective behavior. Discuss theories that attempt to explain collective behavior.
SS.912.S.8.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, contagion theory and convergence theory.
SS.912.S.8.4:	Define a social issue to be analyzed.
SS.912.S.8.5:	Examine factors that could lead to the breakdown and disruption of an existing community. Discuss the impact of leaders of different social movements.

SS.912.S.8.6:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Gandhi, Hitler, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Susan B. Anthony.
	Define propaganda and discuss the methods of propaganda and discuss the methods of propaganda used to influence social behavior.
SS.912.S.8.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, news media and advertisements.
SS.912.S.8.8:	Discuss both the benefits and social costs of collective behavior in society.
SS.912.S.8.9:	Identify a community social problem and discuss appropriate actions to address the problem.
	Investigate how incorrect communications, such as rumors or gossip, can influence group behavior.
SS.912.S.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Orson Welles "The War of the Worlds" radio broadcast, and rumors in the mass media, on the Internet, or in the community.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Sociology - Through the study of sociology, students acquire an understanding of group interaction and its impact on individuals in order that they may have a greater awareness of the beliefs, values and behavior patterns of others. In an increasingly interdependent world, students need to recognize how group behavior affects both the individual and society.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2108300

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Sociology >

Abbreviated Title: SOCIOLOGY

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Sociology (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Sociology (#2108300) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.S.1.1:	Discuss the development of the field of sociology as a social science.
	Identify early leading theorists within social science.
SS.912.S.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim, Herbert Spencer, Max Weber, C. Wright Mills, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.S.1.3:	Compare sociology with other social science disciplines.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.S.1.5:	Evaluate various types of sociologic research methods.
SS.912.S.1.6:	Distinguish fact from opinion in data sources to analyze various points of view about a social issue.
SS.912.S.1.7:	Determine cause-and-effect relationship issues among events as they relate to sociology.
SS.912.S.1.8:	Identify, evaluate and use appropriate reference materials and technology to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today.
SS.912.S.1.9:	Develop a working definition of sociology that has personal application.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.2:	Explain the differences between a culture and a society.
SS.912.S.2.3:	Recognize the influences of genetic inheritance and culture on human behavior.
SS.912.S.2.4:	Give examples of subcultures and describe what makes them unique.
SS.912.S.2.5:	Compare social norms among various subcultures.
SS.912.S.2.6:	Identify the factors that promote cultural diversity within the United States.
SS.912.S.2.7:	Explain how various practices of the culture create differences within group behavior.
SS.912.S.2.8:	Compare and contrast different types of societies, such as hunting and gathering, agrarian, industrial, and post-industrial.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.2.10:	Identify both rights and responsibilities the individual has to the group.
	Demonstrate democratic approaches to managing disagreements and resolving conflicts within a culture.
SS.912.S.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, persuasion, compromise, debate, and negotiation.
SS.912.S.2.12:	Compare and contrast ideas about citizenship and cultural participation from the past with those of the present community.
	Describe how social status affects social order.
SS.912.S.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, upper class, middle class, lower class, professional, blue collar, and unemployed.
	Explain how roles and role expectations can lead to role conflict.
SS.912.S.3.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, gender roles, age, racial and ethnic groups within different societies.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.4.1:	Describe how individuals are affected by the different social groups to which they belong.
SS.912.S.4.2:	Identify major characteristics of social groups familiar to the students.
SS.912.S.4.3:	Examine the ways that groups function, such as roles, interactions and leadership.
SS.912.S.4.4:	Discuss the social norms of at least two groups to which the student belongs.
SS.912.S.4.5:	Analyze what can occur when the rules of behavior are broken and analyze the possible consequences for unacceptable behavior.
SS.912.S.4.6:	Identify the various types of norms (folkways, mores, laws, and taboos) and explain why these rules of behavior are considered important to society.
SS.912.S.4.7:	Discuss the concept of deviance and how society discourages deviant behavior using social control.
SS.912.S.4.8:	Explain how students are members of primary and secondary groups and how those group memberships influence students' behavior.
	Discuss how formal organizations influence behavior of their members.
SS.912.S.4.9:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, churches, synagogues, and mosques, political parties, and fraternal organizations.
	Distinguish the degree of assimilation that ethnic, cultural, and social groups achieve with the United States culture.
SS.912.S.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, forced vs. voluntary assimilations, association with different groups, interaction within a cultural community, adaptation within families due to education.
SS.912.S.4.11:	Discuss how humans interact in a variety of social settings.
SS.912.S.4.12:	Determine the cultural patterns of behavior within such social groups as rural/urban or rich/poor.
SS.912.S.4.13:	Investigate and compare the ideas about citizenship and cultural participation of social groups from the past with those of the present community.
	Identify basic social institutions and explain their impact on individuals, groups and organizations within society and how they transmit the values of society.
SS.912.S.5.1:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, familial, religious, educational, economic, and political institutions.
	Discuss the concept of political power and factors that influence political power.
SS.912.S.5.2:	Clarifications:

	Examples may include, but are not limited to, social class, racial and ethnic group memberships, cultural group, gender, and age.
	Discuss how societies recognize rites of passage.
SS.912.S.5.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Baptism or other religious ceremonies, school prom, graduation, marriage, and retirement.
SS.912.S.5.4:	Investigate stereotypes of the various United States subcultures, such as "American Indian," "American cowboys," teenagers," "Americans," "gangs," and "hippies," from a world perspective.
SS.912.S.5.5:	Define ethnocentrism and explain how it can be beneficial or destructive to a culture.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.S.5.7:	Use various resources to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today.
SS.912.S.5.8:	Analyze the primary and secondary groups common to different age groups in society.
SS.912.S.5.9:	Conduct research and analysis on an issue associated with social structure or social institutions.
SS.912.S.5.10:	Identify both rights and responsibilities the individual has to primary and secondary groups. Demonstrate democratic approaches to managing disagreements and solving conflicts within a social institution.
SS.912.S.5.11:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, persuasion, compromise, debate, and negotiation.
SS.912.S.5.12:	Explain how roles and role expectations can lead to role conflict.
SS.912.S.6.1:	Describe how and why societies change over time. Examine various social influences that can lead to immediate and long-term changes.
SS.912.S.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, natural and man-made disasters, spatial movement of people, technology, urbanization, industrialization, immigration, war, challenge to authority, laws, diffusion of cultural traits, discrimination, discoveries and inventions, and scientific exploration.
SS.912.S.6.3:	Describe how collective behavior can influence and change society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, a rise in crime leading to community curfews, organized protests leading to governmental change in policy.
SS.912.S.6.4:	Examine how technological innovations and scientific discoveries have influenced major social institutions.
SS.912.S.6.5:	Discuss how social interactions and culture could be affected in the future due to innovations in science and technological change.
SS.912.S.6.6:	Describe how the role of the mass media has changed over time and project what changes might occur in the future. Distinguish major differences between social movements and collective behavior with examples from history and the contemporary world.
SS.912.S.6.7:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the March on Washington (1963) vs. 1960s race riots.
SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes. Trace the development of the use of a specific type of technology in the community.
SS.912.S.6.9:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, access to computers at school and home, and cellular phones.
SS.912.S.6.10:	Propose a plan to improve a social structure, and design the means needed to implement the change.
SS.912.S.6.11:	Cite examples of the use of technology in social research.
SS.912.S.6.12:	Evaluate a current issue that has resulted from scientific discoveries and/or technological innovations.
SS.912.S.7.1:	Identify characteristics of a "social" problem, as opposed to an "individual" problem. Describe how social problems have changed over time.
SS.912.S.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, juvenile delinquency, crime, poverty, and discrimination.
SS.912.S.7.3:	Explain how patterns of behavior are found with certain social problems. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, juvenile offenses, such as gang membership, crime, sexual behavior, and teen pregnancy, are found in the histories of adult criminals.
SS.912.S.7.4:	Discuss the implications of social problems for society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, drug addiction, child abuse, school dropout rates, and unemployment.
SS.912.S.7.5:	Examine how individual and group responses are often associated with social problems. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, "But everyone else is doing it" and "If I ignore it, it will go away."
SS.912.S.7.6:	Evaluate possible solutions to resolving social problems and the consequences that might result from those solutions.
SS.912.S.7.7:	Survey local agencies involved in addressing social problems to determine the extent of the problems in the local community.
SS.912.S.7.8:	Design and carry out school- and community-based projects to address a local aspect of a social problem.
SS.912.S.8.1:	Describe traditions, roles, and expectations necessary for a community to continue.
SS.912.S.8.2:	Describe how collective behavior (working in groups) can influence and change society. Use historical and contemporary examples to define collective behavior. Discuss theories that attempt to explain collective behavior.
SS.912.S.8.3:	Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, contagion theory and convergence theory.
SS.912.S.8.4:	Define a social issue to be analyzed.
SS.912.S.8.5:	Examine factors that could lead to the breakdown and disruption of an existing community. Discuss the impact of leaders of different social movements.

SS.912.S.8.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Gandhi, Hitler, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Susan B. Anthony.</p>
SS.912.S.8.7:	<p>Define propaganda and discuss the methods of propaganda and discuss the methods of propaganda used to influence social behavior.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, news media and advertisements.</p>
SS.912.S.8.8:	<p>Discuss both the benefits and social costs of collective behavior in society.</p>
SS.912.S.8.9:	<p>Identify a community social problem and discuss appropriate actions to address the problem.</p>
SS.912.S.8.10:	<p>Investigate how incorrect communications, such as rumors or gossip, can influence group behavior.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Orson Welles "The War of the Worlds" radio broadcast, and rumors in the mass media, on the internet, or in the community.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Sociology - Through the study of sociology, students acquire an understanding of group interaction and its impact on individuals in order that they may have a greater awareness of the beliefs, values and behavior patterns of others. In an increasingly interdependent world, students need to recognize how group behavior affects both the individual and society.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2108300	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Sociology >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: SOCIOLOGY
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

Sociology (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE Sociology 1 AS Level (#2108310) 2014 - And

Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2108310	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Sociology >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: AICE SOCIOLOGY 1 AS
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Sociology (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE Sociology 2 A Level (#2108320) 2014 - And

Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2108320	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: Sociology >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: AICE SOCIOLOGY 2 AL
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Sociology (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

World History (#2109310) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure.
	Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.</p>
	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.</p>
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.
SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.

	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.

SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations. Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European). Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia. Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Ouverture.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan. Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx. Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany. Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)

	Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Western incursions, Opium Wars, Taiping and Boxer Rebellions, nationalist revolution.
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism. Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.
SS.912.W.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples are the impact of industrialization, use of total war, trench warfare, destruction of the physical landscape and human life.
	Summarize significant effects of World War I.
SS.912.W.7.3:	Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims. Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan. Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics. Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
	Summarize key developments in post-war China.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries. Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Gandhi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.

SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

Clarifications:

Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

World History 9-12 Course - The grade 9-12 World History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography and Humanities. This course is a continued in-depth study of the history of civilizations and societies from the middle school course, and includes the history of civilizations and societies of North and South America. Students will be exposed to historical periods leading to the beginning of the 21st Century. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events from ancient and classical civilizations.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition at sala@fldoe.org.

Additional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109310

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12,30,31

Graduation Requirement: World History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: WORLD HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography
Equivalency start year: 2018

World History (#2109310) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure.
	Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.</p>
	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.</p>
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.
SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.

	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.

SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations. Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European). Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia. Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Overture.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan. Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx. Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany. Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)

	Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Western incursions, Opium Wars, Taiping and Boxer Rebellions, nationalist revolution.
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism. Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.
SS.912.W.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples are the impact of industrialization, use of total war, trench warfare, destruction of the physical landscape and human life.
SS.912.W.7.3:	Summarize significant effects of World War I. Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims. Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan. Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics. Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Summarize key developments in post-war China. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries. Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Gandhi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes. Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.

SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

World History 9-12 Course - The grade 9-12 World History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography and Humanities. This course is a continued in-depth study of the history of civilizations and societies from the middle school course, and includes the history of civilizations and societies of North and South America. Students will be exposed to historical periods leading to the beginning of the 21st Century. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events from ancient and classical civilizations.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Additional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109310	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: WORLD HIST Course Length: Year (Y) Course Attributes: • Class Size Core Required
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Level: 2
Course Status: State Board Approved	
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12,30,31	
Graduation Requirement: World History	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography
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World History (#2109310) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.HE.1.1:	Define the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why the Holocaust is history's most extreme example of antisemitism.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure.
	Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.</p>
	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.</p>
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.

SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe. Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain. Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development. Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea. Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus. Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history. Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades. Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires. Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana. Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali. Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai. Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.

	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.
SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations. Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
SS.912.W.4.3:	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance. Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Overture.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.

	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
	Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Western incursions, Opium Wars, Taiping and Boxer Rebellions, nationalist revolution.
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
	Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.
SS.912.W.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples are the impact of industrialization, use of total war, trench warfare, destruction of the physical landscape and human life.
	Summarize significant effects of World War I.
SS.912.W.7.3:	Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
	Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.
	Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
	Summarize key developments in post-war China.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.

SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

World History 9-12 Course - The grade 9-12 World History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography and Humanities. This course is a continued in-depth study of the history of civilizations and societies from the middle school course, and includes the history of civilizations and societies of North and South America. Students will be exposed to historical periods leading to the beginning of the 21st Century. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events from ancient and classical civilizations.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

Additional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109310	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: WORLD HIST Course Length: Year (Y) Course Attributes: • Class Size Core Required
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Level: 2
Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval	
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12,30,31	
Graduation Requirement: World History	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography
Equivalency start year: 2018

World History for Credit Recovery (#2109315) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure. Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.
SS.912.W.2.5:	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.
SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.

	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.

SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations. Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
SS.912.W.4.3:	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance. Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Overture.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany. Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)

	Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Western incursions, Opium Wars, Taiping and Boxer Rebellions, nationalist revolution.
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism. Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.
SS.912.W.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples are the impact of industrialization, use of total war, trench warfare, destruction of the physical landscape and human life.
SS.912.W.7.3:	Summarize significant effects of World War I. Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims. Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan. Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics. Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Summarize key developments in post-war China. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries. Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Gandhi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes. Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.

SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

Clarifications:

Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

World History 9-12 Course – The grade 9-12 World History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography and Humanities. This course is a continued in-depth study of the history of civilizations and societies from the middle school course, and includes the history of civilizations and societies of North and South America. Students will be exposed to historical periods leading to the beginning of the 21st Century. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events from ancient and classical civilizations.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Special Note: Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida State Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Instructional Practices Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109315

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Credit Recovery

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: WORLD HIST CR

Course Length: Credit Recovery (R)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

World History for Credit Recovery (#2109315) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure.
	Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.</p>
	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.</p>
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.
SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.

	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.

SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations. Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
SS.912.W.4.3:	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance. Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Overture.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism. Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)

	Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Western incursions, Opium Wars, Taiping and Boxer Rebellions, nationalist revolution.
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism. Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.
SS.912.W.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples are the impact of industrialization, use of total war, trench warfare, destruction of the physical landscape and human life.
SS.912.W.7.3:	Summarize significant effects of World War I. Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims. Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan. Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics. Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Summarize key developments in post-war China. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries. Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Gandhi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes. Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.

SS.912.W.9.5: Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.

SS.912.W.9.6: Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.

SS.912.W.9.7: Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.

Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.

Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.

- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

ELA.K12.EE.6.1:

Clarifications:

In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

World History 9-12 Course – The grade 9-12 World History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography and Humanities. This course is a continued in-depth study of the history of civilizations and societies from the middle school course, and includes the history of civilizations and societies of North and South America. Students will be exposed to historical periods leading to the beginning of the 21st Century. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events from ancient and classical civilizations.

Special Note: Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida State Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Instructional Practices Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109315	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: WORLD HIST CR
Course Type: Credit Recovery	Course Length: Credit Recovery (R)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

World History for Credit Recovery (#2109315) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.HE.1.1:	<p>Define the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why the Holocaust is history's most extreme example of antisemitism.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure.
	Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.</p>
	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.</p>
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.

SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy. Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan. Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam. Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age. Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history. Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades. Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires. Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana. Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali. Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai. Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.

	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.
SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations. Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
SS.912.W.4.3:	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance. Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Overture.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.

	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
	Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Western incursions, Opium Wars, Taiping and Boxer Rebellions, nationalist revolution.
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
	Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.
SS.912.W.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples are the impact of industrialization, use of total war, trench warfare, destruction of the physical landscape and human life.
	Summarize significant effects of World War I.
SS.912.W.7.3:	Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
	Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.
	Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
	Summarize key developments in post-war China.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.

SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

World History 9-12 Course – The grade 9-12 World History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography and Humanities. This course is a continued in-depth study of the history of civilizations and societies from the middle school course, and includes the history of civilizations and societies of North and South America. Students will be exposed to historical periods leading to the beginning of the 21st Century. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events from ancient and classical civilizations.

Special Note: Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida State Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Instructional Practices Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109315	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: WORLD HIST CR
Course Type: Credit Recovery	Course Length: Credit Recovery (R)
Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

World History Honors (#2109320) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure.
	Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.</p>
	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.</p>
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.
SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.

	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.

SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations. Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
SS.912.W.4.3:	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance. Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Overture.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism. Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)

	Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Western incursions, Opium Wars, Taiping and Boxer Rebellions, nationalist revolution.
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism. Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.
SS.912.W.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples are the impact of industrialization, use of total war, trench warfare, destruction of the physical landscape and human life.
SS.912.W.7.3:	Summarize significant effects of World War I. Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims. Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan. Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics. Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Summarize key developments in post-war China. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries. Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Gandhi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes. Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.

SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

Clarifications:

Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

World History 9-12 Course - The grade 9-12 World History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography and Humanities. This course is a continued in-depth study of the history of civilizations and societies from the middle school course, and includes the history of civilizations and societies of North and South America. Students will be exposed to historical periods leading to the beginning of the 21st Century. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events from ancient and classical civilizations.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109320

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: World History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: WORLD HIST HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography

Equivalency start year: 2018

World History Honors (#2109320) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure.
	Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.</p>
	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.</p>
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.
SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.

	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.

SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations. Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
SS.912.W.4.3:	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance. Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Overture.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism. Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)

	Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Western incursions, Opium Wars, Taiping and Boxer Rebellions, nationalist revolution.
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism. Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.
SS.912.W.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples are the impact of industrialization, use of total war, trench warfare, destruction of the physical landscape and human life.
SS.912.W.7.3:	Summarize significant effects of World War I. Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims. Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan. Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics. Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Summarize key developments in post-war China. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries. Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Gandhi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes. Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.

SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. Look for similarities among problems. Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate to discover possible solutions. Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. Check calculations when solving problems. Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

World History 9-12 Course - The grade 9-12 World History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography and Humanities. This course is a continued in-depth study of the history of civilizations and societies from the middle school course, and includes the history of civilizations and societies of North and South America. Students will be exposed to historical periods leading to the beginning of the 21st Century. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events from ancient and classical civilizations.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109320	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: WORLD HIST HON Course Length: Year (Y) Course Attributes:
Course Type: Core Academic Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honors • Class Size Core Required
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Level: 3
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	
Graduation Requirement: World History	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography

Equivalency start year: 2018

World History Honors (#2109320) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.HE.1.1:	Define the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why the Holocaust is history's most extreme example of antisemitism.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure.
	Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.</p>
	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.</p>
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.

SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe. Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain. Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development. Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea. Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus. Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history. Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades. Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires. Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana. Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali. Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai. Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.

	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.
SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations. Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
SS.912.W.4.3:	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance. Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Overture.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.

	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
	Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Western incursions, Opium Wars, Taiping and Boxer Rebellions, nationalist revolution.
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
	Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.
SS.912.W.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples are the impact of industrialization, use of total war, trench warfare, destruction of the physical landscape and human life.
	Summarize significant effects of World War I.
SS.912.W.7.3:	Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
	Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.
	Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
	Summarize key developments in post-war China.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.

SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.

ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

World History 9-12 Course - The grade 9-12 World History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, Geography and Humanities. This course is a continued in-depth study of the history of civilizations and societies from the middle school course, and includes the history of civilizations and societies of North and South America. Students will be exposed to historical periods leading to the beginning of the 21st Century. So that students can clearly see the relationship between cause and effect in historical events, students should have the opportunity to review those fundamental ideas and events from ancient and classical civilizations.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

Additional Instructional Resources:

A.V.E. for Success Collection is provided by the Florida Association of School Administrators: [http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?](http://www.fasa.net/4DCGI/cms/review.html?Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139)

Action=CMS_Document&DocID=139. Please be aware that these resources have not been reviewed by CPALMS and there may be a charge for the use of some of them in this collection.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109320

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: World History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: WORLD HIST HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography

Equivalency start year: 2018

Cambridge Pre-AICE World History IGCSE Level (#2109321) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-secondary-2/cambridge-igcse/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109321

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: World History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: PRE-AICE WORLD HIST IG

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography

Equivalency start year: 2018

African History (#2109330) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies. Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.3:	Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones. Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.

	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.

SS.912.W.9.3:	<p>Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.</p>
SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9-10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and

	following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give

carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

African History – The grade 9-12 African History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Economics, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of Africa by examining the political, economic, social, religious, military and cultural events that affected the continent. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the progression of the continent including, but not limited to, the physical geography of Africa, prehistory on the African continent, early African civilizations and empires, traditional African religious tradition and cultures, colonialism in Africa, the evolution of political systems and philosophies in African societies and nations, African independence movements and nationalism, major historical figures and events in African history, and contemporary African affairs.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109330	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: AFRICAN HIST
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

African History (#2109330) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.7.12:	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.E.3.1:	Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies. Clarifications: Examples are oil prices, 1973 oil crisis, Great Depression, World War II.
SS.912.E.3.3:	Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones. Clarifications: Examples are NAFTA, CAFTA. Examples are quotas, tariffs.
SS.912.E.3.4:	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment. Clarifications: Examples of negative are pollution, global warming. Examples of positive are pure water, better air quality.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.

	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.

SS.912.W.9.3:	<p>Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.</p>
SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.</p> <p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

African History – The grade 9-12 African History course consists of the following content area strands: World History, American History, Geography, Economics, and Humanities. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of Africa by examining the political, economic, social, religious, military and cultural events that affected the continent. Students will be exposed to the historical, geographic, political, economic, and sociological events which influenced the progression of the continent including, but not limited to, the physical geography of Africa, prehistory on the African continent, early African civilizations and empires, traditional African religious tradition and cultures, colonialism in Africa, the evolution of political systems and philosophies in African societies and nations, African independence movements and nationalism, major historical figures and events in African history, and contemporary African affairs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109330	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: AFRICAN HIST
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 2 History (#2109342) 2020 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.3.2:	Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.7:	Know terminology of art forms (narthex, apse, triforium of Gothic cathedral) within cultures and use appropriately in oral and written references.
SS.912.H.2.1:	Identify specific characteristics of works within various art forms (architecture, dance, film, literature, music, theatre, and visual arts).
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure. Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.

SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.

SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.
	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students</p>

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Humane Letters 2 - History is an integrated blending of History and Literature that includes content standards categorized as American History, World History, and Humanities. Emphasizing the classical approach to teaching and learning, this social studies course fosters reading, discussion, and writing based on ideas contained within the great books of the modern European tradition. This course is designed to be paired with Humane Letters 2 - Literature.

Students study European history from the Late Middle Ages to the end of World War Two, with a special focus placed on political and societal change. Within the scope of this course, these changes are explored through the study of works of history, political philosophy, and imaginative literature. Political and societal changes include, but are not limited to, the historical development and theoretical justification of modern constitutional government. Additionally, students will explore questions concerning the basis of property rights, the birth and growth of modern ideologies in the 19th and 20th centuries, and the causes and effects of revolution. Recommended texts for this course include, but are not limited to: Locke's *Second Treatise of Government* and Rousseau's *Discourse on Inequality*.

Standards-based course content for each time period should include, but not be limited to:

Late Middle Ages: Understand how the Black Death, the Hundred Years' War, and tensions within the Medieval Church led to ruptures in medieval society that paved the way for the Renaissance.

The Renaissance: Determine how the Renaissance period opened the door for humanistic thinking, more nationalized monarchies, and open calls for social/political reform. Special emphasis may be placed the writings of Machiavelli, Castiglione and Miranda.

The Reformation: Recognize the central tenets of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation, noting especially the diverse beliefs among Protestant groups and the social/political impact of the movement.

The Age of Religious Wars: Examine the violent nature of confessional wars across Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, noting especially the gradual shift toward considerations of domestic and international society adopted by the *politiques*.

European State Consolidation (English Constitutionalism and French Absolutism): Analyze the means by which England and France consolidated political power in the hands of the state, noting especially the political theory behind Constitutionalism and Absolutism. Examine the intricacies of the English Civil War, the legacy of Oliver Cromwell, the significance of the Glorious Revolution, and counterexample of Louis XIV's absolutism.

Scientific Revolution: Discuss the ideas associated with major thinkers of the 16th and 17th centuries who emphasized empiricism and a new philosophy of science. Explain why this new epistemology was "revolutionary" and was poised to supplant more traditional means of knowing.

18th-Century Thought and Life: Recognize the most salient aspects of the Old Regime, noting the social, political, economic, and intellectual tensions that existed therein that paved the way towards the French Revolution. Careful attention is given to the Enlightenment, including its major thinkers and their calls for reform of religion, politics and society.

The French Revolution and the Modern Nation-State: Discuss the political, intellectual, industrial, and societal themes that lead to the French Revolution and its aftermath. Recognize the common themes in the definition and formation of modern European nation-states.

19th-Century Thought, Politics, and Culture: Investigate the many new threads which are woven together to create the aspirations, ambitions, and tensions which set the stage for the World Wars.

The World Wars: Recognize historical facts about WWI and WWII. Analyze the origins of these wars. Discuss the relationship between the end of WWI and the beginning of WWII. Examine how WWII created the early conditions of the Cold War and modernity more generally.

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

The recommended primary mode of instruction in Humane Letters is *the seminar*, supplemented with direct instruction through lecture or coaching. The seminar format requires that students participate actively in their search for the fullest understanding of the texts under examination. While the instructor serves as a guide in the learning process, the students and the instructor together investigate and explore the many complex ideas presented in the texts. Students are expected to follow these rules governing the seminar format:

- Students must come to class having read the assignment in its entirety before they can participate in seminar discussion
- Students must mentally prepare serious questions for the class to consider during discussion.
- Each student must attend fully to the discussion at hand and refrain from carrying on side discussions.
- Students must limit their comments only to the selection assigned for homework, or previously discussed passages.
- Students must support their observations, arguments, or claims with *specific textual evidence*.

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109342

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: World History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 2 HISTORY

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

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Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.3.2:	Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.7:	Know terminology of art forms (narthex, apse, triforium of Gothic cathedral) within cultures and use appropriately in oral and written references.
SS.912.H.2.1:	Identify specific characteristics of works within various art forms (architecture, dance, film, literature, music, theatre, and visual arts).
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure. Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.

SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.

SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism. Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War. Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes. Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.

- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Humane Letters 2 - History is an integrated blending of History and Literature that includes content standards categorized as American History, World History, and Humanities. Emphasizing the classical approach to teaching and learning, this social studies course fosters reading, discussion, and writing based on ideas contained within the great books of the modern European tradition. This course is designed to be paired with Humane Letters 2 - Literature.

Students study European history from the Late Middle Ages to the end of World War Two, with a special focus placed on political and societal change. Within the scope of this course, these changes are explored through the study of works of history, political philosophy, and imaginative literature. Political and societal changes include, but are not limited to, the historical development and theoretical justification of modern constitutional government. Additionally, students will explore questions concerning the basis of property rights, the birth and growth of modern ideologies in the 19th and 20th centuries, and the causes and effects of revolution. Recommended texts for this course include, but are not limited to: Locke's *Second Treatise of Government* and Rousseau's *Discourse on Inequality*.

Standards-based course content for each time period should include, but not be limited to:

Late Middle Ages: Understand how the Black Death, the Hundred Years' War, and tensions within the Medieval Church led to ruptures in medieval society that paved the way for the Renaissance.

The Renaissance: Determine how the Renaissance period opened the door for humanistic thinking, more nationalized monarchies, and open calls for social/political reform. Special emphasis may be placed the writings of Machiavelli, Castiglione and Mirandola.

The Reformation: Recognize the central tenets of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation, noting especially the diverse beliefs among Protestant groups and the social/political impact of the movement.

The Age of Religious Wars: Examine the violent nature of confessional wars across Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, noting especially the gradual shift toward considerations of domestic and international society adopted by the *politiques*.

European State Consolidation (English Constitutionalism and French Absolutism): Analyze the means by which England and France consolidated political power in the hands of the state, noting especially the political theory behind Constitutionalism and Absolutism. Examine the intricacies of the English Civil War, the legacy of Oliver Cromwell, the significance of the Glorious Revolution, and counterexample of Louis XIV's absolutism.

Scientific Revolution: Discuss the ideas associated with major thinkers of the 16th and 17th centuries who emphasized empiricism and a new philosophy of science. Explain why this new epistemology was "revolutionary" and was poised to supplant more traditional means of knowing.

18th-Century Thought and Life: Recognize the most salient aspects of the Old Regime, noting the social, political, economic, and intellectual tensions that existed therein that paved the way towards the French Revolution. Careful attention is given to the Enlightenment, including its major thinkers and their calls for reform of religion, politics and society.

The French Revolution and the Modern Nation-State: Discuss the political, intellectual, industrial, and societal themes that lead to the French Revolution and its aftermath. Recognize the common themes in the definition and formation of modern European nation-states.

19th-Century Thought, Politics, and Culture: Investigate the many new threads which are woven together to create the aspirations, ambitions, and tensions which set the stage for the World Wars.

The World Wars: Recognize historical facts about WWI and WWII. Analyze the origins of these wars. Discuss the relationship between the end of WWI and the beginning of WWII. Examine how WWII created the early conditions of the Cold War and modernity more generally.

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

The recommended primary mode of instruction in Humane Letters is *the seminar*, supplemented with direct instruction through lecture or coaching. The seminar format requires that students participate actively in their search for the fullest understanding of the texts under examination. While the instructor serves as a guide in the learning process, the students and the instructor together investigate and explore the many complex ideas presented in the texts. Students are expected to follow these rules governing the seminar format:

- Students must come to class having read the assignment in its entirety before they can participate in seminar discussion
- Students must mentally prepare serious questions for the class to consider during discussion.
- Each student must attend fully to the discussion at hand and refrain from carrying on side discussions.
- Students must limit their comments only to the selection assigned for homework, or previously discussed passages.
- Students must support their observations, arguments, or claims with *specific textual* evidence.

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109342

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: World History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 2 HISTORY

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 2 History (#2109342) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.3.2:	Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.7:	Know terminology of art forms (narthex, apse, triforium of Gothic cathedral) within cultures and use appropriately in oral and written references.
SS.912.H.2.1:	Identify specific characteristics of works within various art forms (architecture, dance, film, literature, music, theatre, and visual arts).
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.HE.1.1:	Define the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why the Holocaust is history's most extreme example of antisemitism.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure. Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.

SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy. Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades. Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
SS.912.W.4.3:	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance. Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.

SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism. Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War. Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes. Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Humane Letters 2 - History is an integrated blending of History and Literature that includes content standards categorized as American History, World History, and Humanities. Emphasizing the classical approach to teaching and learning, this social studies course fosters reading, discussion, and writing based on ideas contained within the great books of the modern European tradition. This course is designed to be paired with Humane Letters 2 - Literature.

Students study European history from the Late Middle Ages to the end of World War Two, with a special focus placed on political and societal change. Within the scope of this course, these changes are explored through the study of works of history, political philosophy, and imaginative literature. Political and societal changes include, but are not limited to, the historical development and theoretical justification of modern constitutional government. Additionally, students will explore questions concerning the basis of property rights, the birth and growth of modern ideologies in the 19th and 20th centuries, and the causes and effects of revolution. Recommended texts for this course include, but are not limited to: Locke's *Second Treatise of Government* and Rousseau's *Discourse on Inequality*.

Standards-based course content for each time period should include, but not be limited to:

Late Middle Ages: Understand how the Black Death, the Hundred Years' War, and tensions within the Medieval Church led to ruptures in medieval society that paved the way for the Renaissance.

The Renaissance: Determine how the Renaissance period opened the door for humanistic thinking, more nationalized monarchies, and open calls for social/political reform. Special emphasis may be placed the writings of Machiavelli, Castiglione and Miranda.

The Reformation: Recognize the central tenets of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation, noting especially the diverse beliefs among Protestant groups and the social/political impact of the movement.

The Age of Religious Wars: Examine the violent nature of confessional wars across Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, noting especially the gradual shift toward considerations of domestic and international society adopted by the *politiques*.

European State Consolidation (English Constitutionalism and French Absolutism): Analyze the means by which England and France consolidated political power in the hands of the state, noting especially the political theory behind Constitutionalism and Absolutism. Examine the intricacies of the English Civil War, the legacy of Oliver Cromwell, the significance of the Glorious Revolution, and counterexample of Louis XIV's absolutism.

Scientific Revolution: Discuss the ideas associated with major thinkers of the 16th and 17th centuries who emphasized empiricism and a new philosophy of science. Explain why this new epistemology was "revolutionary" and was poised to supplant more traditional means of knowing.

18th-Century Thought and Life: Recognize the most salient aspects of the Old Regime, noting the social, political, economic, and intellectual tensions that existed therein that paved the way towards the French Revolution. Careful attention is given to the Enlightenment, including its major thinkers and their calls for reform of religion, politics and society.

The French Revolution and the Modern Nation-State: Discuss the political, intellectual, industrial, and societal themes that lead to the French Revolution and its aftermath. Recognize the common themes in the definition and formation of modern European nation-states.

19th-Century Thought, Politics, and Culture: Investigate the many new threads which are woven together to create the aspirations, ambitions, and tensions which set the stage for the World Wars.

The World Wars: Recognize historical facts about WWI and WWII. Analyze the origins of these wars. Discuss the relationship between the end of WWI and the beginning of WWII. Examine how WWII created the early conditions of the Cold War and modernity more generally.

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

The recommended primary mode of instruction in Humane Letters is *the seminar*, supplemented with direct instruction through lecture or coaching. The seminar format requires that students participate actively in their search for the fullest understanding of the texts under examination. While the instructor serves as a guide in the learning process, the students and the instructor together investigate and explore the many complex ideas presented in the texts. Students are expected to follow these rules governing the seminar format:

- Students must come to class having read the assignment in its entirety before they can participate in seminar discussion
- Students must mentally prepare serious questions for the class to consider during discussion.
- Each student must attend fully to the discussion at hand and refrain from carrying on side discussions.
- Students must limit their comments only to the selection assigned for homework, or previously discussed passages.
- Students must support their observations, arguments, or claims with *specific textual evidence*.

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following

link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109342

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: World History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 2 HISTORY

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 2 History Honors (#2109343) 2020 - 2022

(current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.3.2:	Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.7:	Know terminology of art forms (narthex, apse, triforium of Gothic cathedral) within cultures and use appropriately in oral and written references.
SS.912.H.2.1:	Identify specific characteristics of works within various art forms (architecture, dance, film, literature, music, theatre, and visual arts).
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.P.8.2:	Discuss the relationship between language and thought.
SS.912.P.10.2:	Identify how cultures change over time and vary within nations and internationally.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.5.1:	Identify basic social institutions and explain their impact on individuals, groups and organizations within society and how they transmit the values of society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, familial, religious, educational, economic, and political institutions.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.S.6.1:	Describe how and why societies change over time.
SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.

SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure. Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe. Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain. Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades. Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European). Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers. Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation.

SS.912.W.4.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.
	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.

LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and</p>

graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:

Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

HE.912.C.2.4:

Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.

Clarifications:

Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Humane Letters 2 - History is an integrated blending of History and Literature that includes content standards categorized as American History, World History, and Humanities. Emphasizing the classical approach to teaching and learning, this social studies course fosters reading, discussion, and writing based on ideas contained within the great books of the modern European tradition. This course is designed to be paired with Humane Letters 2 - Literature.

Students study European history from the Late Middle Ages to the end of World War Two, with a special focus placed on political and societal change. Within the scope of this course, these changes are explored through the study of works of history, political philosophy, and imaginative literature. Political and societal changes include, but are not limited to, the historical development and theoretical justification of modern constitutional government. Additionally, students will explore questions concerning the basis of property rights, the birth and growth of modern ideologies in the 19th and 20th centuries, and the causes and effects of revolution. Recommended texts for this course include, but are not limited to: Locke's *Second Treatise of Government* and Rousseau's *Discourse on Inequality*.

Standards-based course content for each time period should include, but not be limited to:

Late Middle Ages: Understand how the Black Death, the Hundred Years' War, and tensions within the Medieval Church led to ruptures in medieval society that paved the way for the Renaissance.

The Renaissance: Determine how the Renaissance period opened the door for humanistic thinking, more nationalized monarchies, and open calls for social/political reform. Special emphasis may be placed the writings of Machiavelli, Castiglione and Miranda.

The Reformation: Recognize the central tenets of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation, noting especially the diverse beliefs among Protestant groups and the social/political impact of the movement.

The Age of Religious Wars: Examine the violent nature of confessional wars across Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, noting especially the gradual shift toward considerations of domestic and international society adopted by the *politiques*.

European State Consolidation (English Constitutionalism and French Absolutism): Analyze the means by which England and France consolidated political power in the hands of the state, noting especially the political theory behind Constitutionalism and Absolutism. Examine the intricacies of the English Civil War, the legacy of Oliver Cromwell, the significance of the Glorious Revolution, and counterexample of Louis XIV's absolutism.

Scientific Revolution: Discuss the ideas associated with major thinkers of the 16th and 17th centuries who emphasized empiricism and a new philosophy of science. Explain why this new epistemology was "revolutionary" and was poised to supplant more traditional means of knowing.

18th-Century Thought and Life: Recognize the most salient aspects of the Old Regime, noting the social, political, economic, and intellectual tensions that existed therein that paved the way towards the French Revolution. Careful attention is given to the Enlightenment, including its major thinkers and their calls for reform of religion, politics and society.

The French Revolution and the Modern Nation-State: Discuss the political, intellectual, industrial, and societal themes that lead to the French Revolution and its aftermath. Recognize the common themes in the definition and formation of modern European nation-states.

19th-Century Thought, Politics, and Culture: Investigate the many new threads which are woven together to create the aspirations, ambitions, and tensions which set the stage for the World Wars.

The World Wars: Recognize historical facts about WWI and WWII. Analyze the origins of these wars. Discuss the relationship between the end of WWI and the beginning of WWII. Examine how WWII created the early conditions of the Cold War and modernity more generally.

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

The recommended primary mode of instruction in Humane Letters is *the seminar*, supplemented with direct instruction through lecture or coaching. The seminar format requires that students participate actively in their search for the fullest understanding of the texts under examination. While the instructor serves as a guide in the learning process, the students and the instructor together investigate and explore the many complex ideas presented in the texts. Students are expected to follow these rules governing the seminar format:

- Students must come to class having read the assignment in its entirety before they can participate in seminar discussion
- Students must mentally prepare serious questions for the class to consider during discussion.
- Each student must attend fully to the discussion at hand and refrain from carrying on side discussions.
- Students must limit their comments only to the selection assigned for homework, or previously discussed passages.
- Students must support their observations, arguments, or claims with *specific textual evidence*.

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109343	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 2 HIST HON Course Length: Year (Y) Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors• Class Size Core Required
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Level: 3
Course Status: Course Approved	
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	
Graduation Requirement: World History	

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 2 History Honors (#2109343) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.3.2:	Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.7:	Know terminology of art forms (narthex, apse, triforium of Gothic cathedral) within cultures and use appropriately in oral and written references.
SS.912.H.2.1:	Identify specific characteristics of works within various art forms (architecture, dance, film, literature, music, theatre, and visual arts).
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.P.8.2:	Discuss the relationship between language and thought.
SS.912.P.10.2:	Identify how cultures change over time and vary within nations and internationally.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.5.1:	Identify basic social institutions and explain their impact on individuals, groups and organizations within society and how they transmit the values of society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, familial, religious, educational, economic, and political institutions.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.S.6.1:	Describe how and why societies change over time.
SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.

SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure. Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy. Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain. Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, Illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades. Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European). Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.

SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism. Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War. Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes. Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.

- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Humane Letters 2 - History is an integrated blending of History and Literature that includes content standards categorized as American History, World History, and

Humanities. Emphasizing the classical approach to teaching and learning, this social studies course fosters reading, discussion, and writing based on ideas contained within the great books of the modern European tradition. This course is designed to be paired with Humane Letters 2 - Literature.

Students study European history from the Late Middle Ages to the end of World War Two, with a special focus placed on political and societal change. Within the scope of this course, these changes are explored through the study of works of history, political philosophy, and imaginative literature. Political and societal changes include, but are not limited to, the historical development and theoretical justification of modern constitutional government. Additionally, students will explore questions concerning the basis of property rights, the birth and growth of modern ideologies in the 19th and 20th centuries, and the causes and effects of revolution. Recommended texts for this course include, but are not limited to: Locke's *Second Treatise of Government* and Rousseau's *Discourse on Inequality*.

Standards-based course content for each time period should include, but not be limited to:

Late Middle Ages: Understand how the Black Death, the Hundred Years' War, and tensions within the Medieval Church led to ruptures in medieval society that paved the way for the Renaissance.

The Renaissance: Determine how the Renaissance period opened the door for humanistic thinking, more nationalized monarchies, and open calls for social/political reform. Special emphasis may be placed the writings of Machiavelli, Castiglione and Miranda.

The Reformation: Recognize the central tenets of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation, noting especially the diverse beliefs among Protestant groups and the social/political impact of the movement.

The Age of Religious Wars: Examine the violent nature of confessional wars across Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, noting especially the gradual shift toward considerations of domestic and international society adopted by the *politiques*.

European State Consolidation (English Constitutionalism and French Absolutism): Analyze the means by which England and France consolidated political power in the hands of the state, noting especially the political theory behind Constitutionalism and Absolutism. Examine the intricacies of the English Civil War, the legacy of Oliver Cromwell, the significance of the Glorious Revolution, and counterexample of Louis XIV's absolutism.

Scientific Revolution: Discuss the ideas associated with major thinkers of the 16th and 17th centuries who emphasized empiricism and a new philosophy of science. Explain why this new epistemology was "revolutionary" and was poised to supplant more traditional means of knowing.

18th-Century Thought and Life: Recognize the most salient aspects of the Old Regime, noting the social, political, economic, and intellectual tensions that existed therein that paved the way towards the French Revolution. Careful attention is given to the Enlightenment, including its major thinkers and their calls for reform of religion, politics and society.

The French Revolution and the Modern Nation-State: Discuss the political, intellectual, industrial, and societal themes that lead to the French Revolution and its aftermath. Recognize the common themes in the definition and formation of modern European nation-states.

19th-Century Thought, Politics, and Culture: Investigate the many new threads which are woven together to create the aspirations, ambitions, and tensions which set the stage for the World Wars.

The World Wars: Recognize historical facts about WWI and WWII. Analyze the origins of these wars. Discuss the relationship between the end of WWI and the beginning of WWII. Examine how WWII created the early conditions of the Cold War and modernity more generally.

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

The recommended primary mode of instruction in Humane Letters is *the seminar*, supplemented with direct instruction through lecture or coaching. The seminar format requires that students participate actively in their search for the fullest understanding of the texts under examination. While the instructor serves as a guide in the learning process, the students and the instructor together investigate and explore the many complex ideas presented in the texts. Students are expected to follow these rules governing the seminar format:

- Students must come to class having read the assignment in its entirety before they can participate in seminar discussion
- Students must mentally prepare serious questions for the class to consider during discussion.
- Each student must attend fully to the discussion at hand and refrain from carrying on side discussions.
- Students must limit their comments only to the selection assigned for homework, or previously discussed passages.
- Students must support their observations, arguments, or claims with *specific textual* evidence.

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following

link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109343

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: World History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric
Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 2 HIST HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 2 History Honors (#2109343) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.3.2:	Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century. Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 23-26. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.H.1.2:	Describe how historical events, social context, and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. Clarifications: Examples are imperial Roman sculpture; Palace of Versailles; Picasso's Guernica; layout of Washington, DC.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.1.7:	Know terminology of art forms (narthex, apse, triforium of Gothic cathedral) within cultures and use appropriately in oral and written references.
SS.912.H.2.1:	Identify specific characteristics of works within various art forms (architecture, dance, film, literature, music, theatre, and visual arts).
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.HE.1.1:	Define the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why the Holocaust is history's most extreme example of antisemitism.
SS.912.P.8.2:	Discuss the relationship between language and thought.
SS.912.P.10.2:	Identify how cultures change over time and vary within nations and internationally.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.5.1:	Identify basic social institutions and explain their impact on individuals, groups and organizations within society and how they transmit the values of society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, familial, religious, educational, economic, and political institutions.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.S.6.1:	Describe how and why societies change over time.
SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.

SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure. Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization. Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe. Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain. Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades. Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European). Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation.

SS.912.W.4.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.
	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1:

- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Humane Letters 2 - History is an integrated blending of History and Literature that includes content standards categorized as American History, World History, and Humanities. Emphasizing the classical approach to teaching and learning, this social studies course fosters reading, discussion, and writing based on ideas contained within the great books of the modern European tradition. This course is designed to be paired with Humane Letters 2 - Literature.

Students study European history from the Late Middle Ages to the end of World War Two, with a special focus placed on political and societal change. Within the scope of this course, these changes are explored through the study of works of history, political philosophy, and imaginative literature. Political and societal changes include, but are not limited to, the historical development and theoretical justification of modern constitutional government. Additionally, students will explore questions concerning the basis of property rights, the birth and growth of modern ideologies in the 19th and 20th centuries, and the causes and effects of revolution. Recommended texts for this course include, but are not limited to: Locke's *Second Treatise of Government* and Rousseau's *Discourse on Inequality*.

Standards-based course content for each time period should include, but not be limited to:

Late Middle Ages: Understand how the Black Death, the Hundred Years' War, and tensions within the Medieval Church led to ruptures in medieval society that paved the way for the Renaissance.

The Renaissance: Determine how the Renaissance period opened the door for humanistic thinking, more nationalized monarchies, and open calls for social/political reform. Special emphasis may be placed the writings of Machiavelli, Castiglione and Miranda.

The Reformation: Recognize the central tenets of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation, noting especially the diverse beliefs among Protestant groups and the social/political impact of the movement.

The Age of Religious Wars: Examine the violent nature of confessional wars across Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, noting especially the gradual shift toward considerations of domestic and international society adopted by the *politiques*.

European State Consolidation (English Constitutionalism and French Absolutism): Analyze the means by which England and France consolidated political power in the hands of the state, noting especially the political theory behind Constitutionalism and Absolutism. Examine the intricacies of the English Civil War, the legacy of Oliver Cromwell, the significance of the Glorious Revolution, and counterexample of Louis XIV's absolutism.

Scientific Revolution: Discuss the ideas associated with major thinkers of the 16th and 17th centuries who emphasized empiricism and a new philosophy of science. Explain why this new epistemology was "revolutionary" and was poised to supplant more traditional means of knowing.

18th-Century Thought and Life: Recognize the most salient aspects of the Old Regime, noting the social, political, economic, and intellectual tensions that existed therein that paved the way towards the French Revolution. Careful attention is given to the Enlightenment, including its major thinkers and their calls for reform of religion, politics and society.

The French Revolution and the Modern Nation-State: Discuss the political, intellectual, industrial, and societal themes that lead to the French Revolution and its aftermath. Recognize the common themes in the definition and formation of modern European nation-states.

19th-Century Thought, Politics, and Culture: Investigate the many new threads which are woven together to create the aspirations, ambitions, and tensions which set the stage for the World Wars.

The World Wars: Recognize historical facts about WWI and WWII. Analyze the origins of these wars. Discuss the relationship between the end of WWI and the beginning of WWII. Examine how WWII created the early conditions of the Cold War and modernity more generally.

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

The recommended primary mode of instruction in Humane Letters is *the seminar*, supplemented with direct instruction through lecture or coaching. The seminar format requires that students participate actively in their search for the fullest understanding of the texts under examination. While the instructor serves as a guide in the learning process, the students and the instructor together investigate and explore the many complex ideas presented in the texts. Students are expected to follow these rules governing the seminar format:

- Students must come to class having read the assignment in its entirety before they can participate in seminar discussion
- Students must mentally prepare serious questions for the class to consider during discussion.
- Each student must attend fully to the discussion at hand and refrain from carrying on side discussions.
- Students must limit their comments only to the selection assigned for homework, or previously discussed passages.
- Students must support their observations, arguments, or claims with *specific textual evidence*.

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support,

students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109343

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: World History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 2 HIST HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors
- Class Size Core Required

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 3 History (#2109344) 2021 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.P.8.2:	Discuss the relationship between language and thought.
SS.912.P.10.2:	Identify how cultures change over time and vary within nations and internationally.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.5.1:	Identify basic social institutions and explain their impact on individuals, groups and organizations within society and how they transmit the values of society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, familial, religious, educational, economic, and political institutions.
SS.912.S.6.1:	Describe how and why societies change over time.
SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Humane Letters 3 - History is an integrated blending of History and Literature that focuses on the civilization, thought, and legacy of ancient Greece. Emphasizing the classical approach to teaching and learning, this course fosters reading, discussion, and writing based on great works from Ancient Greece. This course is designed to be paired with Humane Letters 3 - Literature.

Students study the emergence of Greek civilization from an oral to a literary culture. They witness the historical effects of literacy as it generates the first surviving documents of historiography and comparative ethnography, while seeing first-hand how new ideas emerge from geo-political competition and the intellectual ferment enabled by the dissemination of texts throughout the Mediterranean. By following the emergence of seminal ideas in history, politics, theology, philosophy, drama, and epic poetry, students will sharpen their abilities to distinguish between historical events and the social significance invested in interpretations of these events. The emergence of the philosophical tradition provides an opportunity to reflect upon the nature and value of the theoretical outlook. Recommended texts for this course include, but are not limited to: *Iliad*, Herodotus' *Histories*, Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War*, *Antigone*, *Crito*, *Apology*, *Republic*, *Nicomachean Ethics*.

Humane Letters 3 – History Learning Outcomes:

- Outline the ways in which ideas from Greek history, politics, philosophy, and literature continue to influence Western culture.
- Compare and contrast mythological and historical ways of relating to one's cultural past.
- Compare and contrast the conditions and characteristics of oral culture with literary culture.
- Discuss the nature of education in an oral society and the role of Homer's epic poetry.
- Describe the ideals of virtue seen in Homer (Homeric ethics), and compare these to later historical developments.
- Use Herodotus to discuss the motivations, methods, and conventions visible in the birth of Greek historiography and ethnography.
- Discuss the causes, significant events, and effects of the Persian wars and their relation to the prominence of Athens and Sparta among the Greek *poleis*.
- Describe the differences in approach and method which contrast Herodotus' and Thucydides' historiography.
- Analyze Thucydides' description of the cause of the Peloponnesian wars, and explain how it embodies a conflict between the differing ideals of Athens and Sparta.
- Describe the social role of Greek tragedy and give examples of how it exemplifies the Greek attitude towards divinity.
- Compare and contrast ancient monotheism and ancient polytheism as evidenced among the Greeks
- Contrast the modern, aesthetic approach to Greek tragedy as "works of Art" with the original social and religious context of Greek drama; compare this to theories of artistic representation in Plato and/or Aristotle
- Describe the ways in which Greek tragedy approaches virtue and happiness (tragic ethics) and compare this to later and earlier instantiations of ethics
- Contrast the ancient Greek notion of "piety" in *Euthyphro* and *Apology* with the modern conception.
- Outline *Meno's* description of learning and knowledge and lay out the apparent paradox regarding the possibility of education
- Use Pericles' 'funeral oration,' *Antigone*, and Plato's *Republic* to consider the social roles and challenges for women in ancient Greece.
- Discuss the relationship of the argument in Plato's *Crito* to later European ideas regarding the 'rule of law' and 'social contract theory'.
- Describe the purpose of philosophy, according to *Apology*, and be prepared to defend or critique it
- Relate the four 'cardinal' virtues found in *Republic* to previous conceptions of virtue in Homer and tragedy and to Aristotle's subsequent conception of 'ethics' in *Nicomachean Ethics*.
- Distinguish between three types of political systems in evidence among the Greeks, and discuss *Republic's* critique of each.
- Discuss the interrelation between freedom, tyranny, happiness, goodness, justice, virtue, and vice in relation to Greek politics and philosophy, and compare this network of concepts with later moments in Western civilization.
- Analyze how the democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece have influenced and continue to influence the United States' federal republic.

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

The recommended primary mode of instruction in Humane Letters is *the seminar*, supplemented with direct instruction through lecture or coaching. The seminar format requires that students participate actively in their search for the fullest understanding of the texts under examination. While the instructor serves as a guide in the learning process, the students and the instructor together investigate and explore the many complex ideas presented in the texts. Students are expected to follow these rules governing the seminar format:

- Students must come to class having read the assignment in its entirety before they can participate in seminar discussion
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GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

Course Number: 2109344

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric
Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 3 HISTORY

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 11

Graduation Requirement: Electives

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 3 History (#2109344) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
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SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.P.8.2:	Discuss the relationship between language and thought.
SS.912.P.10.2:	Identify how cultures change over time and vary within nations and internationally.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.5.1:	Identify basic social institutions and explain their impact on individuals, groups and organizations within society and how they transmit the values of society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, familial, religious, educational, economic, and political institutions.
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SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes.
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SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.

- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Humane Letters 3 - History is an integrated blending of History and Literature that focuses on the civilization, thought, and legacy of ancient Greece. Emphasizing the classical approach to teaching and learning, this course fosters reading, discussion, and writing based on great works from Ancient Greece. This course is designed to be paired with Humane Letters 3 - Literature.

Students study the emergence of Greek civilization from an oral to a literary culture. They witness the historical effects of literacy as it generates the first surviving

documents of historiography and comparative ethnography, while seeing first-hand how new ideas emerge from geo-political competition and the intellectual ferment enabled by the dissemination of texts throughout the Mediterranean. By following the emergence of seminal ideas in history, politics, theology, philosophy, drama, and epic poetry, students will sharpen their abilities to distinguish between historical events and the social significance invested in interpretations of these events. The emergence of the philosophical tradition provides an opportunity to reflect upon the nature and value of the theoretical outlook. Recommended texts for this course include, but are not limited to: *Iliad*, Herodotus' *Histories*, Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War*, *Antigone*, *Crito*, *Apology*, *Republic*, *Nicomachean Ethics*.

Humane Letters 3 – History Learning Outcomes:

- Outline the ways in which ideas from Greek history, politics, philosophy, and literature continue to influence Western culture.
- Compare and contrast mythological and historical ways of relating to one's cultural past.
- Compare and contrast the conditions and characteristics of oral culture with literary culture.
- Discuss the nature of education in an oral society and the role of Homer's epic poetry.
- Describe the ideals of virtue seen in Homer (Homeric ethics), and compare these to later historical developments.
- Use Herodotus to discuss the motivations, methods, and conventions visible in the birth of Greek historiography and ethnography.
- Discuss the causes, significant events, and effects of the Persian wars and their relation to the prominence of Athens and Sparta among the Greek *poleis*.
- Describe the differences in approach and method which contrast Herodotus' and Thucydides' historiography.
- Analyze Thucydides' description of the cause of the Peloponnesian wars, and explain how it embodies a conflict between the differing ideals of Athens and Sparta.
- Describe the social role of Greek tragedy and give examples of how it exemplifies the Greek attitude towards divinity.
- Compare and contrast ancient monotheism and ancient polytheism as evidenced among the Greeks
- Contrast the modern, aesthetic approach to Greek tragedy as "works of Art" with the original social and religious context of Greek drama; compare this to theories of artistic representation in Plato and/or Aristotle
- Describe the ways in which Greek tragedy approaches virtue and happiness (tragic ethics) and compare this to later and earlier instantiations of ethics
- Contrast the ancient Greek notion of "piety" in *Euthyphro* and *Apology* with the modern conception.
- Outline *Meno's* description of learning and knowledge and lay out the apparent paradox regarding the possibility of education
- Use Pericles' 'funeral oration,' *Antigone*, and Plato's *Republic* to consider the social roles and challenges for women in ancient Greece.
- Discuss the relationship of the argument in Plato's *Crito* to later European ideas regarding the 'rule of law' and 'social contract theory'.
- Describe the purpose of philosophy, according to *Apology*, and be prepared to defend or critique it
- Relate the four 'cardinal' virtues found in *Republic* to previous conceptions of virtue in Homer and tragedy and to Aristotle's subsequent conception of 'ethics' in *Nicomachean Ethics*.
- Distinguish between three types of political systems in evidence among the Greeks, and discuss *Republic's* critique of each.
- Discuss the interrelation between freedom, tyranny, happiness, goodness, justice, virtue, and vice in relation to Greek politics and philosophy, and compare this network of concepts with later moments in Western civilization.
- Analyze how the democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece have influenced and continue to influence the United States' federal republic.

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

The recommended primary mode of instruction in Humane Letters is *the seminar*, supplemented with direct instruction through lecture or coaching. The seminar format requires that students participate actively in their search for the fullest understanding of the texts under examination. While the instructor serves as a guide in the learning process, the students and the instructor together investigate and explore the many complex ideas presented in the texts. Students are expected to follow these rules governing the seminar format:

- Students must come to class having read the assignment in its entirety before they can participate in seminar discussion
- Students must mentally prepare serious questions for the class to consider during discussion.
- Each student must attend fully to the discussion at hand and refrain from carrying on side discussions.
- Students must limit their comments only to the selection assigned for homework, or previously discussed passages.
- Students must support their observations, arguments, or claims with *specific textual* evidence.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109344	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 3 HISTORY Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 11

Graduation Requirement: Electives

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 3 History Honors (#2109345) 2021 - 2022

(current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
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SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.P.8.2:	Discuss the relationship between language and thought.
SS.912.P.10.2:	Identify how cultures change over time and vary within nations and internationally.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.5.1:	Identify basic social institutions and explain their impact on individuals, groups and organizations within society and how they transmit the values of society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, familial, religious, educational, economic, and political institutions.
SS.912.S.6.1:	Describe how and why societies change over time.
SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
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Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109345

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 11

Graduation Requirement: Electives

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric
Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 3 HISTORY HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 3 History Honors (#2109345) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
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SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

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Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

	<p>Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Humane Letters 3 - History is an integrated blending of History and Literature that focuses on the civilization, thought, and legacy of ancient Greece. Emphasizing the classical approach to teaching and learning, this course fosters reading, discussion, and writing based on great works from Ancient Greece. This course is designed to be paired with Humane Letters 3 - Literature.

Students study the emergence of Greek civilization from an oral to a literary culture. They witness the historical effects of literacy as it generates the first surviving documents of historiography and comparative ethnography, while seeing first-hand how new ideas emerge from geo-political competition and the intellectual ferment enabled by the dissemination of texts throughout the Mediterranean. By following the emergence of seminal ideas in history, politics, theology, philosophy, drama, and epic poetry, students will sharpen their abilities to distinguish between historical events and the social significance invested in interpretations of these events. The emergence of the philosophical tradition provides an opportunity to reflect upon the nature and value of the theoretical outlook. Recommended texts for this course include, but are not limited to: *Iliad*, Herodotus' *Histories*, Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War*, *Antigone*, *Crito*, *Apology*, *Republic*, *Nicomachean Ethics*.

Humane Letters 3 – History Learning Outcomes:

- Outline the ways in which ideas from Greek history, politics, philosophy, and literature continue to influence Western culture.
- Compare and contrast mythological and historical ways of relating to one's cultural past.
- Compare and contrast the conditions and characteristics of oral culture with literary culture.
- Discuss the nature of education in an oral society and the role of Homer's epic poetry.
- Describe the ideals of virtue seen in Homer (Homeric ethics), and compare these to later historical developments.
- Use Herodotus to discuss the motivations, methods, and conventions visible in the birth of Greek historiography and ethnography.
- Discuss the causes, significant events, and effects of the Persian wars and their relation to the prominence of Athens and Sparta among the Greek *poleis*.
- Describe the differences in approach and method which contrast Herodotus' and Thucydides' historiography.
- Analyze Thucydides' description of the cause of the Peloponnesian wars, and explain how it embodies a conflict between the differing ideals of Athens and Sparta.
- Describe the social role of Greek tragedy and give examples of how it exemplifies the Greek attitude towards divinity.
- Compare and contrast ancient monotheism and ancient polytheism as evidenced among the Greeks
- Contrast the modern, aesthetic approach to Greek tragedy as "works of Art" with the original social and religious context of Greek drama; compare this to theories of artistic representation in Plato and/or Aristotle
- Describe the ways in which Greek tragedy approaches virtue and happiness (tragic ethics) and compare this to later and earlier instantiations of ethics
- Contrast the ancient Greek notion of "piety" in *Euthyphro* and *Apology* with the modern conception.
- Outline *Meno's* description of learning and knowledge and lay out the apparent paradox regarding the possibility of education
- Use Pericles' 'funeral oration,' *Antigone*, and Plato's *Republic* to consider the social roles and challenges for women in ancient Greece.
- Discuss the relationship of the argument in Plato's *Crito* to later European ideas regarding the 'rule of law' and 'social contract theory'.
- Describe the purpose of philosophy, according to *Apology*, and be prepared to defend or critique it
- Relate the four 'cardinal' virtues found in *Republic* to previous conceptions of virtue in Homer and tragedy and to Aristotle's subsequent conception of 'ethics' in *Nicomachean Ethics*.
- Distinguish between three types of political systems in evidence among the Greeks, and discuss *Republic's* critique of each.
- Discuss the interrelation between freedom, tyranny, happiness, goodness, justice, virtue, and vice in relation to Greek politics and philosophy, and compare this network of concepts with later moments in Western civilization.
- Analyze how the democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece have influenced and continue to influence the United States' federal republic.

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

The recommended primary mode of instruction in Humane Letters is *the seminar*, supplemented with direct instruction through lecture or coaching. The seminar format requires that students participate actively in their search for the fullest understanding of the texts under examination. While the instructor serves as a guide in the learning process, the students and the instructor together investigate and explore the many complex ideas presented in the texts. Students are expected to follow these rules governing the seminar format:

- Students must come to class having read the assignment in its entirety before they can participate in seminar discussion
- Students must mentally prepare serious questions for the class to consider during discussion.
- Each student must attend fully to the discussion at hand and refrain from carrying on side discussions.
- Students must limit their comments only to the selection assigned for homework, or previously discussed passages.
- Students must support their observations, arguments, or claims with *specific textual* evidence.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following

link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric
Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 3 HISTORY HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Course Number: 2109345

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 11

Graduation Requirement: Electives

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 4 History (#2109346) 2021 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history. Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.2.1:	Identify specific characteristics of works within various art forms (architecture, dance, film, literature, music, theatre, and visual arts).
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.P.8.2:	Discuss the relationship between language and thought.
SS.912.P.10.2:	Identify how cultures change over time and vary within nations and internationally.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.5.1:	Identify basic social institutions and explain their impact on individuals, groups and organizations within society and how they transmit the values of society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, familial, religious, educational, economic, and political institutions.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.S.6.1:	Describe how and why societies change over time.
SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.

SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Humane Letters 4 - History is an integrated blending of History and Literature that centers on Western civilization from the Classical Roman world to Modernity. Emphasizing the classical approach to teaching and learning, this course fosters reading, discussion, and writing based on great works. This course is designed to be paired with Humane Letters 4 - Literature.

After three years of studying the linear and internal historical development of specific Western political entities (the United States; the several political units of Europe; ancient Greece, Rome, and Israel), *Humane Letters 4—History* takes a topical and comparative approach to all of these historical entities previously studied. The course theme is diachronic and transnational innovation within an historical and intellectual tradition of continuity. The selected texts present case studies in which innovative fusions occur between the concrete historical culture of an author and another text, author, or idea far removed in time and/or space. Students will be guided towards the features of texts which cause them to be considered a part of the 'great conversation,' which is the history of the development of thought in Western civilization. This development will be considered as both the cause of historical change and the effect of historical contingencies. Recommended texts for this course include, but are not limited to: *Aeneid*, *Augustine's Confessions*, *Aquinas' Treatise on Law*, *Dante's Inferno*, *Machiavelli's Prince*, the philosophy of Descartes, and *The Brothers Karamazov* (The recommended texts list entirely overlaps with *Humane Letters 4—Literature*, but the two complementary courses make use of these texts for different purposes).

Humane Letters 4 - History Learning Outcomes:

- Outline the mytho-historical parallels between Homer and the Aeneid; explain how Virgil fuses these elements to create a unique account of the origin and destiny of the Roman people.
- Identify the lines of Aquinas' thought that are derived from the Christian and Augustinian tradition, and contrast these with Aristotelian innovations.
- Analyze how the spread and influence of the Latin language influenced Western civilization.
- Discuss how Dante fuses Christian monotheistic ideas into the form of epic poetry.
- Identify the ways in which contemporary politics inform Dante's epic narrative techniques, and explain the ways in which this might have led to an historical evolution in the sense of European (Italian) identity.
- Describe the political influence of the church and its relation to secular sources of power which forms the cultural context of Machiavelli's *Prince*; explain how this text marks a departure from the Constantinian fusion of church and state power.
- Contrast the authority of Descartes' philosophical method with the traditional authorities of church and state; explain how Descartes may be considered a revolutionary turning point within modernity.
- Examine the conflict between religious thought and strains of modernist philosophy (rationalism, idealism, nihilism).

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

The recommended primary mode of instruction in *Humane Letters* is *the seminar*, supplemented with direct instruction through lecture or coaching. The seminar format requires that students participate actively in their search for the fullest understanding of the texts under examination. While the instructor serves as a guide in the learning process, the students and the instructor together investigate and explore the many complex ideas presented in the texts. Students are expected to follow these rules governing the seminar format:

- Students must come to class having read the assignment in its entirety before they can participate in seminar discussion
- Students must mentally prepare serious questions for the class to consider during discussion.
- Each student must attend fully to the discussion at hand and refrain from carrying on side discussions.
- Students must limit their comments only to the selection assigned for homework, or previously discussed passages.
- Students must support their observations, arguments, or claims with *specific textual* evidence.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support,

students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109346

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 12

Graduation Requirement: Electives

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 4 HISTORY

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 4 History (#2109346) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history. Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.2.1:	Identify specific characteristics of works within various art forms (architecture, dance, film, literature, music, theatre, and visual arts).
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.P.8.2:	Discuss the relationship between language and thought.
SS.912.P.10.2:	Identify how cultures change over time and vary within nations and internationally.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.5.1:	Identify basic social institutions and explain their impact on individuals, groups and organizations within society and how they transmit the values of society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, familial, religious, educational, economic, and political institutions.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.S.6.1:	Describe how and why societies change over time.
SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.

SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.</p>
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.</p>
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines. </div>
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p> </div>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p> </div>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p> </div>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p> </div> <p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p>

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Humane Letters 4 - History is an integrated blending of History and Literature that centers on Western civilization from the Classical Roman world to Modernity. Emphasizing the classical approach to teaching and learning, this course fosters reading, discussion, and writing based on great works. This course is designed to be paired with Humane Letters 4 - Literature.

After three years of studying the linear and internal historical development of specific Western political entities (the United States; the several political units of Europe; ancient Greece, Rome, and Israel), *Humane Letters 4—History* takes a topical and comparative approach to all of these historical entities previously studied. The course theme is diachronic and transnational innovation within an historical and intellectual tradition of continuity. The selected texts present case studies in which innovative fusions occur between the concrete historical culture of an author and another text, author, or idea far removed in time and/or space. Students will be guided towards the features of texts which cause them to be considered a part of the 'great conversation,' which is the history of the development of thought in Western civilization. This development will be considered as both the cause of historical change and the effect of historical contingencies. Recommended texts for this course include, but are not limited to: *Aeneid*, *Augustine's Confessions*, *Aquinas' Treatise on Law*, *Dante's Inferno*, *Machiavelli's Prince*, the philosophy of Descartes, and *The Brothers Karamazov* (The recommended texts list entirely overlaps with *Humane Letters 4—Literature*, but the two complementary courses make use of these texts for different purposes).

Humane Letters 4 - History Learning Outcomes:

- Outline the mytho-historical parallels between Homer and the Aeneid; explain how Virgil fuses these elements to create a unique account of the origin and destiny of the Roman people.
- Identify the lines of Aquinas' thought that are derived from the Christian and Augustinian tradition, and contrast these with Aristotelian innovations.
- Analyze how the spread and influence of the Latin language influenced Western civilization.
- Discuss how Dante fuses Christian monotheistic ideas into the form of epic poetry.
- Identify the ways in which contemporary politics inform Dante's epic narrative techniques, and explain the ways in which this might have led to an historical evolution in the sense of European (Italian) identity.
- Describe the political influence of the church and its relation to secular sources of power which forms the cultural context of Machiavelli's *Prince*; explain how this text marks a departure from the Constantinian fusion of church and state power.
- Contrast the authority of Descartes' philosophical method with the traditional authorities of church and state; explain how Descartes may be considered a revolutionary turning point within modernity.
- Examine the conflict between religious thought and strains of modernist philosophy (rationalism, idealism, nihilism).

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

The recommended primary mode of instruction in *Humane Letters* is *the seminar*, supplemented with direct instruction through lecture or coaching. The seminar format requires that students participate actively in their search for the fullest understanding of the texts under examination. While the instructor serves as a guide in the learning process, the students and the instructor together investigate and explore the many complex ideas presented in the texts. Students are expected to follow these rules governing the seminar format:

- Students must come to class having read the assignment in its entirety before they can participate in seminar discussion
- Students must mentally prepare serious questions for the class to consider during discussion.
- Each student must attend fully to the discussion at hand and refrain from carrying on side discussions.
- Students must limit their comments only to the selection assigned for homework, or previously discussed passages.
- Students must support their observations, arguments, or claims with *specific textual* evidence.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following

link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109346

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 12

Graduation Requirement: Electives

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric
Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 4 HISTORY

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 4 History Honors (#2109347) 2021 - 2022

(current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.2.1:	Identify specific characteristics of works within various art forms (architecture, dance, film, literature, music, theatre, and visual arts).
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.2.4:	Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.P.8.2:	Discuss the relationship between language and thought.
SS.912.P.10.2:	Identify how cultures change over time and vary within nations and internationally.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.5.1:	Identify basic social institutions and explain their impact on individuals, groups and organizations within society and how they transmit the values of society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, familial, religious, educational, economic, and political institutions.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.S.6.1:	Describe how and why societies change over time.
SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications:

	Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Humane Letters 4 - History is an integrated blending of History and Literature that centers on Western civilization from the Classical Roman world to Modernity. Emphasizing the classical approach to teaching and learning, this course fosters reading, discussion, and writing based on great works. This course is designed to be paired with Humane Letters 4 - Literature.

After three years of studying the linear and internal historical development of specific Western political entities (the United States; the several political units of Europe; ancient Greece, Rome, and Israel), Humane Letters 4—History takes a topical and comparative approach to all of these historical entities previously studied. The course theme is diachronic and transnational innovation within an historical and intellectual tradition of continuity. The selected texts present case studies in which innovative fusions occur between the concrete historical culture of an author and another text, author, or idea far removed in time and/or space. Students will be guided towards the features of texts which cause them to be considered a part of the 'great conversation,' which is the history of the development of thought in Western civilization. This development will be considered as both the cause of historical change and the effect of historical contingencies. Recommended texts for this course include, but are not limited to: *Aeneid*, *Augustine's Confessions*, *Aquinas' Treatise on Law*, *Dante's Inferno*, *Machiavelli's Prince*, the philosophy of Descartes, and *The Brothers Karamazov* (The recommended texts list entirely overlaps with *Humane Letters 4—Literature*, but the two complementary courses make use of these texts for different purposes).

Humane Letters 4 - History Learning Outcomes:

- Outline the mytho-historical parallels between Homer and the Aeneid; explain how Vergil fuses these elements to create a unique account of the origin and destiny of the Roman people
- Identify the lines of Aquinas' thought that are derived from the Christian and Augustinian tradition, and contrast these with Aristotelian innovations.
- Analyze how the spread and influence of the Latin language influenced Western civilization.
- Discuss how Dante fuses Christian monotheistic ideas into the form of epic poetry.
- Identify the ways in which contemporary politics inform Dante's epic narrative techniques, and explain the ways in which this might have led to an historical evolution in the sense of European (Italian) identity
- Describe the political influence of the church and its relation to secular sources of power which forms the cultural context of Machiavelli's *Prince*; explain how this text marks a departure from the Constantinian fusion of church and state power.
- Contrast the authority of Descartes' philosophical method with the traditional authorities of church and state; explain how Descartes may be considered a revolutionary turning point within modernity
- Examine the conflict between religious thought and strains of modernist philosophy (rationalism, idealism, nihilism).

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

The recommended primary mode of instruction in Humane Letters is *the seminar*, supplemented with direct instruction through lecture or coaching. The seminar format requires that students participate actively in their search for the fullest understanding of the texts under examination. While the instructor serves as a guide in the learning process, the students and the instructor together investigate and explore the many complex ideas presented in the texts. Students are expected to follow these rules governing the seminar format:

- Students must come to class having read the assignment in its entirety before they can participate in seminar discussion
- Students must mentally prepare serious questions for the class to consider during discussion.
- Each student must attend fully to the discussion at hand and refrain from carrying on side discussions.
- Students must limit their comments only to the selection assigned for homework, or previously discussed passages.
- Students must support their observations, arguments, or claims with *specific textual* evidence.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines.

Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

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Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109347

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 12

Graduation Requirement: Electives

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 4 HISTORY HON

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humane Letters 4 History Honors (#2109347) 2022 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.1:	Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.
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SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
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SS.912.H.2.1:	Identify specific characteristics of works within various art forms (architecture, dance, film, literature, music, theatre, and visual arts).
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
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SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.P.8.2:	Discuss the relationship between language and thought.
SS.912.P.10.2:	Identify how cultures change over time and vary within nations and internationally.
SS.912.P.10.3:	Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.
SS.912.S.2.1:	Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.S.3.3:	Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.
SS.912.S.5.1:	Identify basic social institutions and explain their impact on individuals, groups and organizations within society and how they transmit the values of society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, familial, religious, educational, economic, and political institutions.
SS.912.S.5.6:	Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
SS.912.S.6.1:	Describe how and why societies change over time.
SS.912.S.6.8:	Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.

SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, Illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods. Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
MA.K.12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K.12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K.12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K.12.MTR.4.1:	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Humane Letters 4 - History is an integrated blending of History and Literature that centers on Western civilization from the Classical Roman world to Modernity. Emphasizing the classical approach to teaching and learning, this course fosters reading, discussion, and writing based on great works. This course is designed to be paired with Humane Letters 4 - Literature.

After three years of studying the linear and internal historical development of specific Western political entities (the United States; the several political units of Europe; ancient Greece, Rome, and Israel), *Humane Letters 4—History* takes a topical and comparative approach to all of these historical entities previously studied. The course theme is diachronic and transnational innovation within an historical and intellectual tradition of continuity. The selected texts present case studies in which innovative fusions occur between the concrete historical culture of an author and another text, author, or idea far removed in time and/or space. Students will be guided towards the features of texts which cause them to be considered a part of the 'great conversation,' which is the history of the development of thought in Western civilization. This development will be considered as both the cause of historical change and the effect of historical contingencies. Recommended texts for this course include, but are not limited to: *Aeneid*, *Augustine's Confessions*, *Aquinas' Treatise on Law*, *Dante's Inferno*, *Machiavelli's Prince*, the philosophy of Descartes, and *The Brothers Karamazov* (The recommended texts list entirely overlaps with *Humane Letters 4—Literature*, but the two complementary courses make use of these texts for different purposes).

Humane Letters 4 – History Learning Outcomes:

- Outline the mytho-historical parallels between Homer and the Aeneid; explain how Vergil fuses these elements to create a unique account of the origin and destiny of the Roman people
- Identify the lines of Aquinas' thought that are derived from the Christian and Augustinian tradition, and contrast these with Aristotelian innovations.
- Analyze how the spread and influence of the Latin language influenced Western civilization.
- Discuss how Dante fuses Christian monotheistic ideas into the form of epic poetry.
- Identify the ways in which contemporary politics inform Dante's epic narrative techniques, and explain the ways in which this might have led to an historical evolution in the sense of European (Italian) identity
- Describe the political influence of the church and its relation to secular sources of power which forms the cultural context of Machiavelli's *Prince*; explain how this text marks a departure from the Constantinian fusion of church and state power.
- Contrast the authority of Descartes' philosophical method with the traditional authorities of church and state; explain how Descartes may be considered a revolutionary turning point within modernity
- Examine the conflict between religious thought and strains of modernist philosophy (rationalism, idealism, nihilism).

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices

The recommended primary mode of instruction in *Humane Letters* is *the seminar*, supplemented with direct instruction through lecture or coaching. The seminar format requires that students participate actively in their search for the fullest understanding of the texts under examination. While the instructor serves as a guide in the learning process, the students and the instructor together investigate and explore the many complex ideas presented in the texts. Students are expected to follow these rules governing the seminar format:

- Students must come to class having read the assignment in its entirety before they can participate in seminar discussion
- Students must mentally prepare serious questions for the class to consider during discussion.
- Each student must attend fully to the discussion at hand and refrain from carrying on side discussions.
- Students must limit their comments only to the selection assigned for homework, or previously discussed passages.
- Students must support their observations, arguments, or claims with *specific textual evidence*.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109347

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course
Course Status: Course Approved
Grade Level(s): 12
Graduation Requirement: Electives

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Abbreviated Title: HUM LET 4 HISTORY HON
Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Political Science (Grades 6-12)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Contemporary History (#2109350) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.15:	<p>Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.2:	<p>Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.</p>
SS.912.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p>
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p>
SS.912.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.13:	<p>Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.</p>
SS.912.C.2.13:	<p>Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.</p>
SS.912.C.4.1:	<p>Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.</p>

SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam. Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades. Clarifications:

	Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other

mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

HE.912.C.2.4:

Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.

Clarifications:

Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Contemporary History – The grade 9-12 Contemporary History course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the development of the contemporary world within the context of history in order to analyze current events. Students use knowledge pertaining to history, geography, economics, political processes, religion, ethics, diverse cultures and humanities to solve problems in academic, civic, social and employment settings. Content should include, but is not limited to, world events and trends in the 20th and 21st centuries with emphasis on the past two decades, historical antecedents of contemporary political, social, economic and religious issues, impact of religious thought on contemporary world issues, interaction among science, technology and society, influence of significant historical and contemporary, figures and events on the present, and projection of current trends and movements.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109350

Course Path: **Section:** Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric
 Histories >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: CONTEMP HIST

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Status: Course Approved

Course Level: 2

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Contemporary History (#2109350) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.15:	<p>Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.2:	<p>Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.</p>
SS.912.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p>
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.12:	<p>Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.</p>
SS.912.C.2.13:	<p>Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.</p>
SS.912.C.4.1:	<p>Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.</p>

SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam. Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades. Clarifications:

	Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.

- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.
In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

	In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Contemporary History – The grade 9-12 Contemporary History course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the development of the contemporary world within the context of history in order to analyze current events. Students use knowledge pertaining to history, geography, economics, political processes, religion, ethics, diverse cultures and humanities to solve problems in academic, civic, social and employment settings. Content should include, but is not limited to, world events and trends in the 20th and 21st centuries with emphasis on the past two decades, historical antecedents of contemporary political, social, economic and religious issues, impact of religious thought on contemporary world issues, interaction among science, technology and society, influence of significant historical and contemporary, figures and events on the present, and projection of current trends and movements.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109350

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: CONTEMP HIST

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Contemporary History (#2109350) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.15:	<p>Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.2.2:	<p>Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. • Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). • Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). • Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). • Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). • Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods)

SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. • Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. • Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). • Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. • Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. • Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. • Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). • Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. • Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). • Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). • Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.CG.4.4:	<p>Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.
SS.912.E.2.2:	<p>Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p>
SS.912.G.1.1:	<p>Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	<p>Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.1.3:	<p>Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.</p>
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	<p>Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.</p>
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.</p>
SS.912.G.4.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.</p>
SS.912.G.4.7:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.</p>

SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications. </div> <p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p>

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Contemporary History – The grade 9-12 Contemporary History course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the development of the contemporary world within the context of history in order to analyze current events. Students use knowledge pertaining to history, geography, economics, political processes, religion, ethics, diverse cultures and humanities to solve problems in academic, civic, social and employment settings. Content should include, but is not limited to, world events and trends in the 20th and 21st centuries with emphasis on the past two decades, historical antecedents of contemporary political, social, economic and religious issues, impact of religious thought on contemporary world issues, interaction among science, technology and society, influence of significant historical and contemporary, figures and events on the present, and projection of current trends and movements.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109350	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)	Abbreviated Title: CONTEMP HIST
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Semester (S)
Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval	Course Level: 2
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE European History 1 AS Level (#2109371) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109371

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: World History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: AICE EURO HIST 1 AS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Cambridge AICE European History 2 A Level (#2109372) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

For more information about this Cambridge course, visit <http://www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-advanced/cambridge-international-as-and-a-levels/curriculum/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109372

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Graduation Requirement: World History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: AICE EURO HIST 2 AL

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography

Equivalency start year: 2018

Advanced Placement European History (#2109380) 2014

- 2022 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The course description for this Advanced Placement courses is located on the College Board site at http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/courses/teachers_corner/index.html.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109380	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: AP EURO HIST
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advanced Placement (AP)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Advanced Placement European History (#2109380) 2022

- And Beyond

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109380	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: AP EURO HIST
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: State Board Approved	Course Attributes:
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advanced Placement (AP)
	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Jewish History (#2109410) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).

	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Describe the effects of World War II. Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades. Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.

- d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.

Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

- a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:

Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:

Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.

LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:

Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:

Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:

Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:

Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:

Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Evaluate reports based on data. ★

MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:

Clarifications:
In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:

Clarifications:
In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:

Clarifications:
In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★

MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:

Standard Relation to Course: Supporting

Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:

Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
	Attend to precision.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated.
HE.912.C.1.3:	Clarifications: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Jewish History – The grade 9-12 Jewish History course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of the Jewish people by examining the political, economic, socio-cultural, religious, and military events that affected the religious and cultural group. Content will include, but is not limited to, the development of Jewish heritage, Jewish life before and after the revelation of the Torah, entrance into the Holyland, the Monarchy and Two Temple periods, Jewish life in America and Europe, Jewish life in Eastern Europe and the growth of Hasidic movement, the Holocaust, Zionism and the modern Jewish state.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109410

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric
Histories >

Abbreviated Title: JEWISH HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Jewish History (#2109410) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
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SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
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SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
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SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).

	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.</p>
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
	Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.</p>
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.</p>
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems. </p>
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations. </p>
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. </p>

- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

	9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated. Clarifications: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Jewish History – The grade 9-12 Jewish History course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of the Jewish people by examining the political, economic, socio-cultural, religious, and military events that affected the religious and cultural group. Content will include, but is not limited to, the development of Jewish heritage, Jewish life before and after the revelation of the Torah, entrance into the Holyland, the Monarchy and Two Temple periods, Jewish life in America and Europe, Jewish life in Eastern Europe and the growth of Hasidic movement, the Holocaust, Zionism and the modern Jewish state.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109410

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric
Histories >

Abbreviated Title: JEWISH HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Jewish History (#2109410) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but aren't limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). • Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). • Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.G.1.1:	<p>Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	<p>Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.1.3:	<p>Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.</p>
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	<p>Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.</p>
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.</p>
SS.912.G.4.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.</p>
SS.912.G.4.7:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.</p>
SS.912.G.4.9:	<p>Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.</p>
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>

SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
	Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
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MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.

- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
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Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
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Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	
	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	
	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	
	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	
	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	
	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	<p>Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated.</p> <p>Clarifications: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.</p>
HE.912.C.1.3:	

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Jewish History – The grade 9-12 Jewish History course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the chronological development of the Jewish people by examining the political, economic, socio-cultural, religious, and military events that affected the religious and cultural group. Content will include, but is not limited to, the development of Jewish heritage, Jewish life before and after the revelation of the Torah, entrance into the Holyland, the Monarchy and Two Temple periods, Jewish life in America and Europe, Jewish life in Eastern Europe and the growth of Hasidic movement, the Holocaust, Zionism and the modern Jewish state.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109410

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Abbreviated Title: JEWISH HIST

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Course Level: 2

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography (#2109415) 2018 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The course description for this Pre-Advanced Placement (Pre-AP) course is located on the College Board site at <https://pre-ap.collegeboard.org/courses>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109415	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: PRE-AP WRLD HIST/GEO Course Length: Year (Y) Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honors
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Level: 3
Course Status: Course Approved	
Grade Level(s): 9	
Graduation Requirement: World History	

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2100490-Cambridge AICE International History 1 AS Level Equivalency start year: 2018
2109310-World History Equivalency start year: 2018
2109320-World History Honors Equivalency start year: 2018
2109321-Cambridge Pre-AICE World History IGCSE Level Equivalency start year: 2018
2109420-Advanced Placement World History: Modern Equivalency start year: 2018
2109810-Florida's Preinternational Baccalaureate World History Equivalency start year: 2018
2109830-International Baccalaureate Mid Yrs Prog World History Honors Equivalency start year: 2018
2100495-Cambridge AICE International History 2 A Level Equivalency start year: 2018
2109372-Cambridge AICE European History 2 A Level Equivalency start year: 2018

Advanced Placement World History: Modern (#2109420) 2014 - 2022 (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The course description for this Advanced Placement courses is located on the College Board site at http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/courses/teachers_corner/index.html.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109420

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: World History

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: AP WORLD HIST:MODERN

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced Placement (AP)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography

Equivalency start year: 2018

Advanced Placement World History: Modern (#2109420) 2022 - And Beyond

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The course description for this Advanced Placement courses is located on the College Board site at http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/courses/teachers_corner/index.html.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109420

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Abbreviated Title: AP WORLD HIST:MODERN

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Advanced Placement (AP)

Course Level: 3

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: World History

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography

Equivalency start year: 2018

Holocaust (#2109430) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but aren't limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
	Summarize significant effects of World War I.

SS.912.W.7.3:	Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims. Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Describe the effects of World War II. Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct</p>

	logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	
	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated.
HE.912.C.1.3:	Clarifications: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Holocaust – The grade 9-12 Holocaust course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the examination of the events of the Holocaust (1933-1945), the systematic, planned annihilation of European Jews and other groups by Nazi Germany. Content will include, but is not limited to, the examination of twentieth century pogroms and of twentieth century and twenty-first century genocides, investigation of human behavior during this period, and an understanding of the ramifications of prejudice, racism, and stereotyping.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance – Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Course Number: 2109430

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric
Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HOLOCAUST

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Holocaust (#2109430) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. Clarifications: Examples may include, but aren't limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.4.1:	Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.
SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
	Summarize significant effects of World War I.

SS.912.W.7.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.</p>
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.11:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.</p> <p>Describe the effects of World War II.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.</p>
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	Make inferences to support comprehension. Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like “Why is the girl smiling?” or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: “I think _____ because _____.” The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated. Clarifications: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Holocaust – The grade 9-12 Holocaust course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the examination of the events of the Holocaust (1933-1945), the systematic, planned annihilation of European Jews and other groups by Nazi Germany. Content will include, but is not limited to, the examination of twentieth century pogroms and of twentieth century and twenty-first century genocides, investigation of human behavior during this period, and an understanding of the ramifications of prejudice, racism, and stereotyping.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida’s Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida’s B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Course Number: 2109430

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric
Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HOLOCAUST

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Holocaust Education (#2109430) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.HE.1.1:	<p>Define the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why the Holocaust is history's most extreme example of antisemitism.
SS.912.HE.1.2:	<p>Analyze how the Nazi regime utilized and built on historical antisemitism to create a common enemy of the Jews.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origins of antisemitism and trace it from the Ancient World through the twenty-first century (e.g., Pagan, Christian, Muslim, Middle Ages, Modern era). Students will explain the political, social and economic applications of antisemitism that led to the organized pogroms against Jewish people. Students will examine propaganda (e.g., the Protocols of the Elders of Zion; The Poisonous Mushroom) that was and still is utilized against Jewish people both in Europe and around the world.
SS.912.HE.1.3:	<p>Analyze how the Treaty of Versailles was a causal factor leading the rise of the Nazis, and how the increasing spread of antisemitism was manipulated to the Nazis' advantage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the Nazis used antisemitism to foment hate and create a shared enemy in order to gain power prior to World War II. Students will explain how events during the Weimar Republic led to the rise of Nazism (e.g., Dolchstoß, Ruhr Crisis, hyperinflation, the Great Depression, unemployment, the 1920's Nazi platform, the Dawes Plan, the Golden Age, the failure of the Weimar Republic). Students will recognize German culpability, reparations and military downsizing as effects of the Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.HE.1.4:	<p>Explain how the National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazi Party, grew into a mass movement and gained and maintained power in Germany through totalitarian means from 1933 to 1945 under the leadership of Adolf Hitler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare Germany's political parties and their system of proportional representation in national elections from 1920 to 1932. Students will explain how the Sturmabteilung (SA), the Schutzstaffel (SS), the Wehrmacht, the Gestapo and Hitler's inner circle helped him gain and maintain power after 1933. Students will explain how the following contributed to Hitler's rise to power: Adolf Hitler's Munich Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler's arrest and trial, Mein Kampf, the Reichstag fire, the Enabling Act, the Concordat of 1933, the Night of the Long Knives (the Rohm Purge), Hindenburg's death and Hitler as Fuhrer.
SS.912.HE.1.5:	<p>Describe how the Nazis utilized various forms of propaganda to indoctrinate the German population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how opposing views were eliminated (e.g., book burnings, censorship, state control over the media). Students will explain how identification, legal status, economic status and pseudoscience supported propaganda that was used to perpetuate the Nazi ideology of the "Master Race."
SS.912.HE.1.6:	<p>Examine how the Nazis used education and youth programs to indoctrinate young people into the Nazi ideology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the impact of the Hitler Youth Program and Band of German Maidens (German: Bund Deutscher Mädel). Students will examine how the Nazis used the public education system to indoctrinate youth and children. Students will explain how Nazi ideology supplanted prior beliefs.
SS.912.HE.1.7:	<p>Explain what is meant by "the Aryan Race" and why this terminology was used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the meaning of Aryan to the Nazi meaning of Aryan Race. Students will explain how the Nazis used propaganda, pseudoscience and the law to transform Judaism from a religion to a race. Students will examine the manipulation of the international community to obtain the votes to host the 1936 Olympics and how the Berlin Games were utilized as propaganda for Nazi ideology to bolster the "superiority" of the Aryan race. Students will explain how eugenics, scientific racism and Social Darwinism provided a foundation for Nazi racial beliefs.
SS.912.HE.2.1:	<p>Describe how the life of Jews deteriorated under the Third Reich and the Nuremberg Laws in Germany and its annexed territories (e.g., the Rhineland, Sudetenland, Austria) from 1933 to 1938.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will analyze the Nuremberg Laws and describe their effects. Students will explain how the Nazis used birth records, religious symbols and practices to identify and target Jews.
SS.912.HE.2.2:	<p>Analyze the causes and effects of Kristallnacht and how it became a watershed event in the transition from targeted persecution and anti-Jewish policy to open, public violence against Jews in Nazi-controlled Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will understand the reasons for Herschel Grynszpan's actions at the German embassy in Paris and how the assassination of Ernst vom Rath was a pretext used by the Nazis for Kristallnacht. Students will describe the different types of persecution that were utilized during Kristallnacht, both inside and outside Germany. Students will analyze the effects of Kristallnacht on European and world Jewry using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony). Students will analyze the effects of Kristallnacht on the international community using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony).
SS.912.HE.2.3:	<p>Analyze Hitler's motivations for the annexations of Austria and the Sudetenland, and the invasion of Poland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will define the term lebensraum, or living space, as an essential piece of Nazi ideology and explain how it led to territorial expansion and invasion. Students will analyze Hitler's use of the Munich Pact to expand German territory and the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact to keep the Soviet Union out of the war.
SS.912.HE.2.4:	<p>Describe how Jewish immigration was perceived and restricted by various nations from 1933 to 1939.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine why immigration was difficult for Jewish people (e.g., MS St. Louis, the Evian Conference, immigration quota systems). Students will explain how the Kindertransport saved the lives of Jewish children.
SS.912.HE.2.5:	<p>Explain the effect Nazi policies had on other groups targeted by the government of Nazi Germany.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the effects of Nazi "racial hygiene" policies on various groups including, but not limited to, ethnic (e.g., Roma-Sinti, Slavs) and

	religious groups (e.g., Jehovah's Witnesses), political opposition, the physically and mentally disabled and homosexuals.
SS.912.HE.2.6:	<p>Identify the various armed and unarmed resistance efforts in Europe from 1933 to 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize resistance efforts including, but not limited to, the White Rose, the Rosenstrasse Protest, Bishop Clemens von Galen, the Swing Movement, Reverend Niemöller, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the Bielski Brothers and the Partisans in Eastern and Western Europe. • Students will discuss resistance and uprisings in the ghettos using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony).
SS.912.HE.2.7:	<p>Examine the role that bystanders, collaborators and perpetrators played in the implementation of Nazi policies against Jewish people and other targeted groups, as well as the role of rescuers in opposing the Nazis and their policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss the choices and actions of heroes and heroines in defying Nazi policy at great personal risk, to help rescue Jews (e.g., the Righteous Among the Nations designation).
SS.912.HE.2.8:	<p>Analyze how corporate complicity aided Nazi goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will analyze corporate complicity as including, but not limited to, supporting methods of identification and record keeping, continuing trade relationships, financial resources, the use of slave labor, production for the war effort and moral and ethical corporate decisions (1930-1945).
SS.912.HE.2.9:	<p>Explain how killing squads, including the Einsatzgruppen, conducted mass shooting operations in Eastern Europe with the assistance of the Schutzstaffel (SS), police units, the army and local collaborators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss major events of the killing squads to include, but not be limited to, Babi Yar, Vilnius, Rumbula, Kovno, Ponar and the Palmiry Forest. • Students will describe the psychological and physical impact on the Einsatzgruppen and how it led to the implementation of the Final Solution. • Students will explain the purpose of the Wannsee Conference and how it impacted the Final Solution.
SS.912.HE.2.10:	<p>Explain the origins and purpose of ghettos in Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will trace the use of ghettos in Europe prior to World War II. • Students will explain the methods used for the identification, displacement and deportation of Jews to ghettos. • Students will explain what ghettos were in context of World War II and Nazi ideology.
SS.912.HE.2.11:	<p>Discuss life in the various ghettos.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the origins and purpose of the Judenrat. • Students will explain the effects of the Judenrat on daily life in ghettos, specifically students should recognize Adam Czerniakow (Warsaw) and Mordechai Chaim Rumkowski (Lodz) and how these men differed in their approach to leading the Judenrat in their respective ghettos. • Students will discuss the difference between open ghettos and closed ghettos and how that impacted life within those ghettos. • Students will describe various attempts at escape and forms of armed and unarmed resistance (before liquidation and liberation) including, but not limited to, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. • Students will explain how and why the Nazis liquidated the ghettos, including the forced decisions of the Judenrat to select individuals for deportation transports to the camps.
SS.912.HE.2.12:	<p>Define "partisan" and explain the role partisans played in World War II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify countries that had partisan groups who fought the Nazis. • Students will explain the warfare tactics utilized by the resistance movements against the Nazis. • Students will recognize that not all resistance movements accepted Jews.
SS.912.HE.2.13:	<p>Examine the origins, purpose and conditions associated with various types of camps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain the differences between forced labor camps, concentration camps, transit camps and death camps, including the geographic location, physical structure, camp commandants and SS leadership and mechanics of murder. • Students will describe the daily routines within the camps to include food intake, showers, bathrooms, sleeping arrangements, roll call, work details, illness, environmental conditions, clothing, selection process, torture, medical experiments, public executions, suicides and other aspects of daily life. • Students will describe various attempts at escape and forms of resistance within the camps. • Students will discuss how the use of existing transportation infrastructure facilitated the deportation of Jewish people to the camps, including the non-Aryan management of the transportation system that collaborated with the Nazis. • Students will describe life in Terezin, including its function as a transit camp, its unique culture that generated art, music, literature, poetry, opera (notably Brundibar) and the production of Vedem Magazine as a form of resistance; its use by the Nazis as propaganda to fool the International Red Cross; and the creation of the film "Terezin: A Documentary Film of Jewish Resettlement." • Students will identify and examine the 6 death camps (e.g., Auschwitz-Birkenau, Belzec, Chelmno, Majdanek, Sobibor, Treblinka) and their locations. • Students will explain why the 6 death camps were only in Nazi-occupied Poland. • Students will describe the significance of Auschwitz-Birkenau as the most prolific site of mass murder in the history of mankind.
SS.912.HE.2.14:	<p>Explain the purpose of the death marches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize death marches as the forcible movement of prisoners by Nazis with the dual purpose of removing evidence and murdering as many people as possible (toward the end of World War II and the Holocaust) from Eastern Europe to Germany proper.
SS.912.HE.2.15:	<p>Describe the experience of Holocaust survivors following World War II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how Allied Forces liberated camps, including the relocation and treatment of the survivors. • Students will discuss the experiences of survivors after liberation (e.g., repatriations, displaced persons camps, pogroms, relocation). • Students will explain the various ways that Holocaust survivors lived through the state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators (e.g., became partisans, escaped from Nazi controlled territory, went into hiding). • Students will describe the psychological and physical struggles of Holocaust survivors. • Students will examine the settlement patterns of Holocaust survivors after World War II, including immigration to the United States and other countries, and the establishment of the modern state of Israel.
SS.912.HE.3.1:	<p>Analyze the international community's efforts to hold perpetrators responsible for their involvement in the Holocaust.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss the purpose and outcomes of the Nuremberg Trials and other subsequent trials related to the Holocaust. • Students will compare arguments by the prosecution and recognize the falsehoods offered by the defense during the Nuremberg Trials (e.g., Justice Robert Jackson's opening statement, Prosecutor Ben Ferencz's opening statement, ex post facto laws, non-existent terminology, crimes against humanity, genocide, statute of limitations, jurisdictional issues). • Students will discuss how members of the international community were complicit in assisting perpetrators' escape from both Germany and justice following World War II.

SS.912.HE.3.2:	<p>Explain the impact of the Eichmann Trial on policy concerning crimes against humanity, capital punishment, accountability, the testimony of survivors and acknowledgment of the international community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the Eichmann Trial as the first time that Israel held a Nazi war criminal accountable.
SS.912.HE.3.3:	<p>Explain the effects of Holocaust denial on contemporary society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how Holocaust denial has helped contribute to the creation of contemporary propaganda and the facile denial of political and social realities.
SS.912.HE.3.4:	<p>Explain why it is important for current and future generations to learn from the Holocaust.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the significance of learning from Holocaust era primary sources created by Jews who perished and those who survived. Students will explain the significance of listening to the testimony of Holocaust survivors (e.g., live and through organizations that offer pre-recorded digital testimony). Students will describe the contributions of the Jews (e.g., arts, culture, medicine, sciences) to the United States and the world. Students will explain the significance of "Never Again."
SS.912.HE.3.5:	<p>Recognize that antisemitism includes a certain perception of the Jewish people, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jewish people, rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism directed toward a person or his or her property or toward Jewish community institutions or religious facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will analyze examples of antisemitism (e.g., calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews, often in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion; making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective, especially, but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions; accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, the State of Israel, or even for acts committed by non-Jews; accusing Jews as a people or the State of Israel of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust; accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interest of their own nations). Students will analyze examples of antisemitism related to Israel (e.g., demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis, or blaming Israel for all inter-religious or political tensions; applying a double standard to Israel by requiring behavior of Israel that is not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation or focusing peace or human rights investigations only on Israel; delegitimizing Israel by denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination and denying Israel the right to exist).
SS.912.W.8.6:	<p>Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.</p>
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used. </div> <p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p>

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

	See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like “Why is the girl smiling?” or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: “I think _____ because _____.” The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The grade 9-12 Holocaust course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the examination of the events of the Holocaust (1933-1945), the systematic, methodically planned, and annihilation of European Jews. Students will explain the effect Nazi policies had on other groups targeted by the government of Nazi Germany. Students will analyze the circumstances from the end of the First World War, the effects of the Treaty of Versailles, the duration of the Weimar Republic and Hitler's rise to and consolidation of power. Students will explore the pseudoscientific and eugenic roots of Nazi ideology, the development of anti-Jewish policies and the Nazi propaganda campaign.

Content will include, but is not limited to, understanding Jewish history, an investigation of human behavior in the lead up and duration of the Holocaust, the Nazi creation of ghettos for European Jews, experiences of Jews in hiding, deportations to concentration/death camps and the eventual liberation or liquidation of the camps. There will be an examination of historical and modern-day antisemitism in all its forms, and the understanding of the ramifications of antisemitism. This course will also emphasize the resilience of the Jewish people.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Course Number: 2109430

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HOLOCAUST EDUCATION

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Holocaust Education (#2109435) 2023 - And Beyond (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.HE.1.1:	<p>Define the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why the Holocaust is history's most extreme example of antisemitism.
SS.912.HE.1.2:	<p>Analyze how the Nazi regime utilized and built on historical antisemitism to create a common enemy of the Jews.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origins of antisemitism and trace it from the Ancient World through the twenty-first century (e.g., Pagan, Christian, Muslim, Middle Ages, Modern era). Students will explain the political, social and economic applications of antisemitism that led to the organized pogroms against Jewish people. Students will examine propaganda (e.g., the Protocols of the Elders of Zion; The Poisonous Mushroom) that was and still is utilized against Jewish people both in Europe and around the world.
SS.912.HE.1.3:	<p>Analyze how the Treaty of Versailles was a causal factor leading the rise of the Nazis, and how the increasing spread of antisemitism was manipulated to the Nazis' advantage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the Nazis used antisemitism to foment hate and create a shared enemy in order to gain power prior to World War II. Students will explain how events during the Weimar Republic led to the rise of Nazism (e.g., Dolchstoß, Ruhr Crisis, hyperinflation, the Great Depression, unemployment, the 1920's Nazi platform, the Dawes Plan, the Golden Age, the failure of the Weimar Republic). Students will recognize German culpability, reparations and military downsizing as effects of the Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.HE.1.4:	<p>Explain how the National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazi Party, grew into a mass movement and gained and maintained power in Germany through totalitarian means from 1933 to 1945 under the leadership of Adolf Hitler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare Germany's political parties and their system of proportional representation in national elections from 1920 to 1932. Students will explain how the Sturmabteilung (SA), the Schutzstaffel (SS), the Wehrmacht, the Gestapo and Hitler's inner circle helped him gain and maintain power after 1933. Students will explain how the following contributed to Hitler's rise to power: Adolf Hitler's Munich Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler's arrest and trial, Mein Kampf, the Reichstag fire, the Enabling Act, the Concordat of 1933, the Night of the Long Knives (the Rohm Purge), Hindenburg's death and Hitler as Fuhrer.
SS.912.HE.1.5:	<p>Describe how the Nazis utilized various forms of propaganda to indoctrinate the German population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how opposing views were eliminated (e.g., book burnings, censorship, state control over the media). Students will explain how identification, legal status, economic status and pseudoscience supported propaganda that was used to perpetuate the Nazi ideology of the "Master Race."
SS.912.HE.1.6:	<p>Examine how the Nazis used education and youth programs to indoctrinate young people into the Nazi ideology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the impact of the Hitler Youth Program and Band of German Maidens (German: Bund Deutscher Mädel). Students will examine how the Nazis used the public education system to indoctrinate youth and children. Students will explain how Nazi ideology supplanted prior beliefs.
SS.912.HE.1.7:	<p>Explain what is meant by "the Aryan Race" and why this terminology was used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the meaning of Aryan to the Nazi meaning of Aryan Race. Students will explain how the Nazis used propaganda, pseudoscience and the law to transform Judaism from a religion to a race. Students will examine the manipulation of the international community to obtain the votes to host the 1936 Olympics and how the Berlin Games were utilized as propaganda for Nazi ideology to bolster the "superiority" of the Aryan race. Students will explain how eugenics, scientific racism and Social Darwinism provided a foundation for Nazi racial beliefs.
SS.912.HE.2.1:	<p>Describe how the life of Jews deteriorated under the Third Reich and the Nuremberg Laws in Germany and its annexed territories (e.g., the Rhineland, Sudetenland, Austria) from 1933 to 1938.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will analyze the Nuremberg Laws and describe their effects. Students will explain how the Nazis used birth records, religious symbols and practices to identify and target Jews.
SS.912.HE.2.2:	<p>Analyze the causes and effects of Kristallnacht and how it became a watershed event in the transition from targeted persecution and anti-Jewish policy to open, public violence against Jews in Nazi-controlled Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will understand the reasons for Herschel Grynszpan's actions at the German embassy in Paris and how the assassination of Ernst vom Rath was a pretext used by the Nazis for Kristallnacht. Students will describe the different types of persecution that were utilized during Kristallnacht, both inside and outside Germany. Students will analyze the effects of Kristallnacht on European and world Jewry using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will analyze the effects of Kristallnacht on the international community using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony).
SS.912.HE.2.3:	<p>Analyze Hitler's motivations for the annexations of Austria and the Sudetenland, and the invasion of Poland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will define the term lebensraum, or living space, as an essential piece of Nazi ideology and explain how it led to territorial expansion and invasion. Students will analyze Hitler's use of the Munich Pact to expand German territory and the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact to keep the Soviet Union out of the war.
SS.912.HE.2.4:	<p>Describe how Jewish immigration was perceived and restricted by various nations from 1933 to 1939.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine why immigration was difficult for Jewish people (e.g., MS St. Louis, the Evian Conference, immigration quota systems). Students will explain how the Kindertransport saved the lives of Jewish children.
SS.912.HE.2.5:	<p>Explain the effect Nazi policies had on other groups targeted by the government of Nazi Germany.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the effects of Nazi "racial hygiene" policies on various groups including, but not limited to, ethnic (e.g., Roma-Sinti, Slavs) and religious groups (e.g., Jehovah's Witnesses), political opposition, the physically and mentally disabled and homosexuals.
SS.912.HE.2.6:	<p>Identify the various armed and unarmed resistance efforts in Europe from 1933 to 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize resistance efforts including, but not limited to, the White Rose, the Rosenstrasse Protest, Bishop Clemens von Galen, the Swing Movement, Reverend Niemöller, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the Bielski Brothers and the Partisans in Eastern and Western Europe. Students will discuss resistance and uprisings in the ghettos using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony).
SS.912.HE.2.7:	<p>Examine the role that bystanders, collaborators and perpetrators played in the implementation of Nazi policies against Jewish people and other targeted groups, as well as the role of rescuers in opposing the Nazis and their policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss the choices and actions of heroes and heroines in defying Nazi policy at great personal risk, to help rescue Jews (e.g., the Righteous Among the Nations designation).
SS.912.HE.2.8:	<p>Analyze how corporate complicity aided Nazi goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will analyze corporate complicity as including, but not limited to, supporting methods of identification and record keeping, continuing trade relationships, financial resources, the use of slave labor, production for the war effort and moral and ethical corporate decisions (1930–1945).
SS.912.HE.2.9:	<p>Explain how killing squads, including the Einsatzgruppen, conducted mass shooting operations in Eastern Europe with the assistance of the Schutzstaffel (SS), police units, the army and local collaborators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss major events of the killing squads to include, but not be limited to, Babi Yar, Vilnius, Rumbula, Kovno, Ponar and the Palmiry Forest. Students will describe the psychological and physical impact on the Einsatzgruppen and how it led to the implementation of the Final Solution. Students will explain the purpose of the Wannsee Conference and how it impacted the Final Solution.
SS.912.HE.2.10:	<p>Explain the origins and purpose of ghettos in Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will trace the use of ghettos in Europe prior to World War II. Students will explain the methods used for the identification, displacement and deportation of Jews to ghettos. Students will explain what ghettos were in context of World War II and Nazi ideology.
SS.912.HE.2.11:	<p>Discuss life in the various ghettos.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origins and purpose of the Judenrat. Students will explain the effects of the Judenrat on daily life in ghettos, specifically students should recognize Adam Czerniakow (Warsaw) and Mordechai Chaim Rumkowski (Lodz) and how these men differed in their approach to leading the Judenrat in their respective ghettos. Students will discuss the difference between open ghettos and closed ghettos and how that impacted life within those ghettos. Students will describe various attempts at escape and forms of armed and unarmed resistance (before liquidation and liberation) including, but not limited to, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Students will explain how and why the Nazis liquidated the ghettos, including the forced decisions of the Judenrat to select individuals for deportation transports to the camps.
SS.912.HE.2.12:	<p>Define "partisan" and explain the role partisans played in World War II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify countries that had partisan groups who fought the Nazis. Students will explain the warfare tactics utilized by the resistance movements against the Nazis. Students will recognize that not all resistance movements accepted Jews.
SS.912.HE.2.13:	<p>Examine the origins, purpose and conditions associated with various types of camps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the differences between forced labor camps, concentration camps, transit camps and death camps, including the geographic location, physical structure, camp commandants and SS leadership and mechanics of murder. Students will describe the daily routines within the camps to include food intake, showers, bathrooms, sleeping arrangements, roll call, work details, illness, environmental conditions, clothing, selection process, torture, medical experiments, public executions, suicides and other aspects of daily life. Students will describe various attempts at escape and forms of resistance within the camps. Students will discuss how the use of existing transportation infrastructure facilitated the deportation of Jewish people to the camps, including the non-Aryan management of the transportation system that collaborated with the Nazis. Students will describe life in Terezin, including its function as a transit camp, its unique culture that generated art, music, literature, poetry, opera (notably Brundibar) and the production of Vedem Magazine as a form of resistance; its use by the Nazis as propaganda to fool the International Red Cross; and the creation of the film "Terezin: A Documentary Film of Jewish Resettlement." Students will identify and examine the 6 death camps (e.g., Auschwitz-Birkenau, Belzec, Chelmo, Majdanek, Sobibor, Treblinka) and their locations. Students will explain why the 6 death camps were only in Nazi-occupied Poland. Students will describe the significance of Auschwitz-Birkenau as the most prolific site of mass murder in the history of mankind.
SS.912.HE.2.14:	<p>Explain the purpose of the death marches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize death marches as the forcible movement of prisoners by Nazis with the dual purpose of removing evidence and murdering as many people as possible (toward the end of World War II and the Holocaust) from Eastern Europe to Germany proper.
	<p>Describe the experience of Holocaust survivors following World War II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how Allied Forces liberated camps, including the relocation and treatment of the survivors. Students will discuss the experiences of survivors after liberation (e.g., repatriations, displaced persons camps, pogroms, relocation).

SS.912.HE.2.15:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the various ways that Holocaust survivors lived through the state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators (e.g., became partisans, escaped from Nazi controlled territory, went into hiding). Students will describe the psychological and physical struggles of Holocaust survivors. Students will examine the settlement patterns of Holocaust survivors after World War II, including immigration to the United States and other countries, and the establishment of the modern state of Israel.
SS.912.HE.3.1:	<p>Analyze the international community's efforts to hold perpetrators responsible for their involvement in the Holocaust.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss the purpose and outcomes of the Nuremberg Trials and other subsequent trials related to the Holocaust. Students will compare arguments by the prosecution and recognize the falsehoods offered by the defense during the Nuremberg Trials (e.g., Justice Robert Jackson's opening statement, Prosecutor Ben Ferencz's opening statement, ex post facto laws, non-existent terminology, crimes against humanity, genocide, statute of limitations, jurisdictional issues). Students will discuss how members of the international community were complicit in assisting perpetrators' escape from both Germany and justice following World War II.
SS.912.HE.3.2:	<p>Explain the impact of the Eichmann Trial on policy concerning crimes against humanity, capital punishment, accountability, the testimony of survivors and acknowledgment of the international community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the Eichmann Trial as the first time that Israel held a Nazi war criminal accountable.
SS.912.HE.3.3:	<p>Explain the effects of Holocaust denial on contemporary society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how Holocaust denial has helped contribute to the creation of contemporary propaganda and the facile denial of political and social realities.
SS.912.HE.3.4:	<p>Explain why it is important for current and future generations to learn from the Holocaust.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the significance of learning from Holocaust era primary sources created by Jews who perished and those who survived. Students will explain the significance of listening to the testimony of Holocaust survivors (e.g., live and through organizations that offer pre-recorded digital testimony). Students will describe the contributions of the Jews (e.g., arts, culture, medicine, sciences) to the United States and the world. Students will explain the significance of "Never Again."
SS.912.HE.3.5:	<p>Recognize that antisemitism includes a certain perception of the Jewish people, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jewish people, rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism directed toward a person or his or her property or toward Jewish community institutions or religious facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will analyze examples of antisemitism (e.g., calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews, often in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion; making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective, especially, but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions; accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, the State of Israel, or even for acts committed by non-Jews; accusing Jews as a people or the State of Israel of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust; accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interest of their own nations). Students will analyze examples of antisemitism related to Israel (e.g., demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis, or blaming Israel for all inter-religious or political tensions; applying a double standard to Israel by requiring behavior of Israel that is not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation or focusing peace or human rights investigations only on Israel; delegitimizing Israel by denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination and denying Israel the right to exist).
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The grade 9-12 Holocaust course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the examination of the events of the Holocaust (1933-1945), the systematic, methodically planned, and annihilation of European Jews. Students will explain the effect Nazi policies had on other groups targeted by the government of Nazi Germany. Students will analyze the circumstances from the end of the First World War, the effects of the Treaty of Versailles, the duration of the Weimar Republic and Hitler's rise to and consolidation of power. Students will explore the pseudoscientific and eugenic roots of Nazi ideology, the development of anti-Jewish policies and the Nazi propaganda campaign.

Content will include, but is not limited to, understanding Jewish history, an investigation of human behavior in the lead up and duration of the Holocaust, the Nazi creation of ghettos for European Jews, experiences of Jews in hiding, deportations to concentration/death camps and the eventual liberation or liquidation of the camps. There will be an examination of historical and modern-day antisemitism in all its forms, and the understanding of the ramifications of antisemitism. This course will also emphasize the resilience of the Jewish people.

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109435

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: HOLOCAUST EDUCATION

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

History (Grades 6-12)

Holocaust Education Honors (#2109440) 2023 - And Beyond (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.HE.1.1:	<p>Define the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why the Holocaust is history's most extreme example of antisemitism.
SS.912.HE.1.2:	<p>Analyze how the Nazi regime utilized and built on historical antisemitism to create a common enemy of the Jews.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origins of antisemitism and trace it from the Ancient World through the twenty-first century (e.g., Pagan, Christian, Muslim, Middle Ages, Modern era). Students will explain the political, social and economic applications of antisemitism that led to the organized pogroms against Jewish people. Students will examine propaganda (e.g., the Protocols of the Elders of Zion; The Poisonous Mushroom) that was and still is utilized against Jewish people both in Europe and around the world.
SS.912.HE.1.3:	<p>Analyze how the Treaty of Versailles was a causal factor leading the rise of the Nazis, and how the increasing spread of antisemitism was manipulated to the Nazis' advantage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the Nazis used antisemitism to foment hate and create a shared enemy in order to gain power prior to World War II. Students will explain how events during the Weimar Republic led to the rise of Nazism (e.g., Dolchstoß, Ruhr Crisis, hyperinflation, the Great Depression, unemployment, the 1920's Nazi platform, the Dawes Plan, the Golden Age, the failure of the Weimar Republic). Students will recognize German culpability, reparations and military downsizing as effects of the Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.HE.1.4:	<p>Explain how the National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazi Party, grew into a mass movement and gained and maintained power in Germany through totalitarian means from 1933 to 1945 under the leadership of Adolf Hitler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare Germany's political parties and their system of proportional representation in national elections from 1920 to 1932. Students will explain how the Sturmabteilung (SA), the Schutzstaffel (SS), the Wehrmacht, the Gestapo and Hitler's inner circle helped him gain and maintain power after 1933. Students will explain how the following contributed to Hitler's rise to power: Adolf Hitler's Munich Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler's arrest and trial, Mein Kampf, the Reichstag fire, the Enabling Act, the Concordat of 1933, the Night of the Long Knives (the Rohm Purge), Hindenburg's death and Hitler as Fuhrer.
SS.912.HE.1.5:	<p>Describe how the Nazis utilized various forms of propaganda to indoctrinate the German population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how opposing views were eliminated (e.g., book burnings, censorship, state control over the media). Students will explain how identification, legal status, economic status and pseudoscience supported propaganda that was used to perpetuate the Nazi ideology of the "Master Race."
SS.912.HE.1.6:	<p>Examine how the Nazis used education and youth programs to indoctrinate young people into the Nazi ideology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the impact of the Hitler Youth Program and Band of German Maidens (German: Bund Deutscher Mädel). Students will examine how the Nazis used the public education system to indoctrinate youth and children. Students will explain how Nazi ideology supplanted prior beliefs.
SS.912.HE.1.7:	<p>Explain what is meant by "the Aryan Race" and why this terminology was used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the meaning of Aryan to the Nazi meaning of Aryan Race. Students will explain how the Nazis used propaganda, pseudoscience and the law to transform Judaism from a religion to a race. Students will examine the manipulation of the international community to obtain the votes to host the 1936 Olympics and how the Berlin Games were utilized as propaganda for Nazi ideology to bolster the "superiority" of the Aryan race. Students will explain how eugenics, scientific racism and Social Darwinism provided a foundation for Nazi racial beliefs.
SS.912.HE.2.1:	<p>Describe how the life of Jews deteriorated under the Third Reich and the Nuremberg Laws in Germany and its annexed territories (e.g., the Rhineland, Sudetenland, Austria) from 1933 to 1938.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will analyze the Nuremberg Laws and describe their effects. Students will explain how the Nazis used birth records, religious symbols and practices to identify and target Jews.
SS.912.HE.2.2:	<p>Analyze the causes and effects of Kristallnacht and how it became a watershed event in the transition from targeted persecution and anti-Jewish policy to open, public violence against Jews in Nazi-controlled Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will understand the reasons for Herschel Grynszpan's actions at the German embassy in Paris and how the assassination of Ernst vom Rath was a pretext used by the Nazis for Kristallnacht. Students will describe the different types of persecution that were utilized during Kristallnacht, both inside and outside Germany. Students will analyze the effects of Kristallnacht on European and world Jewry using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will analyze the effects of Kristallnacht on the international community using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony).
SS.912.HE.2.3:	<p>Analyze Hitler's motivations for the annexations of Austria and the Sudetenland, and the invasion of Poland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will define the term lebensraum, or living space, as an essential piece of Nazi ideology and explain how it led to territorial expansion and invasion. Students will analyze Hitler's use of the Munich Pact to expand German territory and the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact to keep the Soviet Union out of the war.
SS.912.HE.2.4:	<p>Describe how Jewish immigration was perceived and restricted by various nations from 1933 to 1939.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine why immigration was difficult for Jewish people (e.g., MS St. Louis, the Evian Conference, immigration quota systems). Students will explain how the Kindertransport saved the lives of Jewish children.
SS.912.HE.2.5:	<p>Explain the effect Nazi policies had on other groups targeted by the government of Nazi Germany.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the effects of Nazi "racial hygiene" policies on various groups including, but not limited to, ethnic (e.g., Roma-Sinti, Slavs) and religious groups (e.g., Jehovah's Witnesses), political opposition, the physically and mentally disabled and homosexuals.
SS.912.HE.2.6:	<p>Identify the various armed and unarmed resistance efforts in Europe from 1933 to 1945.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize resistance efforts including, but not limited to, the White Rose, the Rosenstrasse Protest, Bishop Clemens von Galen, the Swing Movement, Reverend Niemöller, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the Bielski Brothers and the Partisans in Eastern and Western Europe. Students will discuss resistance and uprisings in the ghettos using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony).
SS.912.HE.2.7:	<p>Examine the role that bystanders, collaborators and perpetrators played in the implementation of Nazi policies against Jewish people and other targeted groups, as well as the role of rescuers in opposing the Nazis and their policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss the choices and actions of heroes and heroines in defying Nazi policy at great personal risk, to help rescue Jews (e.g., the Righteous Among the Nations designation).
SS.912.HE.2.8:	<p>Analyze how corporate complicity aided Nazi goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will analyze corporate complicity as including, but not limited to, supporting methods of identification and record keeping, continuing trade relationships, financial resources, the use of slave labor, production for the war effort and moral and ethical corporate decisions (1930–1945).
SS.912.HE.2.9:	<p>Explain how killing squads, including the Einsatzgruppen, conducted mass shooting operations in Eastern Europe with the assistance of the Schutzstaffel (SS), police units, the army and local collaborators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss major events of the killing squads to include, but not be limited to, Babi Yar, Vilnius, Rumbula, Kovno, Ponar and the Palmiry Forest. Students will describe the psychological and physical impact on the Einsatzgruppen and how it led to the implementation of the Final Solution. Students will explain the purpose of the Wannsee Conference and how it impacted the Final Solution.
SS.912.HE.2.10:	<p>Explain the origins and purpose of ghettos in Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will trace the use of ghettos in Europe prior to World War II. Students will explain the methods used for the identification, displacement and deportation of Jews to ghettos. Students will explain what ghettos were in context of World War II and Nazi ideology.
SS.912.HE.2.11:	<p>Discuss life in the various ghettos.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the origins and purpose of the Judenrat. Students will explain the effects of the Judenrat on daily life in ghettos, specifically students should recognize Adam Czerniakow (Warsaw) and Mordechai Chaim Rumkowski (Lodz) and how these men differed in their approach to leading the Judenrat in their respective ghettos. Students will discuss the difference between open ghettos and closed ghettos and how that impacted life within those ghettos. Students will describe various attempts at escape and forms of armed and unarmed resistance (before liquidation and liberation) including, but not limited to, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Students will explain how and why the Nazis liquidated the ghettos, including the forced decisions of the Judenrat to select individuals for deportation transports to the camps.
SS.912.HE.2.12:	<p>Define "partisan" and explain the role partisans played in World War II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify countries that had partisan groups who fought the Nazis. Students will explain the warfare tactics utilized by the resistance movements against the Nazis. Students will recognize that not all resistance movements accepted Jews.
SS.912.HE.2.13:	<p>Examine the origins, purpose and conditions associated with various types of camps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the differences between forced labor camps, concentration camps, transit camps and death camps, including the geographic location, physical structure, camp commandants and SS leadership and mechanics of murder. Students will describe the daily routines within the camps to include food intake, showers, bathrooms, sleeping arrangements, roll call, work details, illness, environmental conditions, clothing, selection process, torture, medical experiments, public executions, suicides and other aspects of daily life. Students will describe various attempts at escape and forms of resistance within the camps. Students will discuss how the use of existing transportation infrastructure facilitated the deportation of Jewish people to the camps, including the non-Aryan management of the transportation system that collaborated with the Nazis. Students will describe life in Terezin, including its function as a transit camp, its unique culture that generated art, music, literature, poetry, opera (notably Brundibar) and the production of Vedem Magazine as a form of resistance; its use by the Nazis as propaganda to fool the International Red Cross; and the creation of the film "Terezin: A Documentary Film of Jewish Resettlement." Students will identify and examine the 6 death camps (e.g., Auschwitz-Birkenau, Belzec, Chelmo, Majdanek, Sobibor, Treblinka) and their locations. Students will explain why the 6 death camps were only in Nazi-occupied Poland. Students will describe the significance of Auschwitz-Birkenau as the most prolific site of mass murder in the history of mankind.
SS.912.HE.2.14:	<p>Explain the purpose of the death marches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize death marches as the forcible movement of prisoners by Nazis with the dual purpose of removing evidence and murdering as many people as possible (toward the end of World War II and the Holocaust) from Eastern Europe to Germany proper.
	<p>Describe the experience of Holocaust survivors following World War II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how Allied Forces liberated camps, including the relocation and treatment of the survivors. Students will discuss the experiences of survivors after liberation (e.g., repatriations, displaced persons camps, pogroms, relocation).

SS.912.HE.2.15:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the various ways that Holocaust survivors lived through the state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators (e.g., became partisans, escaped from Nazi controlled territory, went into hiding). Students will describe the psychological and physical struggles of Holocaust survivors. Students will examine the settlement patterns of Holocaust survivors after World War II, including immigration to the United States and other countries, and the establishment of the modern state of Israel.
SS.912.HE.3.1:	<p>Analyze the international community's efforts to hold perpetrators responsible for their involvement in the Holocaust.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will discuss the purpose and outcomes of the Nuremberg Trials and other subsequent trials related to the Holocaust. Students will compare arguments by the prosecution and recognize the falsehoods offered by the defense during the Nuremberg Trials (e.g., Justice Robert Jackson's opening statement, Prosecutor Ben Ferencz's opening statement, ex post facto laws, non-existent terminology, crimes against humanity, genocide, statute of limitations, jurisdictional issues). Students will discuss how members of the international community were complicit in assisting perpetrators' escape from both Germany and justice following World War II.
SS.912.HE.3.2:	<p>Explain the impact of the Eichmann Trial on policy concerning crimes against humanity, capital punishment, accountability, the testimony of survivors and acknowledgment of the international community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will recognize the Eichmann Trial as the first time that Israel held a Nazi war criminal accountable.
SS.912.HE.3.3:	<p>Explain the effects of Holocaust denial on contemporary society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how Holocaust denial has helped contribute to the creation of contemporary propaganda and the facile denial of political and social realities.
SS.912.HE.3.4:	<p>Explain why it is important for current and future generations to learn from the Holocaust.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain the significance of learning from Holocaust era primary sources created by Jews who perished and those who survived. Students will explain the significance of listening to the testimony of Holocaust survivors (e.g., live and through organizations that offer pre-recorded digital testimony). Students will describe the contributions of the Jews (e.g., arts, culture, medicine, sciences) to the United States and the world. Students will explain the significance of "Never Again."
SS.912.HE.3.5:	<p>Recognize that antisemitism includes a certain perception of the Jewish people, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jewish people, rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism directed toward a person or his or her property or toward Jewish community institutions or religious facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will analyze examples of antisemitism (e.g., calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews, often in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion; making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective, especially, but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions; accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, the State of Israel, or even for acts committed by non-Jews; accusing Jews as a people or the State of Israel of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust; accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interest of their own nations). Students will analyze examples of antisemitism related to Israel (e.g., demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis, or blaming Israel for all inter-religious or political tensions; applying a double standard to Israel by requiring behavior of Israel that is not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation or focusing peace or human rights investigations only on Israel; delegitimizing Israel by denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination and denying Israel the right to exist).
SS.912.S.2.9:	Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:

- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The grade 9-12 Holocaust course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the examination of the events of the Holocaust (1933-1945), the systematic, methodically planned, and annihilation of European Jews. Students will explain the effect Nazi policies had on other groups targeted by the government of Nazi Germany. Students will analyze the circumstances from the end of the First World War, the effects of the Treaty of Versailles, the duration of the Weimar Republic and Hitler's rise to and consolidation of power. Students will explore the pseudoscientific and eugenic roots of Nazi ideology, the development of anti-Jewish policies and the Nazi propaganda campaign.

Content will include, but is not limited to, understanding Jewish history, an investigation of human behavior in the lead up and duration of the Holocaust, the Nazi creation of ghettos for European Jews, experiences of Jews in hiding, deportations to concentration/death camps and the eventual liberation or liquidation of the camps. There will be an examination of historical and modern-day antisemitism in all its forms, and the understanding of the ramifications of antisemitism. This course will also emphasize the resilience of the Jewish people.

GENERAL NOTES

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, more complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards:

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109440	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: HOLOCAUST ED HONORS
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval	Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Contemporary History 1 (#2109800) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109800

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: IB CONTEMP HISTORY 1

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Contemporary History 2 (#2109805) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109805

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >

Abbreviated Title: IB CONTEMP HISTORY 2

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- International Baccalaureate (IB)

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Florida's Preinternational Baccalaureate World History (#2109810) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.3:	Relate works in the arts to various cultures. Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure.
SS.912.W.2.4:	Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.
SS.912.W.2.5:	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire. Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.

SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy. Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan. Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam. Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age. Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history. Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades. Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires. Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana. Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali. Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai. Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.

	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.
SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations. Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
SS.912.W.4.3:	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance. Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Ouverture.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.

	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
	Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Western incursions, Opium Wars, Taiping and Boxer Rebellions, nationalist revolution.
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
	Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.
SS.912.W.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples are the impact of industrialization, use of total war, trench warfare, destruction of the physical landscape and human life.
	Summarize significant effects of World War I.
SS.912.W.7.3:	Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
	Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.
	Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
	Summarize key developments in post-war China.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.

	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Course Description:

The purpose of this Pre-IB course is to prepare students for the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme (DP). As such, this course will provide academic rigor and relevance through a comprehensive curriculum based on the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and standards taught with reference to the unique facets of the IB. These facets include interrelatedness of subject areas, a holistic view of knowledge, intercultural awareness, embracing international issues, and communication as fundamental to learning. Instructional design must provide students with values and opportunities that enable them to develop respect for others and an appreciation of similarities and differences. Learning how to learn and how to critically evaluate information is as important as the content of the disciplines themselves.

GENERAL NOTES

Special Note. *Pre-IB courses have been created by individual schools or school districts since before the MYP started. These courses mapped backwards the Diploma Programme (DP) to prepare students as early as age 14. The IB was never involved in creating or approving these courses. The IB acknowledges that it is important for students to receive preparation for taking part in the DP, and that preparation is the MYP. The IB designed the MYP to address the whole child, which, as a result, has a very different philosophical approach that aims at educating all students aged 11-16. Pre-IB courses usually deal with content, with less emphasis upon the needs of the whole child or the affective domain than the MYP. A school can have a course that it calls "pre-IB" as long as it makes it clear that the course and any supporting material have been developed independently of the IB. For this reason, the school must name the course along the lines of, for example, the "Any School pre-IB course".*

The IB does not recognize pre-IB courses or courses labeled IB by different school districts which are not an official part of the IBDP or IBCC curriculum. Typically, students enrolled in grade 9 or 10 are not in the IBDP or IBCC programmes.

https://ibanswers.ibo.org/app/answers/detail/a_id/5414/kw/pre-ib. **Florida's Pre-IB courses should only be used in schools where MYP is not offered in order to prepare students to enter the IBDP. Teachers of Florida's Pre-IB courses should have undergone IB training in order to ensure seamless articulation for students within the subject area.**

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109810	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: FL PRE IB WORLD HIST Course Length: Year (Y)
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Attributes: • Honors
Course Status: Course Approved	Course Level: 3
Grade Level(s): 9,10	
Graduation Requirement: World History	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography

Equivalency start year: 2018

Florida's Preinternational Baccalaureate World History (#2109810) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure.
	Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.</p>
	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.</p>
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.

SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy. Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan. Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam. Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age. Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history. Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades. Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires. Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana. Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali. Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.12:	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai. Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.

	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.
SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations. Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European). Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia. Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Ouverture.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan. Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.

	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
	Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.7:	Clarifications: Examples are Western incursions, Opium Wars, Taiping and Boxer Rebellions, nationalist revolution.
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
	Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.
SS.912.W.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples are the impact of industrialization, use of total war, trench warfare, destruction of the physical landscape and human life.
	Summarize significant effects of World War I.
SS.912.W.7.3:	Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
	Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.
	Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
	Summarize key developments in post-war China.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.

SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. • Ask questions that will help with solving the task. • Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. • Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. • Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. • Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. • Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. • Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

	<p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.
MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p>

ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Course Description:

The purpose of this Pre-IB course is to prepare students for the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme (DP). As such, this course will provide academic rigor and relevance through a comprehensive curriculum based on the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and standards taught with reference to the unique facets of the IB. These facets include interrelatedness of subject areas, a holistic view of knowledge, intercultural awareness, embracing international issues, and communication as fundamental to learning. Instructional design must provide students with values and opportunities that enable them to develop respect for others and an appreciation of similarities and differences. Learning how to learn and how to critically evaluate information is as important as the content of the disciplines themselves.

GENERAL NOTES

Special Note. *Pre-IB courses have been created by individual schools or school districts since before the MYP started. These courses mapped backwards the Diploma Programme (DP) to prepare students as early as age 14. The IB was never involved in creating or approving these courses. The IB acknowledges that it is important for students to receive preparation for taking part in the DP, and that preparation is the MYP. The IB designed the MYP to address the whole child, which, as a result, has a very different philosophical approach that aims at educating all students aged 11-16. Pre-IB courses usually deal with content, with less emphasis upon the needs of the whole child or the affective domain than the MYP. A school can have a course that it calls "pre-IB" as long as it makes it clear that the course and any supporting material have been developed independently of the IB. For this reason, the school must name the course along the lines of, for example, the "Any School pre-IB course".*

The IB does not recognize pre-IB courses or courses labeled IB by different school districts which are not an official part of the IBDP or IBCC curriculum. Typically, students enrolled in grade 9 or 10 are not in the IBDP or IBCC programmes.

https://ibanswers.ibo.org/app/answers/detail/a_id/5414/kw/pre-ib. **Florida's Pre-IB courses should only be used in schools where MYP is not offered in order to prepare students to enter the IBDP. Teachers of Florida's Pre-IB courses should have undergone IB training in order to ensure seamless articulation for students within the subject area.**

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109810

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric

Histories >

Abbreviated Title: FL PRE IB WORLD HIST

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10

Graduation Requirement: World History

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography

Equivalency start year: 2018

Florida's Preinternational Baccalaureate World History (#2109810) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p>
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p>
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are African, Asian, Oceanic, European, the Americas, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Roman.</p>
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.HE.1.1:	Define the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain why the Holocaust is history's most extreme example of antisemitism.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.</p>
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.1:	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
SS.912.W.2.2:	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
SS.912.W.2.3:	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure.
	Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.4:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena, Cyril and Methodius.</p>
	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.5:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.</p>
SS.912.W.2.6:	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.

SS.912.W.2.7:	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
SS.912.W.2.8:	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.
SS.912.W.2.9:	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
SS.912.W.2.10:	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
SS.912.W.2.11:	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.14:	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
SS.912.W.2.15:	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy. Clarifications: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.
SS.912.W.2.16:	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.18:	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Clarifications: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.
SS.912.W.2.19:	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan. Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam. Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.3:	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
SS.912.W.3.5:	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age. Clarifications: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.
SS.912.W.3.6:	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history. Clarifications: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.
SS.912.W.3.7:	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. Clarifications: Examples are Crusades, Reconquista.
SS.912.W.3.8:	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades. Clarifications: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.
SS.912.W.3.9:	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires. Clarifications: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.10:	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana. Clarifications: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.11:	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali. Clarifications: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.
	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.

SS.912.W.3.12:	Clarifications: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.
SS.912.W.3.13:	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa. Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
SS.912.W.3.14:	Clarifications: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.
SS.912.W.3.15:	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations. Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
SS.912.W.3.16:	Clarifications: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.
SS.912.W.3.17:	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Clarifications: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.3.19:	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
SS.912.W.4.1:	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
SS.912.W.4.2:	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European). Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
SS.912.W.4.3:	Clarifications: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.
SS.912.W.4.4:	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Clarifications: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7:	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers. Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe.
SS.912.W.4.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.
SS.912.W.4.9:	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Clarifications: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.4.11:	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12:	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.13:	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.14:	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
SS.912.W.4.15:	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
SS.912.W.5.1:	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia. Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.5.6:	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
SS.912.W.5.7:	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Overture.
SS.912.W.6.1:	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan. Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution.
SS.912.W.6.2:	Clarifications: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx. Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United

SS.912.W.6.4:	States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.6.5:	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany. Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.
SS.912.W.6.6:	Clarifications: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
SS.912.W.6.7:	Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism. Clarifications: Examples are Western incursions, Opium Wars, Taiping and Boxer Rebellions, nationalist revolution.
SS.912.W.7.1:	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism. Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.
SS.912.W.7.2:	Clarifications: Examples are the impact of industrialization, use of total war, trench warfare, destruction of the physical landscape and human life.
SS.912.W.7.3:	Summarize significant effects of World War I. Clarifications: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.
SS.912.W.7.4:	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5:	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6:	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7:	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8:	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims. Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.9:	Clarifications: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.
SS.912.W.7.10:	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan. Describe the effects of World War II.
SS.912.W.7.11:	Clarifications: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.
SS.912.W.8.1:	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics. Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.2:	Clarifications: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.
SS.912.W.8.3:	Summarize key developments in post-war China. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.
SS.912.W.8.4:	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.5:	Clarifications: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.
SS.912.W.8.6:	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries. Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.2:	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes. Clarifications: Examples are medical and technological advances, free market economics, increased consumption of natural resources and goods, rise in expectations for standards of living.

SS.912.W.9.3:	<p>Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.</p>
SS.912.W.9.4:	<p>Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.</p>
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	<p>Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<p>Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.</p> <p>Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.</p> <p>Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.</p> <p>Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.
	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on relevant details within a problem. Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.

ELA.K12.EE.5.1:

Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.

Clarifications:

Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they

	must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Course Description:

The purpose of this Pre-IB course is to prepare students for the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme (DP). As such, this course will provide academic rigor and relevance through a comprehensive curriculum based on the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and standards taught with reference to the unique facets of the IB. These facets include interrelatedness of subject areas, a holistic view of knowledge, intercultural awareness, embracing international issues, and communication as fundamental to learning. Instructional design must provide students with values and opportunities that enable them to develop respect for others and an appreciation of similarities and differences. Learning how to learn and how to critically evaluate information is as important as the content of the disciplines themselves.

GENERAL NOTES

Special Note. *Pre-IB courses have been created by individual schools or school districts since before the MYP started. These courses mapped backwards the Diploma Programme (DP) to prepare students as early as age 14. The IB was never involved in creating or approving these courses. The IB acknowledges that it is important for students to receive preparation for taking part in the DP, and that preparation is the MYP. The IB designed the MYP to address the whole child, which, as a result, has a very different philosophical approach that aims at educating all students aged 11-16. Pre-IB courses usually deal with content, with less emphasis upon the needs of the whole child or the affective domain than the MYP. A school can have a course that it calls "pre-IB" as long as it makes it clear that the course and any supporting material have been developed independently of the IB. For this reason, the school must name the course along the lines of, for example, the "Any School pre-IB course".*

The IB does not recognize pre-IB courses or courses labeled IB by different school districts which are not an official part of the IBDP or IBCC curriculum. Typically, students enrolled in grade 9 or 10 are not in the IBDP or IBCC programmes.

https://ibanswers.ibo.org/app/answers/detail/a_id/5414/kw/pre-ib. **Florida's Pre-IB courses should only be used in schools where MYP is not offered in order to prepare students to enter the IBDP. Teachers of Florida's Pre-IB courses should have undergone IB training in order to ensure seamless articulation for students within the subject area.**

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/si.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109810

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric
Histories >
Abbreviated Title: FL PRE IB WORLD HIST

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Type: Core Academic Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10

Graduation Requirement: World History

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 5-9)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography

Equivalency start year: 2018

International Baccalaureate History of Europe (#2109820) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109820	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB HISTORY OF EUROPE Course Length: Year (Y) Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• International Baccalaureate (IB)
Course Type: Elective Course	Course Level: 3
Course Status: Course Approved	
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 5-9)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

International Baccalaureate Mid Yrs Prog World History (#2109830) 2014 - And Beyond (current)

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

The curriculum description for this IB course is provided at <http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2109830	Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > Subject: Social Studies > SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories >
Number of Credits: One (1) credit	Abbreviated Title: IB MYP WRLD HIST Course Length: Year (Y) Course Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• International Baccalaureate (IB)
Course Type: Core Academic Course	Course Level: 3
Course Status: Course Approved	
Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12	
Graduation Requirement: World History	

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 5-9)
History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Equivalent Courses

2109415-Pre-Advanced Placement World History and Geography Equivalency start year: 2018
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Anthropology Honors (#2120710) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.12:	<p>Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.14:	<p>Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, NAFTA, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.15:	<p>Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Oklahoma City bombing, attack of September 11, 2001, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.2.2:	<p>Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.</p>
SS.912.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p>
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p>
SS.912.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.13:	<p>Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.</p>
SS.912.C.2.13:	<p>Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.</p>
SS.912.C.4.1:	<p>Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.</p>

SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam. Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades. Clarifications:

	Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them. Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts. Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.
MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other

mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

HE.912.C.2.4:

Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.

Clarifications:

Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Anthropology Honors - The grade 9-12 Anthropology Honors course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the differences and similarities, both biological and cultural, in human populations. Students recognize the characteristics that define their culture and gain an appreciation for the culture of others. Content should include, but is not limited to, human biological and cultural origins, adaptation to the physical environment, the diversity of human behavior, the evolution of social and cultural institutions, patterns of language development, family and kinship relationships, and the effect of change on cultural institutions.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2120710

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
 Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
 Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Anthropology >
Abbreviated Title: ANTHRO HON
Course Length: Semester (S)

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Anthropology Honors (#2120710) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.7.11:	<p>Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Haiti, Bosnia-Kosovo, Rwanda, Grenada, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq War, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra Affair, Persian Gulf War.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 55-56. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
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SS.912.C.2.2:	<p>Evaluate the importance of political participation and civic participation.</p>
SS.912.C.2.3:	<p>Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are registering or pre-registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, informing others about current issues, participating in a political campaign/mock election.</p>
SS.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p>
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p>
SS.912.C.2.12:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.13:	<p>Explain the changing roles of television, radio, press, and Internet in political communication.</p>
SS.912.C.2.13:	<p>Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.</p>
SS.912.C.4.1:	<p>Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.</p>
SS.912.C.4.1:	<p>Explain how the world's nations are governed differently.</p>

SS.912.C.4.2:	Evaluate the influence of American foreign policy on other nations and the influences of other nations on American policies and society.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
SS.912.E.2.2:	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.
SS.912.E.3.5:	Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations. Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.
SS.912.G.1.1:	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2:	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3:	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.1.4:	Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.G.4.1:	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
SS.912.G.4.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7:	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam. Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades. Clarifications:

Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.

SS.912.W.9.1: Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
Clarifications:
Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.

SS.912.W.9.3: Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
Clarifications:
Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.

SS.912.W.9.4: Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
Clarifications:
Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.

SS.912.W.9.5: Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.

SS.912.W.9.6: Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.

SS.912.W.9.7: Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.

MA.K12.MTR.1.1: Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task.
- Ask questions that will help with solving the task.
- Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task.
- Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks.
- Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:

- Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners.
- Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging.
- Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve.
- Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.

MA.K12.MTR.2.1: Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives.
- Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations.
- Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations.
- Express connections between concepts and representations.
- Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

- Help students make connections between concepts and representations.
- Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts.
- Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses.
- Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1: Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1: Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:
Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.

- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.

2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Make inferences to support comprehension.

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully.

In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations.

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:

	In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention. Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

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Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

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- Honors

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Course Status: State Board Approved

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Anthropology Honors (#2120710) 2023 - And Beyond

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SS.912.A.7.16:	<p>Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.</p> <p>Clarifications: This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.A.7.17:	<p>Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, selection of Central Florida as a location for Disney, growth of the citrus and cigar industries, construction of Interstates, Harry T. Moore, Pork Chop Gang, Claude Pepper, changes in the space program, use of DEET, Hurricane Andrew, the Election of 2000, migration and immigration, Sunbelt state.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications pages 47-52 and pages 57-59. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.2.2:	<p>Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation. • Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement). • Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).
SS.912.CG.2.3:	<p>Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws). • Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot). • Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting and providing information). • Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.
	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods)

SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. • Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. • Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). • Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. • Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.2.12:	<p>Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state and national decision-making related to public issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions. • Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues. • Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state and national issues.
SS.912.CG.2.13:	<p>Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media). • Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time. • Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.
SS.912.CG.4.1:	<p>Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy). • Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism). • Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.
SS.912.CG.4.2:	<p>Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society. • Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). • Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., United States Agency for International Development, Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International). • Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia). • Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria). • Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.CG.4.4:	<p>Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law.
SS.912.E.2.2:	<p>Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.</p>
SS.912.E.3.5:	<p>Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are standard of living, exchange rates, productivity, gross domestic product.</p> </div>
SS.912.G.1.1:	<p>Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.</p>
SS.912.G.1.2:	<p>Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.1.3:	<p>Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.</p>
SS.912.G.1.4:	<p>Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are thematic, contour, and dot-density.</p> </div>
SS.912.G.2.1:	<p>Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.</p> </div>
SS.912.G.2.2:	<p>Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.</p>
SS.912.G.2.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.</p> </div>
SS.912.G.4.1:	<p>Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.</p>
SS.912.G.4.2:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.</p>
SS.912.G.4.3:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.</p>
SS.912.G.4.7:	<p>Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.</p>

SS.912.G.4.9:	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
SS.912.W.8.7:	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.9:	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
SS.912.W.8.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
SS.912.W.9.3:	Clarifications: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.
	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
SS.912.W.9.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Cyprus, Kashmir, Tibet, Northern Ireland.
SS.912.W.9.5:	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
SS.912.W.9.6:	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
SS.912.W.9.7:	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:

MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. • Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. • Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. • Express connections between concepts and representations. • Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students make connections between concepts and representations. • Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. • Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. • Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	<p>Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. • Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. • Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. • Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. • Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. • Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. • Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	<p>Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others. Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. • Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. • Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. • Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. • Justify results by explaining methods and processes. • Construct possible arguments based on evidence. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning. • Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers. • Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods. • Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.5.1:	<p>Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts. Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on relevant details within a problem. • Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems. • Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts. • Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts. • Look for similarities among problems. • Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts. • Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems. • Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems. • Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking. </div>
MA.K12.MTR.6.1:	<p>Assess the reasonableness of solutions. Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate to discover possible solutions. • Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense. • Check calculations when solving problems. • Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used. • Evaluate results based on the given context. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving. • Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?" • Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task. • Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications. </div> <p>Apply mathematics to real-world contexts. Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p>

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences. • Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems. • Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency. <p>Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations. • Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods. • Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation. • Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.
ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	<p>Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.</p> <p>Clarifications: K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing. 2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations. 4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.</p>
HE.912.C.2.4:	<p>Evaluate how public health policies and government regulations can influence health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Clarifications: Seat-belt enforcement, underage alcohol sales, reporting communicable diseases, child care, and AED availability.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Anthropology Honors - The grade 9-12 Anthropology Honors course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the differences and similarities, both biological and cultural, in human populations. Students recognize the characteristics that define their culture and gain an appreciation for the culture of others. Content should include, but is not limited to, human biological and cultural origins, adaptation to the physical environment, the diversity of human behavior, the evolution of social and cultural institutions, patterns of language development, family and kinship relationships, and the effect of change on cultural institutions.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate

critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2120710

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Anthropology >

Abbreviated Title: ANTHRO HON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Philosophy Honors (#2120910) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.

SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan. Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea. Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task. Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.

	e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	<p>Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	<p>Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	<p>Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	<p>Evaluate reports based on data. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	<p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.</p> <p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze</p>

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.	
	Use appropriate tools strategically.	
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.	
	Attend to precision.	
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.	
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.	
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.	
	Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.	
HE.912.C.2.7:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting. </td> </tr> </table>	Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.
Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.		

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Philosophy Honors - The grade 9-12 Philosophy Honors course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the definition and historical application of philosophy. Content should include, but is not limited to, the study of classical and modern philosophies, the fundamental principles of philosophical thought, such as semantics, logic, inductive and deductive reasoning, and major figures of social, political and religious philosophies.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:

<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2120910

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Abbreviated Title: PHILOS HON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)
Social Science (Grades 6-12)
Humanities (Elementary and Secondary Grades K-12)

Philosophy Honors (#2120910) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.2:	Explain how the Declaration of Independence reflected the political principles of popular sovereignty, social contract, natural rights, and individual rights.
SS.912.C.1.5:	Evaluate how the Constitution and its amendments reflect the political principles of rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, republicanism, democracy, and federalism.
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2:	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures. Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources. Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past. Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.

SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan. Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea. Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus. Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.

- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.

6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.

9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
	Make inferences to support comprehension.
ELA.K12.EE.3.1:	Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.
	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.
ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
	Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.
HE.912.C.2.7:	Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Philosophy Honors - The grade 9-12 Philosophy Honors course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the definition and historical application of philosophy. Content should include, but is not limited to, the study of classical and modern philosophies, the fundamental principles of philosophical thought, such as semantics, logic, inductive and deductive reasoning, and major figures of social, political and religious philosophies.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2120910

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Philosophy and Religion >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: PHILOS HON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Status: State Board Approved

Course Level: 3

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humanities (Elementary and Secondary Grades K-12)

Philosophy Honors (#2120910) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.1.2:	Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. Clarifications: Examples of primary and secondary sources may be found on various websites such as the site for The Kinsey Collection.
SS.912.A.1.3:	Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
SS.912.A.1.4:	Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past.
SS.912.A.1.5:	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources. Clarifications: Students should be encouraged to utilize FINDS (Focus, Investigate, Note, Develop, Score), Florida's research process model accessible at: http://www.fldoe.org/bii/library_media/pdf/12totalfinds.pdf
SS.912.A.1.6:	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7:	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
SS.912.A.3.10:	Review different economic and philosophic ideologies. Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy. This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.
SS.912.CG.1.2:	Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty and social contract. Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.
SS.912.CG.1.4:	Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States. Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another. Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution. Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).
SS.912.G.2.1:	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. Clarifications: Examples of physical characteristics are climate, terrain, resources. Examples of human characteristics are religion, government, economy, demography.
SS.912.G.2.2:	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3:	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. Clarifications: Examples are desertification, global warming, cataclysmic natural disasters.
SS.912.H.1.4:	Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.H.3.1:	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
SS.912.H.3.2:	Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine their influence on works of arts within a culture.
SS.912.S.1.4:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. Clarifications: Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.

SS.912.W.1.2:	Clarifications: Examples are Chinese, Gregorian, and Islamic calendars, dynastic periods, decade, century, era.
	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.3:	Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.
	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.4:	Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.
SS.912.W.1.6:	Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.
SS.912.W.2.12:	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.22:	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
SS.912.W.3.1:	Clarifications: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.4:	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.5.4:	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.
SS.912.W.5.5:	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
SS.912.W.6.4:	Clarifications: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.

Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.

Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.

Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.

Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details

ELA.K.12.EE.1.1:	<p>from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.</p> <p>2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.</p> <p>4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.</p> <p>6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.</p> <p>9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.2.1:	<p>Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.</p> <p>Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.3.1:	<p>Make inferences to support comprehension.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.4.1:	<p>Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.5.1:	<p>Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.</p> <p>Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.</p>
ELA.K.12.EE.6.1:	<p>Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.</p> <p>Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.</p>
ELD.K.12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K.12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.7:	<p>Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.</p> <p>Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Philosophy Honors - The grade 9-12 Philosophy Honors course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Geography, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the definition and historical application of philosophy. Content should include, but is not limited to, the study of classical and modern philosophies, the fundamental principles of philosophical thought, such as semantics, logic, inductive and deductive reasoning, and major figures of social, political and religious philosophies.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2120910

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Philosophy and Religion >

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Abbreviated Title: PHILOS HON

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

History (Grades 6-12)

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Humanities (Elementary and Secondary Grades K-12)

Philosophy Honors 2 (#2120915) 2015 - 2022 (current)

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.7:	<p>Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.</p>
SS.912.C.2.8:	<p>Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.</p>
SS.912.C.2.13:	<p>Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propoganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.</p>
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.5:	<p>Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.</p>
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	<p>Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.</p>
SS.912.W.2.20:	<p>Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.</p>
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.18:	<p>Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

	Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
LAFS.910.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LAFS.910.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
LAFS.910.RH.1.3:	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LAFS.910.RH.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
LAFS.910.RH.2.5:	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LAFS.910.RH.2.6:	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LAFS.910.RH.3.7:	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
LAFS.910.RH.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LAFS.910.RH.3.9:	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
LAFS.910.RH.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.

	<p>d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.3:	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.4:	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.5:	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:	Evaluate reports based on data. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★ Clarifications: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★ Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.1.1:	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
MAFS.K12.MP.2.1:	Reason abstractly and quantitatively. Mathematically proficient students make sense of quantities and their relationships in problem situations. They bring two complementary abilities to bear on problems involving quantitative relationships: the ability to decontextualize—to abstract a given situation and represent it symbolically and manipulate the representing symbols as if they have a life of their own, without necessarily attending to their referents—and the ability to contextualize, to pause as needed during the manipulation process in order to probe into the referents for the symbols involved. Quantitative reasoning entails habits of creating a coherent representation of the problem at hand; considering the units involved; attending to the meaning of quantities, not just how to compute them; and knowing and flexibly using different properties of operations and objects. Standard Relation to Course: Supporting
	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing

MAFS.K12.MP.3.1:	<p>arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Model with mathematics.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.4.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students can apply the mathematics they know to solve problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace. In early grades, this might be as simple as writing an addition equation to describe a situation. In middle grades, a student might apply proportional reasoning to plan a school event or analyze a problem in the community. By high school, a student might use geometry to solve a design problem or use a function to describe how one quantity of interest depends on another. Mathematically proficient students who can apply what they know are comfortable making assumptions and approximations to simplify a complicated situation, realizing that these may need revision later. They are able to identify important quantities in a practical situation and map their relationships using such tools as diagrams, two-way tables, graphs, flowcharts and formulas. They can analyze those relationships mathematically to draw conclusions. They routinely interpret their mathematical results in the context of the situation and reflect on whether the results make sense, possibly improving the model if it has not served its purpose.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Use appropriate tools strategically.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Attend to precision.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Look for and make use of structure.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.7.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students look closely to discern a pattern or structure. Young students, for example, might notice that three and seven more is the same amount as seven and three more, or they may sort a collection of shapes according to how many sides the shapes have. Later, students will see 7×8 equals the well remembered $7 \times 5 + 7 \times 3$, in preparation for learning about the distributive property. In the expression $x^2 + 9x + 14$, older students can see the 14 as 2×7 and the 9 as $2 + 7$. They recognize the significance of an existing line in a geometric figure and can use the strategy of drawing an auxiliary line for solving problems. They also can step back for an overview and shift perspective. They can see complicated things, such as some algebraic expressions, as single objects or as being composed of several objects. For example, they can see $5 - 3(x - y)^2$ as 5 minus a positive number times a square and use that to realize that its value cannot be more than 5 for any real numbers x and y.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p> <p>Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.</p>
MAFS.K12.MP.8.1:	<p>Mathematically proficient students notice if calculations are repeated, and look both for general methods and for shortcuts. Upper elementary students might notice when dividing 25 by 11 that they are repeating the same calculations over and over again, and conclude they have a repeating decimal. By paying attention to the calculation of slope as they repeatedly check whether points are on the line through $(1, 2)$ with slope 3, middle school students might abstract the equation $(y - 2)/(x - 1) = 3$. Noticing the regularity in the way terms cancel when expanding $(x - 1)(x + 1)$, $(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$, and $(x - 1)(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)$ might lead them to the general formula for the sum of a geometric series. As they work to solve a problem, mathematically proficient students maintain oversight of the process, while attending to the details. They continually evaluate the reasonableness of their intermediate results.</p> <p>Standard Relation to Course: Supporting</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.7:	Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors.
HE.912.C.2.7:	<p>Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.</p>

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Philosophy Honors 2 - The grade 9-12 Philosophy Honors 2 course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the definition and historical application of philosophy. Content should include, but is not limited to, the study of classical and modern philosophies, the fundamental principles of philosophical thought, such as semantics, logic, inductive and deductive reasoning, and major figures of social, political and religious philosophies.

Mathematics Benchmark Guidance - Social Studies instruction should include opportunities for students to interpret and create representations of historical events and concepts using mathematical tables, charts, and graphs.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Literacy Standards in Social Studies

Secondary social studies courses include reading standards for literacy in history/social studies 6-12, and writing standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects 6-12. This course also includes speaking and listening standards. For a complete list of standards required for this course click on the blue tile labeled course standards. You may also download the complete course including all required standards and notes sections using the export function located at the top of this page.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link:
<https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2120915

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education

Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult

Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >

SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >

Abbreviated Title: PHILOS HON 2

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Philosophy Honors 2 (#2120915) 2022 - 2023

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.C.1.1:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the founding ideals and principles in American Constitutional government.
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.2.4:	Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.
SS.912.C.2.7:	<p>Explain why rights have limits and are not absolute.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are speech, search and seizure, religion, gun possession.</p>
SS.912.C.2.8:	<p>Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.</p>
SS.912.C.2.13:	<p>Analyze various forms of political communication and evaluate for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are political cartoons, propoganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, electronic bumper stickers, blogs, media.</p>
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.2.3:	Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.
SS.912.W.1.1:	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
SS.912.W.2.5:	<p>Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.</p>
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	<p>Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.</p>
SS.912.W.2.20:	<p>Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.</p>
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.18:	<p>Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America.</p> <p>Clarifications:</p>

	Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways.
	Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.
	Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence. Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context. Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.
MA.K12.MTR.3.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately. Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.
	Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
	Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively. Analyze the mathematical thinking of others. Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others. Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task. Justify results by explaining methods and processes. Construct possible arguments based on evidence.
MA.K12.MTR.4.1:	Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.
4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor.
6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation.
9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.

Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.

ELA.K12.EE.2.1:

Clarifications:

See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.

Make inferences to support comprehension.

ELA.K12.EE.3.1:

Clarifications:

Students will make inferences before the words infer or inference are introduced. Kindergarten students will answer questions like "Why is the girl smiling?" or make predictions about what will happen based on the title page. Students will use the terms and apply them in 2nd grade and beyond.

Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.

Clarifications:

ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1:	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work. Clarifications: Students will incorporate skills learned into work products to produce quality work. For students to incorporate these skills appropriately, they must receive instruction. A 3rd grade student creating a poster board display must have instruction in how to effectively present information to do quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1:	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing. Clarifications: In kindergarten and 1st grade, students learn the difference between formal and informal language. For example, the way we talk to our friends differs from the way we speak to adults. In 2nd grade and beyond, students practice appropriate social and academic language to discuss texts.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.SS.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.
HE.912.C.2.7:	Analyze how culture supports and challenges health beliefs, practices, and behaviors. Clarifications: Various cultures' dietary patterns, rites of passage, courtship practices, family roles, personal relationships, ethics, and parenting.

General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Philosophy Honors 2 - The grade 9-12 Philosophy Honors 2 course consists of the following content area strands: American History, World History, Humanities, Civics and Government. The primary content emphasis for this course pertains to the study of the definition and historical application of philosophy. Content should include, but is not limited to, the study of classical and modern philosophies, the fundamental principles of philosophical thought, such as semantics, logic, inductive and deductive reasoning, and major figures of social, political and religious philosophies.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards

This course includes Florida's B.E.S.T. ELA Expectations (EE) and Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards (MTRs) for students. Florida educators should intentionally embed these standards within the content and their instruction as applicable. For guidance on the implementation of the EEs and MTRs, please visit https://www.cpalms.org/Standards/BEST_Standards.aspx and select the appropriate B.E.S.T. Standards package.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Social Studies. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <https://cpalmsmediaprod.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2120915

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult
Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies >
SubSubject: Philosophy and Religion >
Abbreviated Title: PHILOS HON 2
Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Level: 3

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: State Board Approved

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

Philosophy Honors 2 (#2120915) 2023 - And Beyond

Course Standards

Name	Description
SS.912.A.3.10:	<p>Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.</p> <p>Clarifications: Economic examples may include, but are not limited to, market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.</p> <p>This benchmark is annually evaluated on the United States History End-of-Course Assessment. For more information on how this benchmark is evaluated view the United States History End-of-Course Assessment Test Item Specifications page 22. Additional resources may be found on the FLDOE End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments webpage and the FLDOE Social Studies webpage.</p>
SS.912.CG.1.5:	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles. Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both. Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).
SS.912.CG.2.4:	<p>Evaluate, take and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act). Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good. Students will explain different services provided by local, state and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).
SS.912.CG.2.5:	<p>Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech). Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).
SS.912.CG.2.7:	<p>Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices). Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).
SS.912.CG.2.11:	<p>Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission and emotional appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives. Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies). Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion. Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.
SS.912.CG.4.3:	<p>Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.
SS.912.H.1.4:	<p>Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are classical architecture, protest music, Native American dance, Japanese Noh.</p>
SS.912.H.2.3:	<p>Apply various types of critical analysis (contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.</p>
SS.912.W.1.1:	<p>Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.</p>
SS.912.W.1.3:	<p>Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are artifacts, images, auditory and written sources.</p>
SS.912.W.1.4:	<p>Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are archaeology, economics, geography, forensic chemistry, political science, physics.</p>
SS.912.W.1.5:	<p>Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).</p>
SS.912.W.1.6:	<p>Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.</p> <p>Clarifications: Examples are ethnic, cultural, personal, national, religious.</p>
	<p>Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.</p>

SS.912.W.2.5:	Clarifications: Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples.
SS.912.W.2.13:	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
SS.912.W.2.17:	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe. Clarifications: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.
SS.912.W.2.20:	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan. Clarifications: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.
SS.912.W.2.21:	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
SS.912.W.3.2:	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
SS.912.W.3.18:	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Clarifications: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.
SS.912.W.4.5:	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6:	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.10:	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution. Clarifications: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.
SS.912.W.5.2:	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment. Clarifications: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.
SS.912.W.5.3:	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
SS.912.W.6.3:	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
SS.912.W.8.8:	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies. Clarifications: Examples are Mahatma Ghandi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru.
SS.912.W.9.1:	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life. Clarifications: Examples are Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Charles R. Drew, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project.
MA.K12.MTR.1.1:	Mathematicians who participate in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the problem in a way that makes sense given the task. Ask questions that will help with solving the task. Build perseverance by modifying methods as needed while solving a challenging task. Stay engaged and maintain a positive mindset when working to solve tasks. Help and support each other when attempting a new method or approach. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to participate actively in effortful learning both individually and with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate a community of growth mindset learners. Foster perseverance in students by choosing tasks that are challenging. Develop students' ability to analyze and problem solve. Recognize students' effort when solving challenging problems.
MA.K12.MTR.2.1:	Demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways. Mathematicians who demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build understanding through modeling and using manipulatives. Represent solutions to problems in multiple ways using objects, drawings, tables, graphs and equations. Progress from modeling problems with objects and drawings to using algorithms and equations. Express connections between concepts and representations. Choose a representation based on the given context or purpose. Clarifications: Teachers who encourage students to demonstrate understanding by representing problems in multiple ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help students make connections between concepts and representations. Provide opportunities for students to use manipulatives when investigating concepts. Guide students from concrete to pictorial to abstract representations as understanding progresses. Show students that various representations can have different purposes and can be useful in different situations.
	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency. Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context. Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations. Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.

MA.K12.MTR.3.1:

- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more efficient method could have been used.

Engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others.
Mathematicians who engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Communicate mathematical ideas, vocabulary and methods effectively.
- Analyze the mathematical thinking of others.
- Compare the efficiency of a method to those expressed by others.
- Recognize errors and suggest how to correctly solve the task.
- Justify results by explaining methods and processes.
- Construct possible arguments based on evidence.

MA.K12.MTR.4.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to engage in discussions that reflect on the mathematical thinking of self and others:

- Establish a culture in which students ask questions of the teacher and their peers, and error is an opportunity for learning.
- Create opportunities for students to discuss their thinking with peers.
- Select, sequence and present student work to advance and deepen understanding of correct and increasingly efficient methods.
- Develop students' ability to justify methods and compare their responses to the responses of their peers.

Use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts.
Mathematicians who use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Focus on relevant details within a problem.
- Create plans and procedures to logically order events, steps or ideas to solve problems.
- Decompose a complex problem into manageable parts.
- Relate previously learned concepts to new concepts.
- Look for similarities among problems.
- Connect solutions of problems to more complicated large-scale situations.

MA.K12.MTR.5.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to use patterns and structure to help understand and connect mathematical concepts:

- Help students recognize the patterns in the world around them and connect these patterns to mathematical concepts.
- Support students to develop generalizations based on the similarities found among problems.
- Provide opportunities for students to create plans and procedures to solve problems.
- Develop students' ability to construct relationships between their current understanding and more sophisticated ways of thinking.

Assess the reasonableness of solutions.
Mathematicians who assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Estimate to discover possible solutions.
- Use benchmark quantities to determine if a solution makes sense.
- Check calculations when solving problems.
- Verify possible solutions by explaining the methods used.
- Evaluate results based on the given context.

MA.K12.MTR.6.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to assess the reasonableness of solutions:

- Have students estimate or predict solutions prior to solving.
- Prompt students to continually ask, "Does this solution make sense? How do you know?"
- Reinforce that students check their work as they progress within and after a task.
- Strengthen students' ability to verify solutions through justifications.

Apply mathematics to real-world contexts.
Mathematicians who apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Connect mathematical concepts to everyday experiences.
- Use models and methods to understand, represent and solve problems.
- Perform investigations to gather data or determine if a method is appropriate. • Redesign models and methods to improve accuracy or efficiency.

MA.K12.MTR.7.1:

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to apply mathematics to real-world contexts:

- Provide opportunities for students to create models, both concrete and abstract, and perform investigations.
- Challenge students to question the accuracy of their models and methods.
- Support students as they validate conclusions by comparing them to the given situation.
- Indicate how various concepts can be applied to other disciplines.

Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.

Clarifications:

K-1 Students include textual evidence in their oral communication with guidance and support from adults. The evidence can consist of details from the text without naming the text. During 1st grade, students learn how to incorporate the evidence in their writing.
2-3 Students include relevant textual evidence in their written and oral communication. Students should name the text when they refer to it. In 3rd grade, students should use a combination of direct and indirect citations.

ELA.K12.EE.1.1:	4-5 Students continue with previous skills and reference comments made by speakers and peers. Students cite texts that they've directly quoted, paraphrased, or used for information. When writing, students will use the form of citation dictated by the instructor or the style guide referenced by the instructor. 6-8 Students continue with previous skills and use a style guide to create a proper citation. 9-12 Students continue with previous skills and should be aware of existing style guides and the ways in which they differ.
ELA.K12.EE.2.1:	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently. Clarifications: See Text Complexity for grade-level complexity bands and a text complexity rubric.
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ELA.K12.EE.4.1:	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations. Clarifications: In kindergarten, students learn to listen to one another respectfully. In grades 1-2, students build upon these skills by justifying what they are thinking. For example: "I think _____ because _____." The collaborative conversations are becoming academic conversations. In grades 3-12, students engage in academic conversations discussing claims and justifying their reasoning, refining and applying skills. Students build on ideas, propel the conversation, and support claims and counterclaims with evidence.
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General Course Information and Notes

GENERAL NOTES

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<https://cpalmsmediaproduct.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/docs/standards/eld/ss.pdf>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 2120915

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses > **Subject:** Social Studies > **SubSubject:** Philosophy and Religion > **Abbreviated Title:** PHILOS HON 2

Number of Credits: One (1) credit

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Attributes:

- Honors

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Educator Certifications

Social Science (Grades 6-12)

